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THE  
PEERAGE  
OF  
SCOTLAND:

Containing an Historical and Genealogical

ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
NOBILITY of that Kingdom.

Collected from the Publick Records of the  
NATION, the Charters and other Writings  
of the NOBILITY, and from the most  
approved Histories.

By GEORGE CRAWFURD, Esq;

EDINBURGH:

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# PREFACE.



THE Nature of this Work seeming to render something of a Preface necessary, I shall, for that Reason, intirely dedicate it to the Service of the Reader, in as few Words as possibly I can.

Having formerly written a short Essay upon the Royal Family of *STEWART*, to which was prefixed an Historical Account and Description of the Shire of *Renfrew*: I had no sooner publish'd that little Book; than several Persons of eminent Distinction for their Learning and Knowledge in the Antiquities of the Nation, for whose Judgment I had the most profound Regard, set upon me to write *A Peerage of SCOTLAND*, a Book very much wanted; which at length, by their Importunity and promised Assistance, I was prevailed with to undertake.

When I first set about this Work, as I did entirely devote and dedicate my Time to the Study of Antiquities, particularly those of our own Country, so I made it my Business to collect all those Historical and Genealogical Tracts that had been done on the Nobility, that I could come to the Knowledge of. The Oldest of that Kind I have met with, was a few loose Sheets on the Ge-

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nealogies of our Nobility, said to be done by *James Lord Ochiltree*, in the Hands of my very worthy Friend, and one of our best Antiquaries, *Mr. Baillie of Castlecary*; but the Accounts even of the few Families that Lord treats of, are very lame; and I observe where he goes much higher than his own Time, they are purely traditional, and therefore I could not depend on them.

I perused also the large Genealogical Collections concerning the Nobility, by Sir *James Balfour*, who was Lord Lyon King at Arms, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* but they are written so very loosely, and I have seen them contradicted so frequently by Writs and Charters, that I give them but little Credit. I suppose Sir *James* never intended these Papers should have gone further than his own Closet, for he was a Learned and Curious Gentleman, as appears from his Annals, in which he is much more exact, especially as to what occurred in his own Time.

I procured likewise a Copy of the Historical Essay on the Principal Families of the Kingdom, Alphabetically digested, by the learned Lord Advocate, Sir *George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh*; but I apprehend these Papers have been only some first Draught of a greater Work Sir *George* intended, which he lived not to finish: Of this there are many Copies in several Hands, the most exact by very far of any of them I have seen, was that which I had the Use of from *Thomas Crawford of Cartsburn*, my Brother, who by his own Reading and Knowledge in the Antiquities of the Nation, has rectified a great many of Sir *George's* Mistakes, at least of his Amanuensis, and has with great Accuracy, embellished his own Copy with a vast deal of fine Historical Remarks, that it well deserves the Character of a curious Manuscript.

I had moreover a Sight of the Genealogies of the Nobility, collected by Mr. *Dunlop*, the late Principal of the College of *Glasgow*, who was Historiographer for *Scotland*, a Gentleman of great Integrity and Learning, and an excellent Antiquary. I understand he intended to have written *A Peerage of SCOTLAND*, and for that End made very full Collections on that Subject: But I observe that most of Mr. *Dunlop's* Accounts are composed of those Genealogical Descents that the Nobility have in their own Families, and are handed about by their Friends; and that ingenious Gentleman did with great Accuracy and Judgment,

ment add Historical Memoirs to the Genealogies, which give them a great Ornament; and he is very exact as to his Authorities. The M. S. was communicated to me by my very worthy Friend, Mr. *Dunlop*, the present Professor of *Greek* in the University of *Glasgow*, the Principal's Son.

But after I had made all those Collections I have mentioned, and a great deal more of that Kind, I cannot stay to particularize, I found I had not any tolerable Foundation for the carrying on the Work I had undertaken, for the Honour of the Country, (the Design it was principally for) or my own Reputation; and therefore, by the Advice and Direction of my ingenious Friends, who had engaged me in the Design, I did with as much Humility and Modesty as I was Master of, address every Peer by myself or some Friend, for the Assistance of their own Charters and Writings, to enable me to do their Families Justice in this Undertaking.

Such Helps as I sought were very generously afforded me by the greater Part of the Nobility, who allowed me the Perusal of their Charter-Chests and original Writings, from which I composed the Accounts of their Families as they stand in my Book. Several indeed I did not see; some were unwilling to shew their Family Writs for divers Reasons, some were Minors, others were Abroad, and out of the Country; and even to such I have done all the Justice was possibly in my Power. But if the Accounts of such Families, whose Charters I have not had Access to, be shorter and less connected than others, that was what cannot be supposed I could help: I took Care timeously to advertise every Body concerned, and if they did not incline to shew me their Writs, the Blame cannot be laid on me.

But that I might be the better able to carry on the Work I had undertaken with Advantage, and to form Accounts of those noble Families whose Writs I had not seen, and to supply, if a *Hiatus* did happen, (as it frequently did) in such Families whose Writings I had perused I searched all the Publick Offices and Libraries about *Edinburgh* (a), and noted every Thing as exactly

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(a) By the Publick Offices I mean the Registers of the Great Seal, which I perused from the Charters of King *Robert I.* down to our own Times, in the Laigh Parliament-House, and in the Chancery; I look'd over also the Records of the Justiciary, and all the Chartularies in the Lawyers Library.



actly as I could; and the Keepers of these Offices were so obliging as to allow me Access at all Hours, ordinary and extraordinary, whenever I call'd, and to whom therefore I do, with all due Gratitude, return my most humble and hearty Acknowledgments.

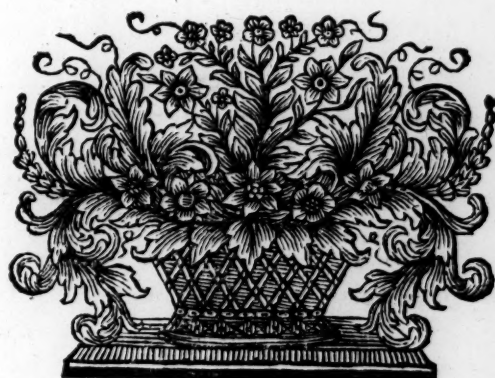
But after all my Labour, I am so far from being so vain as to imagine this Essay is not capable of any further Improvement, that on the contrary I am sensible, I have, thro' Inadvertency, and the Errors of the Press, especially in Dates and Proper Names of the present Age, fallen into many Mistakes; but I beg the ingenious Reader will pardon these Omissions, which are inevitable in such Books, and where he discovers an Error, he will correct it with his Pen.

Perhaps some may think, that I have been fuller upon some Families, (even some that are extinct) than on others who are much more ancient than those I enlarge more upon. The Reason is plain, the Representatives, Relations, or Descendents of those noble Families shew'd me their Writs, and encouraged my Design. If others had done so, I doubt not but I should have been able to have done them as full, and vouched them as well. For I can say, and do here declare on the Word of a Gentleman, That I had no Regard in the doing of Justice in my Province as an Author, to the Encouragement I received from any Man, otherwise than to reckon myself very much obliged to such; and I own I did not spare either Time or Pains to discover any Particular, I thought could give an Ornament to the Antiquity, or a Lustre to the Honour of their Families.

But where I have been assisted from the Publick Records or Authentick History, I have been as full on those Families who never encouraged the Design, as I have been upon those who gave me the greatest Assistance every Way; and for the Truth of this, I can and do appeal to severals of the Nobility themselves, who will find very long deduced, and well vouched Descents of their Families, in this Peerage, who never encouraged my Undertaking in any Degree. But as I said before, That I had had no Respect to; for my chief and only Regard was, and shall be Truth, and the Honour of our Country, as far as I am capable to discover the one, or defend the other.



As to the Work itself, I shall say nothing: But after so great Labour, and Expence of Time, the Essay (being new and never before attempted) how defective soever it may be, I cannot but hope, will meet with a favourable Reception from the Ingenious, and more particularly have the Approbation and Countenance of Persons of Distinction, who frequently read such Books, and know how useful and acceptable Undertakings of this Kind have ever been accounted in all the Polite Nations of *Europe*.







# T H E Peerage of SCOTLAND.



## HAMILTON

### Earl of *Abercorn*.

**T**HE First of this Collateral Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*, was Lord *Claud Hamilton*, third Son of *James Duke of Chatlerault*, Governour of *Scotland* by the Lady *Margaret Douglass*, Daughter of *James*, fourth Earl of *Mortoun*.

Which Lord *Claud*, was promoted to be Commendator of the Abbey of *Paisly*, upon the Resignation of *John Arch-Bishop of St. Andrews*, Anno 1553, which was ratified and approved by Pope *Julius III*.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he adhered to the Interest of Queen *Mary*, by whom he was constituted one of the principal Commanders of her Army at the Field of *Langside*, Anno 1568, where he perform'd the Part of a brave and valiant General, and resolutely persisted in her Majesty's Service, for which his Estate was Forfeited, and continued in other Hands, till his Majesty King *James VI*. in 1585, was pleas'd to restore the long injur'd Family of *Hamilton*: And in Testimony of the great Sense he had of that Gentleman's Sufferings for his Loyalty to Queen *Mary*, did create him Lord *Paisly*, Anno 1591: He

Married *Margaret* Daughter of *George Lord Seaton*, by whom he had Issue, *James*, first Earl of *Abercorn*.

*Sir Claud Hamilton* the second Son, was first of the Branch of *Elieftoun*.

The third, *Sir George*.

The fourth, *Sir Frederick*, a Colonel in the *Irish Wars* in the Reign of King *Charles I*.

Beside these Sons, he had likewise a Daughter *Margaret*, Married to *William* first Marquess of *Douglas*, and had Issue.

But before I proceed, 'tis proper to take Notice, That *James* Master of *Paisly* being a Man of great Parts, was by King *James VI*. made one of the Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber; and by reason of his special Merit, was advanc'd to the Dignity of a Lord of Parliament; by the Stile and Title of Lord *Abercorn*; Anno 1604, being the same Year appointed one of the Commissioners on the Part of *Scotland*, to Treat of an Union with *England*; His Majesty being pleas'd further to Dignify him with the Title of Earl of *Abercorn*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 10 of July 1606. (a)

He Married *Marion* Daughter of *Thomas Lord Boyd*, by whom he had five Sons and two Daughters.

1. *James* his Successor in his Estate and Dignity.

2d. *Claud*, whom he provided in his *Irish* Fortune, which he had by the Bounty of King *James*, after his

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Acces-

(a) Creations of the Nobility M. S. penes me.

Accession to the Crown of England, Anno 1603, whom his Majesty by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 8 of May 1618, created a Baron of Ireland by the Designation of Lord Straband (a).

3d. Sir William died sans Issue.

4th. Sir George, of whom is descended the present Earl of Abercorn.

5th. Sir Alexander, Father of Count Hamilton in Germany, dignified by the late Emperor with the Honour of Prince of Nowburgh.

His Daughters were, Anne, married to Hugh Lord Semple, and Margaret to Sir William Cunningham of Capringroun. He dying on the 3d. of March 1618, (his Father surviving him three Years, Died in the Year 1621) his Estate and Dignity devolved upon James his Son and Heir.

Which James, Earl of Abercorn, married Katharin the Daughter and sole Heir of Gervise Lord Cliftoun, of the Kingdom of England, Widow of Esme, Duke of Lennox, by whom he had James his Son and Heir, who in the Year 1651, disposed of his Estate in Scotland, and retired into England: his Male Issue failing, the Dignity came to Claud Lord Straband, his Heir Male, who dying without Issue, left his Estate and Title to Charles his next Brother and Heir, who dying without Male Issue, the Title of Lord Straband failed, but the Honour of Abercorn, by reason of an Entail upon the Heirs Male, descended and came to James Hamilton Esq; his Cousin, Son and Heir of James Hamilton Esq; one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, in the Reign of King Charles II. (by Elisabeth his Wife, Daughter of John Lord Culpeper) who was Son of Sir George Hamilton, one of the younger Sons of James first Earl of Abercorn.

Which James, the present Earl, was by King William created Viscount of Straband, of the Kingdom of

Ireland, and is one of the Lords of the Privy Council in that Kingdom.

In 1706, to preserve his Scots Peerage, he came over, and sat in that Session of Parliament which concluded the Union; He hath married Elisabeth Daughter of Sir Robert Reading, by whom he hath Issue James Lord Paisly.

### A R M S.

Two Coats quarterly, first and fourth Gules, three Cinque foiles Ermine, second and third Argent, a Ship with her Sails trus'd up, Sable, supported by two Antelops, for Crest a Saw cutting through a Tree, Motto, Through.

## SANDIELANDS

### Lord Abercromby.

THE first who enjoyed this Dignity, was Sir James Sandielands of St. Monans, descended of the Family of Torphichan, who was Created by King Charles I. in Consideration of his good Services Lord Abercromby, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 12 of December 1647, (b).

He married Anne Carnegy Daughter of David first Earl of Southesk, by whom he had James his Son and Heir, who dyed without Succession, in the Year 1681, whereby the Dignity became Extinct.

### A R M S.

Two Coats quarterly, first Argent, a Bend Azure, second Argent, a Heart proper, crown'd with an Imperial Crown, Or, on a chief Azure, Three Molets of the First, the Third as Second, Fourth as First.

GORDON,

(a) Sir James Ware on Irish Antiquities. (b) Register of Patents in the Chancery Office.



GORDON,  
Earl of *Aberdeen*.

**D**ESCENDED of an Ancient Family of that Name, who have been for many Ages possessed of a large Estate in *Aberdeen-shire*, and sprung of a Branch of the Illustrious House of *Gordon*, 300 Years ago, of which Family *John Gordon of Haddo*, was created a Baronet the 13 of *August* 1642.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he eminently distinguish'd himself by his Loyalty to King *Charles I.* ceasing not to hazard either Life or Fortune in assisting the Royal Cause; He defended his Castle of *Haddo* with great Resolution and Courage, against the Parliaments Forces, *Anno* 1644; but the Garrison being treacherously Betray'd by the Souldiers, he was seiz'd, sent Prisoner to *Edinburgh*, Condemn'd and Executed the 14 of *July* 1644 (a).

This Loyal Gentleman married *Mary*, Daughter of *William Forbes of Tolquhon*, by whom he had two Sons, *Sir John*, who dying without Issue, left his Estate and Title of Baronet to *Sir George*, his Brother and Heir.

Which *Sir George*, being a Person of excellent Parts and Learning, but more especially in the Laws, was promoted to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice, *Anno* 1680, and thereafter on the first of *November* 1681, was constituted President of the Session, in Room of *Sir James Dalrymple of Stair*, and the next ensuing Year he was promoted to be Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland*, upon the decease of *John Duke of Rothes*. Having faithfully Demean'd himself in all those great Employments, he was by his Majesty (King *Charles II.*) in Consideration of the untainted Loyalty of his Ancestors in all preceeding Times, the great

Loyalty and Sufferings of his Father, and his own constant Zeal and Affection to the Interest of the Monarchy, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 30 of *November* 1682, advanced to the Dignity and Titles of Earl of *Aberdeen*, Viscount of *Formartin*, Lord *Haddo*, *Methlick*, *Tarves*, and *Kellie*.

He married *Anne*, Daughter and sole Heir of *George Lockhart of Torbreaks*, by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir James Lockhart of Lee*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and by her he had Issue *William Lord Haddo*, his Son and Heir; likewise four Daughters.

*Anne* married to *Alexander Earl of Eglintoun*, and had Issue.

*Martha*, to *John Udney* of *That Ilk*, and had Issue.

*Mary*, to *Alexander Master of Saltoun*, Son and Heir of *William Lord Saltoun*, and has Issue.

*Margaret* unmarried.

*William Lord Haddo* in his Father's time married *Mary*, Daughter of *David Earl of Leven*, by whom he has one Daughter.

A R M S.

*Azure*, Three Boars Heads Couped Or, within a Border, charged with Thistles, Roses, and Flower-de-Lys; supported by two Doctors in their Doctoral Habits, Motto, *Fortuna Sequatur*.

Lord *Abernethy*.

**T**HE First of this Noble Family I have found upon Record, was *Orme* the Son of *Hugh*, who flourish'd in the Reign of King *William*: He obtained from that Monarch a Grant of the Lands of *Abernethy*;

*Abernethy*, whence, according to the Custom of that Time, he assumed a Sirname; he left Issue a Son *Hugh*, who got from King *Alexander II.* the Lands of *Dunlopyn*, to be holden of him and his Heirs in free Forrestry, by a Charter dated the 15 of May, the Eight Year of his Reign. He left a Son

*Laurence*, Lord *Abernethy*, who obtained from King *Alexander II.* a Grant of certain Lands in *Roxburgh* Shire, by a Charter, dated at *Edinburgh* the 24 of June, the Nineteenth Year of his Reign (a).

*Alexander*, Lord *Abernethy*, his Successor, in the Reign of King *Robert Bruce*, dying without Male Succession, his Inheritance came to be shared betwixt his Three Daughters, and Co-Heirs, thus Married

*Margaret*, to *John Stewart* Earl of *Angus*.

*Helen*, to *David Lindsay* of *Crawford*.

*Mary*, to *Andrew Lesly* of *Rothies*.

### A R M S.

Or, a Lyon Rampant Gules, surmounted of a Riband Sable.

## G O R D O N,

Earl of *Aboyn*.

**A**MONG many others, who by reason of their special Merits, were advanced to Titles of Honour, upon the Restauration of King *Charles II.* was Lord *Charles Gordon*, Son of *George*, second Marquess of *Huntly*, by the Lady *Anne Campbel* Daughter of *Archbald* Earl of *Argyle*.

Which *Charles*, highly manifesting his Loyalty to King *Charles I.* in the time of the Civil War, and firmly adhering to King *Charles II.* during the Usurpation, was, in Consideration of those his acceptable Services, raised to the Degree and Dignity of Earl of *Aboyn*, by Letters Patent, the 10 of September 1661, and departing this Life Anno 1680, left Issue by *Elisabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Strathmore*, *Charles* his Successor.

2d. *George*.

3d. *John* in Arms abroad.

And a Daughter *Elisabeth*, married to *John* Lord *Castlehaven*, Son and Heir of *George* Earl of *Cromerty*.

Which *Charles* Earl of *Aboyn*, married *Elisabeth* Daughter of *Patrick* Earl of *Strathmore*, his Cousin German, and dying Anno 1705, left Issue *Charles* now Earl of *Aboyn*, his Son and Heir, a Minor.

### A R M S.

Azure, a Chiveron betwixt three Boars Heads, erased, Or. within a double Treffore flowr'd with Flowr-de-Lys within, and contra-Crescents without, supported by two Chevaliers compleatly Armed, holding each a Halbard in his Hand, for Crest a Demi-Lyon, Gules, armed and langued, Azure, Motto, Stant cætera tigno. (b)

## O G I L V I E,

Earl of *Airly*.

**T**HE *Ogilvies*, according to our Historians, derive their Descent from *Gilbert* Son of *Gilebred*, and Brother of *Gilchrist* Earl of *Angus*, who flourish'd in the Days of King *William*, he obtained from that Monarch the Barony of *Ogilvy*, from

(a) Penes Ducem de Douglass. (b) Register of the Lyons Office.



from whence he assumed a Sirname according to the Custom of that Time. Of the Family of *Ogilvy*, that of *Auchterhouse* seems to be the principal Branch, whose Ancestor Sir *Walter Ogilvy*, in the Fifteenth of King *Robert II.* had a Grant for his good Services done to that Prince, *Annuum redditum vigesimi noni Librorum debiti nobis de Thanagio de Kinclyes in Vic. de Forfar.* He likewise had the Barony of *Auchterouse* by the Marriage of the Heir-Female of Sir *William Ramsay*, and was thereafter slain at the Battle of *Hairlaw*, the 29th of *July 1411*, leaving Issue by his Wife aforesaid, Sir *Alexander Ogilvy*, Sheriff of *Angus*, and Sir *Walter Ogilvy* of *Lintrethan*, who laid the Foundation of this noble Family.

Which Sir *Walter* being a Man of Parts and Understanding, was upon the Restauration of King *James I.* chosen of the King's Council, and constituted Lord High Treasurer of Scotland (a): In which Office he continued for the Space of Seven Years, till the 1431, he was made Master of the Household (b), and he held the Place till the Death of the King, Anno 1437, and giving Way to Fate in 1441, he left Issue by *Isobel* his Wife, Sir *John* his Son and Heir, who flourished in the Quality of a Knight under King *James II.* (c). He married *Marion*, Daughter of Sir *William Seaton* of *That-Ilk*, by whom he had Sir *James* his Son and Heir, and Three Daughters, *Christian* married to *John Forbes* of *Pitsligo* (d) *Elizabeth* to . . . . *Kieth* of *Inverrugy*, and *Marion* to *Henry Stewart* of *Rosyth*.

Which Sir *James* being a Person of good Parts, was by King *James IV.* sent Ambassador to *Denmark*, Anno 1492, in which Negotiation he behaved with so much Prudence and Dexterity, that upon his Return he was raised to be a Peer of the Re-

alm, by the Title of Lord *Ogilvy*. He married *Elizabeth*, a Lady of the Family of the *Kennedies*, and had *John* his Successor, and again *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Archbald* Earl of *Angus*. By her he had *Walter Ogilvy*, the first of the Branch of the *Ogilvies* of *Balfour*, of the County of *Forfar*.

Which *John* married *Jean* Daughter of *William* Lord *Graham*, and had Issue, *James* his Successor, *Anthony*, Abbot of *Glenluce*, and Two Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to *William* Wood of *Bonnieton*, and *Janet* to . . . *Lichton* of *Ulysses-haven*, in *Vic. de Forfar*.

Which *James* married *Elizabeth* Daughter to the Earl of *Crawford* (e), by whom he had *James* his Successor, also several Daughters, *Margaret* married to *David Lyon* of *Cossins*, *Isobel* to *David Strachan* of *Carmylie*; and *Beatrix* to . . . . *Garden of Leyes*.

*James* next Lord *Ogilvy*, married *Margaret* Daughter of *Henry* Lord *Sinclair*, and had Issue, *James* his Successor, *Thomas* of whom the *Ogilvies* of *Innerkeilor*, *Alexander Ogilvy* of *Kinmundy*, *Archbald Ogilvy* of *Laton*; also Four Daughters, *Marion* married to *Patrick* Lord *Gray*, *Margaret* to *David Graham* of *Fintry*, and had Issue, *Anne* to Sir *Thomas Erskine* of *Brechin*, *Helen* to *John* Lord *Innermeath*.

Which *James* married *Catharine*, Daughter of Sir *John Campbel* of *Calder*; and departing this Life in the Month of *May 1554*, left Issue *James* his Son and Heir, and two Daughters, *Agnes* married to *John Erskine* of *Dun*, and *Helen* to *John Ogilvy* of *Innerwharitty*, and had Issue.

Which *James* did firmly adhere to Queen *Mary* during her Troubles; for which he suffer'd a long and tedious Imprisonment till King *James VI.* took the Government on himself, that he was releas'd; and in 1596, sent upon a solemn Embassy to *Den-*

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(a) Charta in Pub. Archivis. (b) Ibid. (c) Ibid. (d) Ibid. (e) Ibid.

mark, to assist at the Coronation of King *Cristern IV.* He married *Jean*, Daughter of *William Lord Forbes*: By her he had *James* who succeeded him, *Sir John Ogilvy of Craig*, *David Ogilvy of Pitmouies*, *George Ogilvy of Tornalt*, and *Sir Francis Ogilvy of Grange*; likewise a Daughter *Margaret* married to *George Earl Marshal*; and departing this Life Anno 1606, was succeeded by

*James* his Son, who married *Jean*, Daughter of *William Earl of Gowrie*, and had by her

*James* his Son and Heir, who having given several eminent Instances of his Loyalty and Fidelity to King *Charles I.* at the Beginning of the Troubles, was, in Consideration thereof, as well as the Loyalty and Merit of his Ancestors in all preceeding Times, rais'd to the Honour of Earl of *Airly*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date at *York*, April 2d, 1639, and to the Heirs Male of his Body for ever. When the Civil War broke out, this noble Earl did heartily and personally engage himself in the King's Service, and in all Actions and Interprises of the greatest Hazard and Danger; whereby he became in the first Form of those who were most obnoxious to the Parliament. By *Iso-bel* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas* first Earl of *Haddingtoun*; he had *James* his Successor, *Sir Thomas*, a young Man of great Courage and Valour, who from the Beginning of the War in the Time of King *Charles I.* served his Majesty very bravely in the Head of a Regiment, which he himself had rais'd, with which he fought several Battles, where he had always Success and Victory, till the Fight at *Inverlochy* where he lost his Life; and was very generally lamented, *Sir David Ogilvy of Clova*; likewise a Daughter *Helen*, married to *Sir John Carnagy of Bonymoon*.

Which *James* was like very faithful to the Crown in the Time of the

Civil War, during the Reign of King *Charles I.* for as soon as the Marquis of *Montrose* took the Field, and declared for the King, the Lord *Ogilvy* frankly engaged his Person in the Service, and always behaved with signal Courage. At the unfortunate Adventure of *Philiphaugh* he was taken Prisoner, and tried and condemn'd by the Parliament to be executed, but was so happy as to make his Escape the very Night before his Execution, in his Sister's Dress, and again engaged in the same Service, and with the same Affection: And after very great Sufferings sustained with great Firmness and Constancy, he liv'd to see the King restored. He married *Helen*, Daughter of *George Lord Banff*: By her he had *David* his Son and Heir, *Marion* married to *James Lord Coupar*; and again to *John Lord Lindores*, *Margaret* to *Alexander Lord Halkertoun*, *Mary* to *Sir John Wood of Bonnieton*, and had Issue, *Helen* to *Sir John Gordon of Park*, and had Issue.

Which *David* married *Grisel*, Daughter of *Patrick Earl of Strathmore*; by whom he had *James Lord Ogilvy*, *John Ogilvy Esq*; and a Daughter Lady *Helen*.

#### A R M S.

Argent, a Lyon passant guardant, Gules, crown'd Or, supported by Two Bulls proper. Crest, a Lady from the middle upward, holding a Portcullis in her Arms. Motto, A Fin.

### STEWART, Duke of Albany.

THE First who enjoyed this Title, was *Robert Stewart*, third Son of King *Robert II.* by *Elisabeth Mure*, who in Right of *Margaret* his Wife, Grandchild and Heir of *Allan Earl*



Earl of *Menteth*, came to that Honour, and had the Earldom of *Fife*, by the Resignation of the Countess of *Fife*; both which Titles he used, till he was rais'd to a higher Honour.

The Earl of *Fife* and *Menteth* was a Person of great Parts and Spirit, which he manifested in all his Actions, both in Peace and War. His Father the King had so great an Esteem of his Abilities, that in his old Age, he made him Governor of *Scotland*; and he continued in the Administration till the Death of the King.

Upon the Accession of his Brother *Robert III.* to the Crown, the King being aged and valitudinary, thought fit to continue the Earl of *Fife* his Brother in the Regency, and further dignified him with the Title of Duke of *Albany*, Anno 1399, and he discharged that great Trust very well throughout the Whole of his Brother's Reign; and the Prince King *James I.* being a Prisoner in *England* at the Time of his Father's Death, the Duke came of Right to be Governor of the Kingdom, and he enjoyed the Office till his Death, September 3d, Anno 1420.

He married first *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Menteth* aforesaid, by whom he had *Murdack* his Successor, and several Daughters, *Isobel* married to *Alexander* Earl of *Ross*, and again to *Sir Walter Halliburton* of *Dirleton*, *Marjory* to *Sir Duncan Campbell* of *Lochow*, and *Elizabeth* to *Sir Malcolm Fleming* of *Biggar*; next, *Mauriella*, Daughter of *Sir William Keith* Mareschal of *Scotland*; by her he had *John* Earl of *Buchan*, and *Sir Robert Stewart* Kt.

The Duke of *Albany* was succeeded by *Murdack* his Son, both in his Estate and in the Government of *Scotland*, but he came very far short of his Father, for being a weak Man, and of small Parts, was scarce able to govern his own Family, much less the Kingdom: But that which should

atone for all his Oversights, and preserve his Memory from all unkind Reflections, was the glorious Part he acted, in conducing so much toward the Restauration of King *James I.* in which he was the great Instrument. Not long thereafter, the King growing jealous of the Duke's Power, which no doubt was very great, and discovering some treasonable Intrigue in which he was concern'd, he was first put under Arrest, and sent Prisoner to the Castle of *Carlawerock*; and being shortly after brought to his Trial, he was found guilty of High-Treason by his Peers, for which he lost his Head on the 19th May 1425.

This great but unfortunate Duke, married *Isobel*, Daughter and Heir of *Duncan* Earl of *Lennox*, by whom he had *Sir Walter*, and *Alexander*, who being found accessory to their Father's Treason, both suffer'd Death for the same, and *Sir James* who fled to *Ireland*, where he spent the after Part of his unfortunate Life, and left a Son behind him, *Sir Andrew Stewart* of *Stratheven*, who came over to *Scotland* in the Time of King *James II.* who afterward rose to great Wealth and Honour, and laid the Foundation of the Family of *Evandale* and *Ochiltree*.

The next illustrious Branch of the Royal Family who enjoy'd this Title, was *Alexander* of *Scotland*, second Son to King *James II.* who was created Duke of *Albany*, Anno 1452, which he afterwards forfeited for his unnatural Rebellion against his Brother King *James III.* and all his Measures being broke, he retired to *France*, where he liv'd till his Death. He left Issue by *Katharine*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Orkney*, from whom he was divorced, a Son *Alexander*, who was declared illegitimate, and thereupon he enter'd into Orders, and was made Bishop of *Murray*. Also by *Anne* his second Wife, Daughter

to the Count de Bulloign, the Duke left a Son.

*John* Duke of *Albany*, to whom the Administration of the Affairs of the Kingdom was committed in the Minority of King *James V.* and he discharged that great Trust with invincible Constancy and Courage, till the King came to Age, that he retired into *France*, where he had a fair Fortune in Right of his Wife. In the Service of that Crown he exercised the highest military Commands under *Francis I.* with great Honour and Reputation, even till his Death, Anno 1536. The Title by Reason he had no lawful Issue, did extinguish with him.

The next who had this Honour by Creation, was that comely and graceful Prince, *Henry Lord Darnly*, whom Queen *Mary*, a few Days before she took him to be her Husband, did with great Solemnity invest in the Title of Duke of *Albany*; which ceas'd again upon his Marriage, that he was proclaim'd King of *Scotland*, and had his Name put upon the Coin with the Queen's; *Henricus & Maria Rex & Regina Scotorum.*

Prince *Charles*, the second Son of King *James VI.* was in the Third Year of his Age, Anno 1601, created Duke of *Albany*, and he bore the Title till by the Death of that incomparable Prince, Prince *Henry* his elder Brother, he became Prince and Steward of *Scotland*, Anno 1612; after which this Title lay dormant, till his Majesty King *Charles II.* on the Restoration, did create his Royal Brother *James* Duke of *Tork*, Duke of *Albany*, by Letters Patent 31st of December 1660 (a): And this Title his Royal Highness always us'd till by the Demise of the King his Brother, he came to the Crown by the Name of King *James VII.*

K E R,

Earl of *Ancrum.*

SIR *Robert Ker*, having long serv'd his Majesty King *James VI.* and King *Charles I.* in the Quality of a Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, and being a Person of very fine Parts, was rais'd to the Honour of Earl of *Ancrum*, the 24th of June 1633. He married first *Elisabeth*, Daughter of . . . . . *Murray* of *Blackbarrony*, by whom he had *William* Earl of *Lothian*; next, *Anne*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Darby*, to the Heirs of which Marriage the Honour was limited; by her he had *Charles* his Son, Earl of *Ancrum*, who died without Issue, and thereby the Title became extinct.

Earls of *Angus.*

GILBERT is the first Earl of *Angus* we read of in the Time of King *Malcolm III.* and *Gilchrist Comes de Angus* his Son, was famous for his warlike Exploits under King *William*. He married the King's Sister, by whom he had *Duncan, Comes de Angus*, who ratified to the Monks of *Arbroath*, the Grant of his Father to their Convent, of the Churches of *Strathechen* and *Keriemoir*.

*Malcolm Comes de Angus* was his Son and Successor (b), who dying without Issue, the Earldom devolved to *Matilda, Comitissa de Angus*, his Father's Sister (c), who married Sir *Gilbert de Umfraville*, an English Gentle-

(a) Charta in Pub. Arch. (b) Chartulary of *Arbroath*, wherein he, *Comes Malcol.* ratifies his Father and Grandfather's Donations to that Convent. (c) *Ibid*, wherein she confirms Earl *Gilchrist's* Mortifications.



Gentleman, to whom the Lady brought the Title of Earl of *Angus*. By him she had a Son, *Gilbert* Earl of *Angus*, who was forfeited for adhering to the Interest of the *Baillies*.

STEWART,  
Earl of *Angus*.

SIR *John Stewart* Kt. of *Bonkle*, Son of Sir *John Stewart*, who was kill'd at *Falkirk*, and Nephew to the Lord High Steward of *Scotland*, was at the Coronation of King *David II.* created Earl of *Angus* (a), and was afterward slain at *Hallydownhill*, leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Co-Heir of Sir *Alexander Abernethy*, Kt. *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Sinclair* of *Rosline* (b), had *Thomas* his Successor; *Margaret* Countess of *Angus*, and *Elizabeth* Wife of Sir *Alexander Hamilton* of *Innerweek*, Kt. (c), and had Issue.

Which *Thomas* married *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *Donald* Earl of *Marr*; but dying without Issue, Anno 1377, his Estate and Title came to *Margaret* his Sister, who was married first to *Thomas* Earl of *Marr*, but being left a Widow by him without any Issue, she married again *William* the first Earl of *Douglas*, to whom she was second Wife, and by him had a Son Sir *George Douglas* (d), first Earl of *Angus*.

MURRAY,  
Earl of *Annandale*.

THE ancient Family of *Cockpool* in *Dumfries-Shire*, took Beginning in the Reign of King *Robert I.* *Thomas* Earl of *Murray* then gave *Willielmo de Moravia*, *Nepoti suo*, *pro homagio & servitio suo*, *omnes terras, & omnia Tenementa, cum pertinentiis totius Medietatis tenementorum de Cumlongan, & Rivell, in vallis Annandiae* (e). This Branch of the *Murrays* were well known by the Title of *Cockpool*. *Cuthbert Murray* of *Cockpool*, was a Person of great Note in the Time of King *James I.* as *Charles* his Son was under *James II.* (f); by whom he was nam'd one of the Commissioners on a Treaty of Peace with the *English*, Anno 1457 (g), *Cuthbert* his Son flourish'd under King *James IV.* Of him frequent Mention is made in the Annals of that Reign (h). Sir *John Murray* of *Cockpool* Kt. his Son (i), was the Father of *Cuthbert*, of the Place foresaid, and he of Sir *Charles Murray* of *Cockpool*, who was one of the most zealous Barons for the Reformation of Religion. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Hugh Lord Somersel* (k), by whom he had Sir *James*, Sir *David*, and Sir *Richard Murray* of *Cockpool*, Barr. who all died without Issue Male, and

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(a) Sir James Dalrymple's Historical Collections. (b) Charta penes Ducem de Douglas (c) ibidem. (d) ibidem. (e) Charta penes me. (f) Rymer's Foedera Angliae. (g) ibidem. (h) Charta in Pub. Archivis. (i) ibidem. (k) ibidem.

Sir *John Murray* of *Dundrenan*, who was the first Earl of *Annandale*.

He was early brought into the Court, under the Favour of the Earl of *Mortoun*, where his accomplish'd Parts and Breeding made him quickly taken Notice of, infomuch as he was in short Time made one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King *James VI.* Master of the Horse, and knighted: Upon the King's Accession to the *English* Crown, Sir *John Murray* waited on his Master into that Realm, under no other Character than a Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber, and had so great Credit in the Court, that he quickly got the Reputation of a Favourite. The King bestow'd immense Bounties on him, whereby he came to have one of the best Estates in *Scotland*; and therefore, that he might have Titles of Honour equal to his Estate, his Majesty was pleas'd first to raise him to be Viscount of *Annan*(a), and then Earl of *Annandale*, by Letters Patent, 13th of *March* 1624 (b), wherein his long and faithful Services to his Majesty, are very amply acknowledged. He continued in a good Degree of Favour with King *Charles I.* which he had enjoyed so many Years under the Father, even till his Death, *Anno* 1640. By *Elisabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Schaw*, Kt. he had *James* his Son and Heir, who in the Time of the Civil War, withdrew to *England*, where he liv'd privately till his Death, 28th of *December* 1658 (c), leaving no Issue by *Elisabeth* his Wife, Daughter

of *James* Earl of *Southesk*; so that the Honour became extinct. This Earl entail'd his Estate and Honours to Sir *Robert Crichton*, his near Kinsman, Nephew to the Earl of *Dumfries*, who assumed the Sirname of *Murray* and the Title of *Cockpool*; and he dying without Issue Male, left Two Daughters by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Lord *Madertie*, who were Co-heirs, *Margaret* the Elder, married to *George Stirling* of *Herbertshire*, and had Issue; and *Anne* the Younger, to Lord *James Murray* of *Doually*, and had Issue.

## JOHNSTON,

### Marquis of *Annandale*.

THE first conspicuous Person of this noble Family I have found upon Record, was Sir *John Johnston*, who was a Knight of great Valour and Fame in the Reign of King *Robert II.* (d). Sir *Adam Johnston* of that Ilk, was very remarkable for his Loyalty to his Prince, and Love to his Country in the Time of *James II.* and was particularly instrumental in suppressing the Rebellion of the Earl of *Douglas* (e); for which eminent Service to the Crown, he got a Gift of the Lands

(a) Charra in Pub. Archivis. (b) ibidem. (c) Memoirs of the *Murrays* of *Cockpool*, and Earls of *Annandale*. (d) *Abercromby's* Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation. (e) Mr. *David Hume's* History of the House of *Douglas*.



## The Peerage of SCOTLAND. — II

Lands of *Pitenen* in *Lanerk-Shire* (a). *John Johnston* of that Ilk, his Son, was one of the Conservators of the Peace with *England*, Anno 1457 (b), and afterwards signaliz'd his Valour and Courage at the Battle of *Kirkornel*, in the unnatural Invasion of the Duke of *Albany*, against his own Brother King *James III.* Anno 1483. By *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Maxwell* of . . . . . he had *James* his Heir, and *John*, of whom the Branch of *Wamsray* (c), of which Lands he became possessed by the Marriage of *Catharine*, Daughter and Heir of *John Boyle* of *Rybolm*.

Which *James* behaved gallantly in several Encounters on the Borders with the *English*, in the Reign of King *James IV.* By . . . . . Daughter of . . . . . his Wife, he had *John* his Successor, 2d *Robert*, 3d *Adam* of *Corry*, 4th *William*.

*John Johnston* of that Ilk, his Son, behaved gallantly at the Battle of *Pinky*, and was afterwards one of the Commissioners about the debatable Lands in the Border, Anno 1552 (d). He married first *Elizabeth*, Daughter of . . . . . *Ferden* of *Apple-girth*, by whom he had *John* his Successor, *Robert* of *Stabletoun*; and a Daughter *Dorothea*, married to *John Maitland* of *Achiecastle* (e), and again *Nicolas Douglass*, of the House of *Drumlanrig*, by whom he had a Son *William*, of whom the Branch of the *Johnstons* of *Corhead*.

Which *John* was a Man of great Spirit and Courage, which he manifested in suppressing of Inroads on

the Borders, which much abounded in his Time. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *John Hamilton* of *Samuelstoun*, by whom he had *John* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Margaret*, married to Sir *Robert Douglas* of *Cashogle*.

Which *John* being a Gentleman of great Sagacity and Conduct, was much in the Favour of King *James VI.* by whom he was made Warden of the East Marches, and Justiciary, Anno 1579 (f); and he discharged the Office with singular Courage and Fidelity till his Death, June 5th, 1581 (g). By *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Scot* Younger of *Buteleugh* (h), he had Sir *James* his Successor, and several Daughters, *Janet* married to Sir *John Carmichael*, Captain of *Crawford*, and had Issue; and *Grisel* to Sir *Robert Maxwell* of *Orchardtown*, and had Issue.

Sir *James Johnston* of that Ilk, his Son, was likewise a great Favourite of King *James VI.* he was nam'd Warden of the West Marches, Anno 1596, after his Father, and continued in the Office, till the King's Entrance to *England*, that all National Animosities were remov'd by the happy Union of the Two Nations. He was kill'd in a Family Quarrel by the Lord *Maxwell*, the 6th of April 1608 (i), much regreted, says the Reverend Bishop *Spotiswood*, being a Gentleman full of Wisdom, and very well inclin'd. He married *Sarah*, Daughter of *John Lord Harries*, by whom he had Sir *James* his Son and Heir, who was by the special Favour of King *Charles I.*

(a) Which were then given off by the Laird of Johnston to Herbert Johnston his Cousin, who was the Ancestor of the Johnstons of Westerhall, of whom Sir William Johnston, Kt. is the Lineal Heir. (b) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (c) Charta in Pub. Archivis. (d) Rymer. (e) Memoirs of the House of Annandale. (f) Carta penes M. de Annandale. (g) *Johnstoni Heroes*. (h) Charta in Pub. Archivis. (i) B. Spotiswood's History.

I. rais'd to the Honour of Lord *Johnston*, 20th June 1633 (a), and that for the greater Splendor of his Majesty's Coronation; and thereafter by other Letters Patent, bearing Date 18th March 1643, was created Earl of *Hartfiel* (b). In the Time of the Civil War, this noble Earl gave many signal Testimonies of his Loyalty, for which he suffer'd both Imprisonment and the Sequestration of his Estate. He died Anno 1656, leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Queensberry*, *James* his Son and Heir; likewise three Daughters, *Mary* married to *Sir George Graham* of *Nedderby*, Ancestor to the Viscount of *Preston*, *Janet* to *Sir William Murray* of *Stanhope*, and had Issue, *Margaret* to *Sir Robert Dalziel* of *Glenae*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Carnwath*.

*James* Earl of *Hartfiel*, upon the Restauration of King *Charles II.* with the Approbation of the Crown, exchanged his Title of *Hartfiel* to *Annandale*, Anno 1661, being then one of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council; and dying 16th July 1674 (c), left Issue by *Henrietta* his Wife, Daughter of *William*, first Marquis of *Douglas*, by *Mary* his second Wife, Daughter of *George* Marquis of *Hantley*, *William* his Successor: Also Three Daughters,

1st *Mary* married to *William* Earl of *Crawford*, and had Issue.

2d, *Margaret*, to *Sir James Montgomery* of *Skelmurly*, Bart. and had Issue.

3d, *Henrietta*, to *Sir John Carmichael* of *Bonnytown*, Baronet, and had Issue.

Which *William* was after the Revolution, chosen one of the Lords of

the Privy Council to King *William*, and after that one of the Commissioners of the Treasury; likeas he was by the special Favour of the said Prince, June 24th, 1701 (d), rais'd to the Honour of Marquis of *Annandale*.

Upon the Accession of her Majesty Queen *Anne* to the Crown, the Marquis was made President of the Council, on the Removal of the Earl of *Melvil*; and thereafter nam'd conjunct Secretary of State, Anno 1704: From which Office he was soon removed, the Earl of *Mar* being put in his Room. In the Parliament 1706, his Lordship oppos'd the Union, and deliver'd several Speeches and Protestations, containing the Reasons of his Dissent, which were all enter'd in the Records of Parliament, where they will remain as lasting Monuments to the Honour of his Name.

His Lordship married *Sophia*, Daughter and sole Heir of Mr. *John Fairholm* of *Craigiehall*, by whom he has Issue two Sons and a Daughter,

*James*, Lord *Johnston*,

Lord *William*.

Lady *Henrietta*, married to *Charles* Earl of *Hopetoun*, and has Issue.

#### A R M S.

Quarterly, first and fourth, Argent a Saltire Sable, on a Chief Gules, three Cushions Or. Second and Third Or, an Anchor Gules, (for the Name of Fairholm) supported on the Dexter with a Lyon rampant, Gules, armed and langued, Azure, crown'd with an Imperial Crown, Or; and on the Sinister, with a Horse, Argent, furnished Gules. Crest, a wing'd Spur, with this Motto, *Nunquam non paratus*.

(a) Charta penes Marchionem de Annandale. (b) Charta in Publicis Archivis. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem.



# CAMPBELL,

## Duke of Argyle.

**T**HIS noble antient Family is deriv'd from a Series of illustrious Ancestors, who possess'd *Lochow* in *Argyle-Shire*, according to the traditional Accounts by the *Bards* and *Sanachies*, as early as the Time of King *Fergus II.* who restor'd our Monarchy, *Anno Christi* 404.

The first Appellation they us'd was *ODabin*, which, according to an early Custom they assum'd from *Diarmed ODabin*, one of their Ancestors, a brave and warlike Man, who flourish'd under King . . . from whom they are in the *Irish* Language call'd to this Time, *Seol Diarmed*, that is, the Posterity and Offspring of *Diarmed*.

From this *Diarmed ODabin*, the *Bards* have recorded a long Series of the Barons of *Lochow* (a), whose Actions they tell us, were very renown'd both for Valour and Courage.

*Paul ODabin* Lord of *Lochow* his Successor, call'd *Paul in Spuran*, so denominate from his being the King's Treasurer, having no Male Issue, his Estate went to his Daughter *Eva*, who married *Gilespick ODabin*, a Relation of her own, who got the Name first chang'd from *ODabin* to *Cambel*, to preserve and perpetuate the Memory of a very noble and heroick Piece of

Service perform'd by him in the Service of the Crown of *France*, in the Reign of King *Malcolm Canmore*. By his Lady he left a Son *Duncan*, who was Lord of *Lochow*; He was the Father of *Colin*, and He again of *Archbald*, called *Gilespick*, and he of *Duncan*, Baron of *Lochow*.

This last mentioned *Duncan* was the Father of another *Gilespick Cambel*, Kr. Lord of *Lochow*, whose Son and Heir Sir *Colin More*, call'd *Dominus Colinus Cambel*, Miles, *Filius quondam Domini Gileaspick Cambell*, did acquire from Sir *William Lindsay*, Kr. the Lands of *Symontoun* in *Air-Shire*; the *Reddendo* of which he made over to the Monks of *Newbottle*, *Die Martis in crastino beati Clementis Martyris & Pontificis*, *Anno* 1293 (b). I find he was also one of the great Men who were summon'd to *Berwick* upon the Part of *Robert de Bruce*, in the Competition with *John de Baliol* for the Crown, on the Demise of Queen *Margaret* (c); which is all I have found memorable of him in our pulick Records.

The particular History of the Family of *Argyle* does represent this Sir *Colin More* to have been a very renown'd and warlike Chieftain, they tell us, That he was slain, in a Conflict with a great Neighbour of his own, the Lord of *Lorn*; that after he had defeat his Adversary, pursuing the Victory too eagerly, he was slain at a Place called the String in *Cowall*, and there interr'd, where a great Obelisk was erected over his Grave (d).

His Death occasion'd great Bloodshed in those Parts, and kindled such a Flame betwixt the Two Families

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(a) I have seen a very ancient Manuscript History of the Family of *Argyle*, that derives them from a very long Train of Ancestors, much farther back than can be vouched by Writings or Records, and seems to be founded upon the traditional Accounts of the *Sanachies* and *Bards*, whose Office consisted chiefly in recording the Actions and Achievements of the great Men of the respective Families to whom they were attach'd. (b) Register of *Newbottle*, also of the Abbey of *Cambuskenneth*, transum'd under the Subscription of the Clerk of Register, in the Reign of King *James V.* *Anno* 1535, now in the Lawyer's Library at *Edinburgh*. (c) Mr. *Rymer's Foedera Angliæ*, lately published. (d) Historical and Genealogical Descent of the illustrious Family of *Argyle*, M. S. penes me.

of *Lochow* and *Lorn*, as was not extinguished for many Years thereafter, even so long as the *Argadii*, Lords of *Lorn*, existed.

From this *Colin* it is that the Head of the Family of *Argyle* are call'd by the *Irish*, *MackCallan* More even to this Time. By his Wife, a Lady of the Family of the *Sinclairs* (a), he had Two Sons, Sir *Neil* his Successor, and Sir *Donald Campbell* of *Redhouse*, of whom the Family of *Loudon* (b), and the other Cadets of this illustrious Branch of the *Campbels* derive themselves.

Sir *Neil* his Son was honoured with Knighthood, by King *Alexander III.* in the End of his Reign (c). but from the Silence of our Authors, I can particularize none of his Achievements, till the Year 1292, that upon the Demise of Queen *Margaret*, he was one of the *Magnates Scotiae* summon'd to *Berwick*, upon the Part of *Robert de Bruce*, when he and all the other Competitors for the Crown had refer'd the Decision of their respective Claims to *Edward I.* of *England* (d); and when that Prince did declare in Favour of *John de Baliol*, Sir *Neil Campbell* did so far acquiesce in the Decision, as to continue faithful to King *John*, till that unhappy Prince did unking himself by an inglorious Surrender of the Independency of the Crown to a Foreign Potentate the

King of *England*, whom he acknowledged Superior and direct Lord of *Scotland* (e).

But no sooner did King *Robert Bruce* assert his Title to the Crown, and form a rational Project of recovering his own Right, and of redeeming his Country from the Subjection it was under to a Foreign Power, than Sir *Neil Campbell* was among the earliest Patriots, who first resorted to him, own'd his Title, and gave quickly so many Proofs of his Zeal and Merit, for the Liberty and Honour of his Country, and of his Loyalty to that heroick Prince; insomuch that he was thought most worthy, and pitched upon to command a Party of Loyalists that were sent to *Argyle-Shire*, to curb and overawe the Lord of *Lorn* (f), who was a declared Enemy to his Country, and of Consequence to the *Brucean* Title; and he perform'd that Service committed to him with Honour and Success, insomuch that in a short Time he recovered the Countries of *Argyle* and *Lorn*, and brought them to submit to King *Robert*, notwithstanding the joint Efforts of the Lord *Lorn*, and his numerous Accomplices on the contrary (g); which shews him to have been a very resolute and hardy Patriot: After which Sir *Neil* stuck close to King *Robert*, and was among the few  
Scots

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(a) History of the illustrious Family of the *Campbels*, in my Hands. (b) Ibidem. Likewise original Writs I have perus'd, in the Custody of the Earl of *Loudon*. (c) Chartulary of the Monastery of *Paissy*, in the Hands of the Earl of *Dundonald*, M. S. (d) Mr. *Prin's* large Collection, wherein Sir *Nicol* or *Neil Campbell* is there mention'd as one of the great Men who were the *Bruce's* Friends. (e) Ibidem. (f) Arch Deacon *Barber's* Life and Achievements of King *Robert Bruce*. (g) Dr. *Abercromby's* Achievements of the Scots Nation.



*Scots Patriots*, who accompanied him to *Scoon*, and assisted at the Solemnity of his Coronation, anno 1306. After which he gave many signal Instances of his Steadfastness and Loyalty to that Monarch, even in his worst Circumstances: For when he was very far from being firmly established on the Throne, Sir *Niel Campbel* entered into an Association with Sir *Gilbert Hay*, and Sir *Alexander Seton*, wherein, in a most solemn Manner, they bound themselves to defend, till the last Period of their Lives the Liberties of their Country, and Right of *Robert Bruce*, their King, against all Mortals, *French, English*, and *Scots*, to which they appended their Seals at the Abbey of *Cambuskenneth*, 9 Sept. 1308.

Anno 1314, he was one of the Commissioners upon the part of *Scotland*, authoris'd to Treat with the *English* for a Peace, which at that Time, took not its desir'd Effect: And the next ensuing Year, he was one of the Barons at the Parliament, held at *Air*, where they made an Entail of the Crown to King *Robert* and his Heirs (a). About which Time, in Consideration of his good Services, and signal Loyalty, he obtain'd a Grant of several Lands, then in the Crown, by the Forfaulture of those who adhered to the Interest of the *Baliol*; and to oblige him the more, the King bestow'd upon him the Lady *Mary Bruce*, his Sister in Marriage. He departed this Life, in the latter End of the Year 1315, leaving Issue two Sons, *Colin* his Successor, and

*John Campbel*, who was by King *David Bruce*, dignified with the Title of Earl of *Athole*, but dying *sans Issue*, the Honour went no further in the Family.

Which Sir *Colin Campbel* of *Lochow*, began early to distinguish himself for

Military Atchievements. He was in the Expedition made into *Ireland*, anno 1316, in behalf of *Edward Bruce*, then King of that Realm, where he behav'd with exceeding Gallantry, and perform'd many signal Services: In Consideration whereof, he obtained a Grant of diverse Lands in *Argyle Shire*, by a Charter yet extant, (b), having faithfully demean'd himself during the whole Course of King *Robert's* Reign. He continu'd no less stedfast to King *David* his Son; for whose Service, even when his Affairs were lookt upon to be lost, he rais'd 400 Men, and took the Castle of *Dunoon*, then in the Hands of the *English*; for which notable Service, when that Prince came to be established upon the Throne, he made him hereditary Governour, which his Descendants still enjoy (c).

He married a Daughter of the Family of *Lennox* (d), by whom he had Three Sons and a Daughter, viz. *Archbald* his Successor.

*John Campbel* was Author of the Branch of *Barbreck*, of whom descended *Campbel* of *Succoch*

3d. Sir *Dougal Campbel*, who lost his Estate for adhering to *Edward Baliol*.

*Alicea*, his Daughter, was married to *Allan Lauder* of *Hatton* (e).

He had a natural Son, *Niel*, of whom the *Campbel's* of *Melfort* derive their Descent.

He departing this Life about the Year 1340, was succeeded by *Archbald* his Son, who constantly adhered to King *David*, during his Captivity in *England*, after the Battle of *Durham*, and that Prince, upon his Return, to reward his Loyalty, bestow'd upon him several Lands then in the Crown, by the Forfaulture of Sir *Dougal Campbel*, his own Brother, anno 1357 (f).

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(a) Mr. Anderson's Independency. (b) Charta Colini Campbel filii Nigelli 10 Feb. 1316. (c) Charta penes Joannem Ducem de Argyle. (d) Colvil's History of the Family of Argyle M. S. penes me. (e) Charta in publicis Archivis. (f) Penes Ducem de Argyle.

He married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *John Laumont* (a), by whom he had *Colin* his Successor, who obtain'd from King *David II.* a Charter ratifying the Alienation made by *Christian*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Dougal Campbel*, of the Lands of *Craignish*, to be holden of him and his Heirs in as ample manner as *Duncan Mackdwyne*, his Ancestor, held the Barony of *Lochow*, which bears Date 25 March 1370 (b). He was employ'd by King *Robert II.* in restraining the Incursions of the *Highlanders*, who then infested the Western Parts of this Realm, whom he reduc'd to the King's Obedience: In Consideration whereof, he obtain'd from the said King fundry Lands yet in the Family.

He married *Mary Campbel*, a Lady of his own Family, by whom he had two Sons, *Duncan* his Successor.

*Colin* the second, was Founder of the Family of *Arkinlafs* (c), of whom Sir *James Campbel*, Baronet, is lineal Heir. Of *Arkinlafs* the Families of *Arntenet*, *Dunoon*, *Carrick*, *Skipnish*, *Blythwood*, *Shawfield*, *Rachane*, *Auchowillen*, and *Dergachie* are Branches.

Besides which two Sons, he had a Daughter, *Christian*, married to *Malcolm Mackfarlane* of *Arochar* (d).

He had likewise two natural Sons, *Dougal*, Progenitor of the Family of *Dunstafrage*, of whom *Colin Campbel* of *Ederlin*, and *Robert Campbel* of *Balvie* are descended.

The second, *Duncan*, was first of that Branch of *Duntroon*.

To Sir *Colin Campbel* succeeded Sir *Duncan* his Son: This *Duncan* being a Person of great Parts, arriv'd to very high Advancements, as well in Honour as Estate: He married

first the Lady *Marjory Steuart*, Daughter of *Robert Duke of Albany*, Governour of *Scotland*, and improv'd the Opportunity of his near Alliance with *Murdoch Duke of Albany*, Governour, while King *James I.* was detain'd Prisoner in *England*, so far, that he prevail'd with him, to ransom and restore the King to his Fathers Throne. This prudent Prince, discerning so much his Abilities, he constituted him one of his Privy Council, and his Justiciar, and Lieutenant within the Shire of *Argyle* (e), was continued in the same Office to King *James II.* by whom he was advanc'd to the Dignity of a Lord of Parliament, by the Title of Lord *Campbel*, anno 1445 (f). This much as to his civil Actions. I come to his Works of Piety, which were great and many. He gave in pure Alms to the Monks of the Abbey of *Sandale*, in *Kintyre*, the Lands of *Blairnatiber*, for the Safety of his Soul (g), and founded the Collegiate Church of *Kilman*, by his Charter; 4 August 1442 (h); which Grant he expresses to be made, *In honorem Dei, beatæ virginis Mariæ & Sancti Mundi, pro salute Animæ olim recolendæ Memoriarum Jacobi Regis & Joannæ Reginae suæ; nec non pro salute Animæ Jacobi moderni Regis Scotorum meaque propria salute & animæ quondam Marjoriæ Conjugis meæ & modernæ Consortis meæ, & quondam Cælestini filii mei primogeniti omnium Antecessorum & Successorum meorum.*

This noble Lord left Issue by *Marjory* his first Wife, aforesaid, Daughter of *Robert Duke of Albany*; three Sons. 1<sup>st</sup>. *Cælestine*, dyed sans Issue.

2<sup>d</sup>. *Archbald*, from whom the Male Line of this noble Family sprung: He mar-

(a) Colvil's History of the Family of Argyle. (b) Charta penes Ducem de Argyle. (c) Charta per Duncanum Campbel, Dominum de Lochow de Terras de Achingounen dilecto nepote suo Joanni Campbel, filio & hæredi Fratris sui Colini Campbel de Arkinlafs 6 May 1428. Penes Thomam Yuil de Darlieth. (d) Charta Christiane Campbel, filia Colini Campbel de Lochow Sponsæ Malcolmi Mackfarlane, penes me. (e) Writes of the Family of Argyle. (f) Creations of the Nobility, penes Hamilton de Wisshaw. (g) Confirmation of the said Charter to the Monastery of Sandale, in the Register. (h) Monasticon Scoticanum penes me M. S.



married in his Father's Time *Elisabeth*, Daughter of Sir *John Somervel* of *Carnwath*, Ancestor to the Lord *Somervel*, by whom he had a Son *Colin*, who succeeded his Grand-father.

3d. Sir *Colin*, who was first of that Branch of the Family of *Glenurchie*, now dignified with the Title of Earl of *Broadalbin*.

By his second Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *John Steuart* of *Blackhall*, natural Son of King *Robert III.* he had three Sons ;

*Duncan*, first of the Branch of *Ach-inbreak*, of whom Sir *James Campbell*, Baronet, is lineal Heir Male. This Family hath produc'd the *Campbels* of *Glencardel*, *Glenfadale*, *Kilduskland*, *Kilmorie*, wester *Keams*, *Kilberry*, and *Dana*.

*Niel*, the second Son, was Ancestor of *Campbel* of *Ellengreg*, whereof the Heir is Sir *Niel Campbel*. Of this Family, is *Colin Campbel* of *Ormandale*, now Major General in the *Muscovite* Service.

Of the 3d. Son Issued the old *Campbels* of *Ottar*, extinct.

Lord *Duncan* departing this Life, 1453, was buried in the Church of *Kilmun*, where there is a noble Monument erected over him, with the Statue of Himself, as big as the Life, about the Verge of the Tomb, is this Inscription,

*Hic Jacet*

*Dominus Duncanus, Dominus le Campbell, Miles de Lochow.*

To *Duncan* Lord *Campbel* succeeded immediately *Colin* his Grand-son and Heir, who was created Earl of *Argyle*, by K. *James II.* anno 1457 (a); being a Man of eminent Parts, was in the Reign of *James III.* employ'd in the highest Offices in the State, as Privy Seal, Master of the Household, and Lord high Chancellor; all which he discharged with great Ability and Integrity: He was in no

less Favour with King *James IV.* after his Accession to the Throne (tho without having any particular Hand in the Contrivances and barbarous Actions, which were exercis'd in Order thereto) who constituted him again Chancellor, anno 1488 (b). He enjoy'd that Office till his Death, anno 1492.

He married *Isabel*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of *John Steuart*, Lord *Lorn*, by whom he had two Sons, *Archbald* his Successor, and *Thomas*, a younger Son, of whom descended the Family of *Lundie* in *Angus* (c), likewise five Daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to *George* Lord *Seton*, and had Issue.

2d. *Isabel*, to *William* Master of *Drummond*, Son and Heir of *John* Lord *Drummond*, and had Issue.

3d. *Helen*, to *Hugh*, first Earl of *Eglintoun*, and had Issue.

4th. *Elisabeth*, to *John*, second Lord *Oliphant*, and had Issue.

5th. *Mary*, to *Aeneas Mackdonald*, natural Son and Heir of *Tailzie* to *John* Earl of *Ross*.

*Archbald* Earl of *Argyle*, his Son, succeeded him, being a noble Man of great Parts and Wisdom: He was by King *James IV.* promoted to be Chancellor of *Scotland*, anno 1494 (d), Lord *Camberlain*, Anno 1495 (e), and Master of the Household, 1498 (f). At the Battle of *Flowden*, he Commanded the Van-Guard of the Army; and behaving himself with great Valour, was there killed, with his Royal Master King *James IV.* and the Flower of his Nobility, 9 of September 1513, leaving Issue by *Elisabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *John*, first Earl of *Lennox*, four Sons, *Colin* his Successor.

*Archbald Campbel* of *Skipnish*, was the second, which failed in an Heir Female, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*.

Sir *John Campbel*, third Son, came to the Possession of a fair Estate, by the

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(a) Creations of the Nobility (b) Catalogue of Statesmen, penes me. (c) Miscellany Collections penes Mr. James Anderson. (d) List of Statesmen penes Mr. Milne. (e) Ibidem. (f) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV.

the Marriage of *Morella*, Daughter and sole Heir of *John Calder* of that-Ilk, whose Successor is Sir *Hugh Campbel* of *Caldar*: Of this Branch of the Family of *Argyle*, are the *Campbel's* of *Archattan*, *Airds*, and Sir *Archbald Campbel* of *Clunies* descended.

*Donald*, fourth and youngest Son, was Abbot of *Couper*, of whom the *Campbel's* of *Kythack* in *Angus* derive their Descent.

Besides these Sons, he had likewise four Daughters. *Margaret*, married to *John Lord Erskin*, and had Issue. *Isabel*, to *Gilbert*, second Earl of *Cassils*, and had Issue. *Mary*, to *John Steuart* Earl of *Athole*, and had Issue. And *Jean*, to Sir *John Laumont* of *Inneryne*, and had Issue.

*Colin*, Earl of *Argyle*, his Son, was nam'd one of the four Counsellours to King *James V.* anno 1525; in 1528 he was constituted Lieutenant of the Borders, and Warden of the Marches; which Office he discharged so much to his Majesty's Satisfaction, that he obtain'd first a Grant of the Lordship of *Abernethy*, then in the Crown, by *Angus's* Forfaulture, and after an ample Confirmation of the hereditary Sheriffship of *Argyle* Shire, Justiciary of *Scotland*, and heretable Master of the Household (a).

He married *Janet*, Daughter of *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly*, by whom he had two Sons, and one Daughter, viz. *Archbald* who succeeded him.

*John Campbel*, second Son, from whom is descended the Branch of *Lochnel*, which produc'd the *Campbel's* of *Balerno* and *Stonfield*.

*Alexander Campbel*, third Son, Dean of *Murray*, had no Succession.

*Margaret*, married first to *James Steuart* Earl of *Murray*, natural Son of King *James IV.* and then to *John* Earl of *Sutherland*.

He departing this Life, anno 1542,

was succeeded by *Archbald* his Son and Heir; which *Archbald* was one of the Peers, who upon the Death of King *James V.* entred into an Association to oppose the then intended Match betwixt Queen *Mary* and King *Edward VI.* of *England*, and consequential Union of the Crowns, as tending, *To the high Dishonour, perpetual Skaith, Dammage and Ruin of the Liberty, and Nobleness of this Realm*, as it runs in the Original yet extant, bearing Date the 4th. July, 1543 (b).

Upon the breaking out of the War with *England*, he remarkably distinguish'd himself by his Valour and Conduct, both at the Battle of *Pinkie*, anno 1547, and at the Siege of *Haddingtoun*, 1548, in Defence of his Queen and Country, related at large by our Historians (c). This noble Lord was the first of his Quality who imbrac'd the Protestant Religion, in the Beginning of the Reformation, of which he was a hearty Promoter, and continu'd stedfast in the Profession thereof; when a-dying he recommended to his Son, to propogate the preaching of the Gospel, according to the reform'd Principles, and the suppressing *Romish* Superstition and Idolatry. He dyed anno 1558 (d), leaving Issue by Lady *Helen Hamilton* his first Wife, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Arran*; *Archbald* his Son and Heir, and by his second Wife *Mary Graham*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Monteith*,

Sir *Colin Campbel* of *Buchuan*, and two Daughters,

1. *Margaret*, married to *James Steuart* Lord *Down*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Murray*, and had Issue.

2d. *Janet*, to *Hector Macklane* of *Dowart*, and had Issue (e).

*Archbald* Earl of *Argyle*, his Son being a Person of singular accomplish-

(a) Penes Ducem de Argyle. (b) Penes Hamilton de Wislaw. (c) Dr. Abercromby's History of the Campaigns 1548, & 1549. (d) History of the Reformation, commonly call'd Knox's. (e) Charta Janetæ Campbel filiæ Arch. Comitiss de Argyle Sponsæ Hectoris Macklane de Dowart, anno 1556, in publicis Archivis.



plishments, was by the Estates of Scotland, sent Ambassador to the Queen, then in France, anno 1559, to Supplicate her Majesty in Favour of the Reformation: But that taking no Effect, he, together with the Earls of Glencairn, Morton, and others, entred into an Association, wherein they bound themselves to assist one another in advancing the Cause of Religion, which at last they got happily establish'd by Act of Parliament, anno 1560 (a).

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, in the Reign of Queen Mary, he espous'd her Interest, and was General of her Forces, at the Battle of Langside, against the Earl of Murray, then Regent. After which he submitted to the Authority of her Son, King James, and came to be so considerable in that Party, that upon the Death of Matthew Earl of Lennox, Regent, anno 1571, he stood a Candidate for that Post; but the Earl of Marr being prefer'd to the Regency, he was constituted Lord High Chancellor. He enjoy'd that Office with universal Reputation for the Space of Three Years, even to his Death, which happen'd in September 1575 (b), to whose Memory the famous Mr. Johnston (c), compos'd this Epigram.

*Gens Albina vetus, gemini incunabula Regni  
Quæ posuit, ( fuerant nam duo Regna prius: )  
Illa viris armisque potens, totque aucta tropæis,  
Quæ dominos rerum tot dedit una Deos;  
Hec & avos, atavosque dedit, loca prisca tenemus,  
Testa, Lares, mores, & decora alta ducum.  
Sufficeretque vetus nobis ea gloria: verum  
Major ad ignoti nos vehit astra poli.  
Adscriptique Dei jam sancta in fœdera cives,  
Magnanimi audemus pro pietate mori.  
Gens quæ jura prius dederat, nunc accipit. Ergo  
Bis felix: quæ dat, quæ nova jura capit.*

This worthy Lord married two Wives, 1<sup>st</sup>. Lady Jean Steuart, natural Daughter of King James V. 2<sup>dly</sup>. Jane, Daughter of Alexander Earl of

Glencairn, but by none of 'em left any Issue; whereupon his Estate and Honour came to Sir Colin Campbel of Buchuan, his Brother and Heir.

Which Colin was constituted one of the Lords of the Privy Council to King James VI. anno 1577, and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, upon the Decease of John Earl of Athole, 1579, which, together with several other great Employments in the State, he enjoy'd till his Death, in the Year 1584 (d).

He was married first to Janet Steuart, Daughter of Henry Lord Methven, but by her he had not any Issue; and by Agnes his second Wife, Daughter of William Earl Marishal, and Widow of James Earl of Murray, He had two Sons, Archbald who succeeded him, and Sir Colin Campbel of Lundy, Baronet.

Which Archbald Earl of Argyle was constituted General of the Forces rais'd against the Earls of Huntly and Errol, at the Battle of Glenlivet, anno 1594 (e), and suppress'd the Insurrection of the Mackgregors 1603 (f), and another more formidable by the Mackdonalds, in the Western Isles, 1614 (g): In Respect whereof, and his other great Merits, he obtain'd a Grant of the Country of Kintyre, anno 1617, which was ratified by a special Act of Parliament (h).

In 1618, he went to Spain, and signaliz'd himself in that Service against the States of Holland, and assisted at taking several Places of Strength, but by his Majesty's Permission returning to England, he dyed at London, anno 1638 (i). He married first Anne, Daughter of William Earl of Morton, by whom he had Archbald his Successor, and four Daughters.

1. Anne, married to George, second Marquess of Huntly, and had Issue.

E 2

2d. Ana-

(a) Bishop Spotiswood and Mr. Calderwood's Church Histories. (b) Mr. Crawford's Memoirs. (c) Johnstoni Heroes. (d) Spotiswood. (e) Ibidem. (f) Balfour's Annals. (g) Ibidem. (h) Charta penes Ducem de Argyle. (i) Bishop Guthry's Memoirs.

2d. *Annabel*, to *Robert*, second Earl of *Lothian*, and had Issue.

3d. *Jean*, to *John*, first Viscount of *Kenmure*, and had Issue.

4th. *Mary*, to Sir *Robert Montgomery* of *Skelmurly*, and had Issue.

2dly. He married *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *William Cornwallis* of *Brome*, Ancestor to the Lord *Cornwallis* in *England*, by *Mary* his Wife, third Daughter, and one of the Coheirs of *John Lord Latimer* (a), by whom he had a Son *James*, created first Lord *Kintyre*, by King *James VI.* anno 1622, and by King *Charles I.* dignified with the Title of Earl of *Irvine*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date 28 March 1642 (b), and a Daughter *Mary* married to *James Lord Rollo*, and had Issue.

*Archbald* Earl of *Argyle*, his Son, was a Man of great Learning, singular Judgment, and other Endowments, which recommended him so much to the Favour of King *Charles I.* that he constituted him one of the Lords of his Privy Council.

In 1628, he resign'd in his Majesty's hands the Justiciary of all *Scotland* (which had been in his Family for divers Ages) reserving to himself and his Heirs, the Justiciary of *Argyle* and the Western Isles, and where ever else he had Lands in *Scotland*, which was ratified by Act of Parliament, in 1633, where his Majesty was present in Person. Not long after which, in respect of his own Merit, as well as the remarkable Fidelity and Loyalty of his Family in former Times to the Crown, his Majesty was graciously pleas'd to create him Marquess of *Argyle*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date 15th. November 1641.

When the Troubles began in that Reign he joyn'd with the Parliament of *Scotland*; and shew'd himself a Zealous asserter of the Presbyterian Church Government, which was then establish'd.

After the horrid Murder of the King, he contributed much to the dutiful Reception of his Majesty King *Charles II.* into *Scotland*, anno 1650, and at the Solemnity of his Coronation 1st. January 1651, he assisted so eminently as to put the Crown upon his Head: But upon the Restoration of his Majesty, anno 1660, he was attainted of High Treason, for corresponding and complying with *Oliver Cromwel* (the too too common Fault of the Times) and found guilty by the Parliament, was beheaded at *Edinburgh*, the 27 of May, anno 1661. Immediately before his Execution, he solemnly declar'd, That from his Birth, to that Moment; he was free of any Accession to the Death of King *Charles* (c), and like a good Christian, pray'd God to bless his present Majesty, in his Person and Government.

This great Peer was married to *Margaret*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Mortoun*, by whom he had two Sons, *Archbald* Earl of *Argyle*. And

Lord *Niel Campbel* of *Ardmaddie*, sometime Governour of *Dunbarton* Castle, married first *Vere*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Lothian*, by whom he had Mr. *Archbald Campbel* his Son and Heir, a Gentleman of eminent Learning, and other Accomplishments: Also by his second Wife *Susanna*, Daughter of Sir *Alexander Menzies* of *Weim*, he had two Sons, Mr. *Neil Campbel* Advocate, and Mr. *Alexander Campbel*. The Marquess had likewise three Daughters.

1st. *Anne*, a Lady of excellent Endowments, never married.

2d. *Jean*, married to *Robert* first Marquess of *Lothian*, and had Issue.

3d. *Mary*, to *George* Earl of *Caithness*, sans Issue, after his Death, to *John* Earl of *Broadalbin*, and had Issue.

The Title of Marquess of *Argyle* failing by the Forfaulture of this

*Arch-*

(a) Sandfords Genealogical History of the Kings of England p. 344. (b) Creations of the Nobility, from the Register of the Chancery. (c) Trial of the Marquess of *Argyle*.



*Archbald*, his Majesty was graciously pleas'd to restore *Archbald* Lord *Lorn* his Son, to the Estate, Title, and Precedency formerly enjoy'd by his Ancestors, Earls of *Argyle* (a).

Which *Archbald*, Earl of *Argyle*, was constituted Captain of his Majesty's Foot Guards, anno 1650, with this Speciality, That tho all Commissions were then given by the Parliament, yet he would not serve without a Commission from the King (b). After the Defeat of the Royal Army at *Worcester*, anno 1651, he took Arms for his Majesty's Service, which incens'd *Oliver Cromwel* so much against him, that tho he granted a Pardon and general Indemnity to the People of *Scotland*, by his Proclamation the 12 of *April* 1654, yet was he, with several other Loyalists, particularly excepted; notwithstanding of which, with singular Constancy, he preserv'd his Duty and Fidelity to his Majesty inviolated, in the worst Times, would never capitulate, till he had General *Midelton's* Order from the King so to do, bearing Date 31 of *December* 1655 (c): Then he made his Composition, without any other Engagment than laying down his Arms, whereupon he retired to his own House, that he might live quietly, and retain'd still his Affection and Fidelity to the King; of which his Majesty was so perfectly sensible, that he was pleas'd to make his eminent Loyalty and Zeal toward the Restoration, the onerous Cause of restoring him to his Father's Fortune, anno 1663. Not long after he was nam'd a Privy Counsellour, and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, which for many Years he discharged with great Fidelity, and thro' all Changes appear'd an earnest Espouser of the Protestant Interest:

For seeing to what Pass things were like to come, he propos'd in a Committee of Council, that to the Test might be added some Acts against Popery, which was so ill taken, that all methods imaginable were devis'd to ruin him, which at last was effected, under a Pretence of his putting his own Sense and Explanation upon the Test, when he took (d) it in these Words,

*I have consider'd the Test, and am desirous to give Obedience, as far as I can; I am confident, the Parliament never intended to impose contradictory Oaths; and therefore I think no Man can explain it, but for himself, and reconcile it, as it is genuine, and agrees in its own Sense; and I take it so far as it is consistent with it self, and the Protestant Religion: And I do declare, I mean not to bind up my self, in my Station, but in a lawful Way, to endeavour any thing I think for the Advantage of the Church or State, not repugnant to the Protestant Religion, and my Loyalty: And this I understand, as part of my Oath.*

For which, by the insinuating Perswasions of some who bore him no good Will, the King was so far incens'd against him, that he not only commanded him Prisoner to the Castle of *Edinburgh*, but gave Order for his Tryal. Being found Guilty of high Treason, he made his Escape out of the Castle, very dexterously, in the Dress of a Lady's Page (e), got over to *Holland*, whence with a few Men he invaded this Kingdom, 1685, in the Beginning of the Reign of King *James VII.* a little before the Duke of *Monmouth* landed in *England*, (f) but never having got together above 2000 Men, was soon after totally routed near *Kilpatrick*, and taken Prisoner: He was Beheaded at the Cross

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of

(a) Charta in Rotulis Caroli II. (b) Penes Ducem de Argyle. (c) State Tracts. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem. (f) History of the Reign of King James III.

of *Edinburgh* the 30 of *June* 1685, upon his former Sentence. 'Tis said, he compos'd this EPITAPH a few Hours before his Death.

*Thou Passenger, that shalt have so much Time,  
As view my Grave, and ask what was my Crime:  
No Stain of Error, no black Vices brand,  
Did me compel to leave my native Land.  
Love to my Country, Truth condemn'd to die,  
Did force my Hands forgotten Arms to try,  
More from Friends Fraud my Fall proceeded hath,  
Than Foes, tho Thrice they did attempt my Death.  
On my Design, tho Providence did frown,  
Yet GOD at last, will surely raise his own:  
Another Hand, with more successful Speed,  
Shall raise the Remnant, bruise the Serpent's Head.*

This *Archbald*, Earl of *Argyle*, married *Mary Steuart*, Daughter of *James 3d.* Earl of *Murray*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Alexander* Earl of *Home*, by whom he had four Sons, viz.

*Archbald* late Duke of *Argyle*.

*John Campbel* of *Mamore*, 2d. Son, Member of Parliament for *Dunbarton* Shire, married ---- Daughter of *John Lord Elphinstoun*, and has Issue.

Colonel *Charles Campbel* 3d. Son.

Colonel *James Campbel* 4th. Son, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *David Lesly*, Lord *Newark*, and has Issue.

Also two Daughters.

*Anne*, married first to *Richard* Earl of *Lauderdale*, and now to *Charles* Earl of *Murray*.

*Jean*, to *William* Marquess of *Lothian*, and has Issue.

*Archbald* Lord *Lorn* his Son, was one of the few *Scots* Peers that came over from *Holland* with the Prince of *Orange*, the late King *William*, into *Britain*, anno 1688. He was own'd by the Convention of Estates as Earl of *Argyle*, before the Forfaulture of his Father was rescinded, which, by *The Claim of Right*, was declar'd to be *A Reproach to the Nation*. He was particularly Active to have the Crown established on the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, as the *English* had done; which being by a great Majority carried in the House, his Lordship was sent from the Nobility, with other two from the Barons

and *Burroughs*, to offer the Crown in the Name of the said Convention to their Majesties, and tender'd them the Coronation Oath, for which, and many other good Services, upon their Advancement to the Throne of this Realm, he was admitted one of the Privy Council 1st. of *May* 1689, and anno 1690, made one of the Lords of the Treasury, and after that Colonel of the *Scots* Guards of Horse, and one of the extraordinary Lords of the Session, upon the Decease of *William* Duke of *Hamilton*, in the Year 1694: And further, in Consideration of his good Services, he was by his said Majesty created into the Dignity and Titles of Duke of *Argyle*, Marquess of *Kintyre* and *Lorn*, Earl of *Campbel* and *Coual*, Viscount of *Lochow* and *Glenyla*, Lord *Innerara*, *Mull*, *Morvern*, and *Tyrie*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date at *Kensington* the 23 of *June*, 1701. Likeas, he carried over a Regiment to *Flanders* for King *William's* Service, consisting almost, both Officers and Souldiers, of his own Name and Family, who bravely distinguish'd themselves thro' the whole Course of the War.

He married *Elisabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Lionel Talmaish* of *Helingham*, by *Elisabeth* Dutches of *Lauderdale*, his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *William Murray* Earl of *Dysart*, and Sister to *Lionel* now Earl of *Dysart*, by whom he had Issue, two Sons and a Daughter.

*John*, the present Duke of *Argyle*.

*Archbald Campbel* Earl of *Ilay*.

*Anne*, married to *James Steuart*, 2d. Earl of *Bute*.

He departing this Life the 28 of *September* 1703, was succeeded by

*John*, the present Duke of *Argyle*, his Son and Heir, who from his Youth, according to the Rule of his great Ancestors, betook himself to a Military Life, was Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, at the End of the last War, when not full Seventeen Years of Age, and even then gave signal Proofs of his Valour.



In the Beginning of this War, he was constituted Brigadier and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, Major General, and then Lieutenant General in which Characters he has in a very eminent Manner distinguish'd himself thro' the whole Course of this present War; was at the Battle of Ramillies, and at the Siege of Menin, of which he took Possession; commanded and took the Fort of Plasfandale, and assisted at the Siege of Ostend; was remarkably Active in the Fight at Audenard, and afterward took Possession of Lille, (the Siege of which Town he had assisted in) as also of Ghent and Bruges, and particularly signaliz'd himself in the Campaign 1709, at the Siege of Tournay, and the Battle of Blareignes; In short, there has scarce been a Battle or Siege this War in Flanders, at which he did not assist in Person.

Upon his Father's Decease, he was constituted one of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and Captain of the Scots Guards of Horse, and one of the extraordinary Lords of Session, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Thistle, anno 1704.

In the Year 1705, Her Majesty was pleas'd to add to his other Employments, that of Lord High Commissioner to Represent Her Royal Person in the Parliament, when not above 23 Years of Age: And upon his Return to Court, in Consideration of his many signal Services, he was created a Peer of England, by the Title of Baron of Chatham, and Earl of Greenwich.

In 1710, He was appointed Generalissimo of Her Majesty's Forces in Spain, elected Knight of the Garter, and dispatch'd with the Character of Ambassador-Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to Charles III. of Spain.

His Grace has married Mary, Daughter of Thomas Brown Esq; and

Niece to Sir Charles Duncomb, late Lord Mayor of London.

### A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st. and 4th. Girony of Eight, Sable and Or, 2d. and 3d. Argent, a Galley with her Oars in Action, supported by two Lyons Rampant, Gules, Crest a Boars Head eraz'd, Or, Motto, Ne Obliviscaris.

### Earls of Athole.

**A**thole had early Earls in the Reign of King Malcolm IV.

Malcolm is then Earl of Athole: He out of his Devotion to God, gave in pure Alms to the Monks of Scoon the Church of Logen-mabed, with four Chappels thereunto belonging (a), for the Safety of his Soul; and to the Abbay of Dumfermling, the Tithes of the Church of Mollin, *Pro salute animæ suæ & animæ Sponsæ suæ & Regum Predecessorum suorum ibidem requiescentium*, which was ratified by King William (b). He left Issue,

Henry his Son and Heir, from whom the Title of Earl of Athole came to Alanus Ostiarius Domini Regis: For I have found him design'd Earl of Athole, in a Confirmation he made to the Abbacy of Arbroth, of the Wood of Torfeach in Aberdeenshire, formerly given by Thomas de Lundin Ostiarius Regis his Father, to that Convent, which King Alexander II. ratified by his Charter, the 12th. of October, the 19th. Year of his Reign (c).

From this Family the Title of Earl of Athole was transfer'd to Thomas of Galloway, by Marriage of Isabel, the Heir Female. Patrick Earl of Athole their Son, was burnt in his own Lodging at Haddingtoun, anno 1241 (d), whereupon his Estate

F 2

and

(a) Register of Scoon, in the Custody of the Viscount of Stormont. (b) Register of Dumfermling. (c) Register of Arbroth. (d) Chron. de Melrofs.

and Title descended to his Mother's Sister, then the Wife of *David Hastings*, an *English Gentleman* (a), by whom he had one Daughter, married to *John de Strathbolgie* (b). *David Earl of Athole*, their Successor, was Constable of *Scotland*, in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Robert I.* He's so design'd in a Charter granted by that Monarch, erecting the Lands of *Tarves* into a Regality, in favour of the Monks of *Arbroth*, 26th. of *February* 1311 (c). And another *David Earl of Athole*, his Successor, who was constituted Governour of *Scotland*, by *Edward Baliol*; for whose Service he rais'd an Army, but was totally routed, and himself killed, at the Battle of *Kilblain*, by the *Scots*, under the Conduct of *Patrick Earl of March*, and *Sir Andrew Murray*, anno 1336. His Estate by Forfeiture falling to the Crown, it so continued till King *David II.* was pleas'd to bestow both the Estate and Title of *Earl of Athole*, upon *John Campbell*, Son of *Sir Neil Campbell of Lochow*, by the Lady *Mary Bruce* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Earl of Carrick*, and Sister to King *Robert Bruce*; but he dying without Succession, the Title became extinct by his Death, but did not long so continue, for King *Robert II.* was pleas'd to revive it again in the Person of *Walter Steuart* his second Son, by *Eupham Ross* his Queen in the 5th. Year of his Reign, anno 1375 (d). He founded the Collegiate Church of *Methven*, anno 1433, which he amply endow'd with Lands and Tithes within his own Territories, for the Salvation of his Soul, according to the Devotion of these Days; and considerably enrich'd himself by the Marriage of *Margaret*, eldest of the Daughters and Co-Heirs of *Sir David Barclay of Brechin*,

by whom he had *David* his eldest Son, who died in *England*, one of the Hostages for the Ransom of King *James I.* and *Alan Steuart*, *Earl of Caithness*, who was -killed, fighting bravely in the Service of his Country at the Battle of *Innerlochy*, anno 1428 (e).

This *Walter Earl of Athole*, was the principal Actor in the horrid Murder of King *James I.* his Nephew, which proceeded (says our Historians) from a Response he had from some of his *Highlanders*, that before his Death he should be Crown'd in a solemn Assembly. For this horrid and unnatural Crime, the Sentence of Death was executed upon him, in a most exemplary Manner, famous over all *Europe*; and his Estate was annexed to the Crown.

## STEUART, Earl of Athole.

THE First of this Illustrious Branch of the Family of *Steuart*, who attain'd this Dignity, was, *John Steuart* Son and Heir of *Sir James Steuart*, for Distinction call'd *The black Knight of Lorn*, by *Jean* his Wife, Dowager of King *James I.* and Daughter of *John Earl of Somerset*; which *James* was created *Earl of Athole* by his Uterine Brother, King *James II.* (f)

In the Reign of King *James III.* he was constituted his Majesty's Lieutenant, against the Lord of the Isles, then in Rebellion; and by his Valour and Conduct, he reduc'd him to the King's Obedience (g): For which signal Service, he had thereupon a special Grant of several Lands, and this

(a) Chron. de Melros. (b) Sir James Balfour's Collections, M. S. (c) Register of Arbroth. (d) Sir James Balfour's Genealogical Collections, M. S. (e) History of the Family of Steuart. (f) Printed History of the Family of Athole. (g) Drummonds History.



this Motto added to his Arms, *Furth Fortune and fill the Fetters*, in 1457, he was one of the Conservators of the Peace with *England*, and in 1461 was join'd in Commission with several others, to treat of a Peace with the *English*, which they then concluded. He married first *Beatrix*, Daughter of *Archibald* fifth Earl of *Douglas*, by whom he had a Daughter *Elisabeth*, married to *Patrick* Lord *Gray*.

2dly. *Eleanor Sinclair*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Orkney*, by whom he had *John* his Successor, 2d. *Andrew*, Bishop of *Caithness*, and Daughters.

*Jean*, married to *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly*, and had Issue.

*Catharine*, to *John* Lord *Forbes*, and had Issue.

*Isobel*, to *John* Earl of *Lennox*, and had Issue.

*Elisabeth*, to *Alexander Robertson* of *Strowan*, and had Issue.

He departing this Life 19 September 1512; was succeeded by *John* his Son and Heir, who was killed at *Floudoun* 9 September 1513, leaving Issue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Colin* Earl of *Argyle*: *John* his Son and Heir, and Daughters, *Janet* married first to *Alexander*, Master of *Sutherland*, and had Issue. Then to *Hugh Kennedy* of *Girvanmains*. And 3dly. To *Henry Steuart* Lord *Methven*, and had Issue. *Helen* to *John* Lord *Lindsay*, and had Issue. *Elisabeth*, to *John Mackenzie* of *Kintail*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Seaforth*.

*John*, 3d. Earl of *Athole* married *Grisal* Daughter and Coheir of Sir *John Ratray* of *That-Ilk*, by whom he had

*John*, 4th. Earl of *Athole*; his Son who was on the King's side, in the Minority of *James VI*. He was constituted Chancellour 19 April 1578, in the Room of *John* Lord *Glamis* deceased, and continu'd in that Office till his Death, which happen'd 24 April 1579. He was married to *Margaret*

Daughter of *Malcolm* Lord *Fleeming*, Widow both of *Robert* Master of *Montrose*, and of *Thomas* Master of *Erskine*, by whom he had Issue, *John*, his Successor, and Daughters.

*Elisabeth*, married to *Hugh* Lord *Lovat*, and had Issue. 2dly. To *Robert Steuart* Earl of *March*. And 3dly. She became the Wife of *James Steuart*, then called Earl of *Arran*.

*Grisal*, to *David* Earl of *Crawford*, and had Issue.

*Ann*, to *Francis* Earl of *Errol*, sans Issue.

*Jean*, to *Duncan Campbel* of *Glenurchie*, and had Issue.

*John*, fifth Earl of *Athole*, was one of the Privy Council to King *James VI*. anno 1590. He married *Mary Ruthven*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Gourie*, by whom he had Three Daughters:

*Dorothea*, married to *William* Earl of *Tillibairn*, whose Son *John* in her Right, came afterward to possess this Honour.

*Mary*, to *James Steuart* Lord *Innermeath*, sans Issue.

*Jean*, to *Henry Steuart* Lord *St. Colme*, and had Issue.

He departed this Life 18 November 1594 (a), whereby the Honour became Extinct, but did not so continue two Years, when King *James* was pleased to revive it again in the Person of *James* Lord *Innermeath*, by Letters Patent, bearing date 13 April 1596 (b), but he dying without Issue 1605 (c), the Title of *Athole* came to *Dorothea*, Countess of *Tillibairn*.

## MURRAY

### Duke of Athole.

THIS Noble Family is of great Antiquity, in *vice comitatu de Perth*, and descends from Sir *William Murray*, Son of Sir *Malcolm Murray*

(a) Balfour's Annals. (b) Balfour. (c) Ibidem.

*Murray Knight*. He obtained the Barony of *Tillibairn*, by marrying of *Adda*, Daughter of *Malyse*, Seneschal of *Strathern*, as is clear from an Original Charter I have seen, bearing Date the *Thursday* preceeding the Feast of *St. Simon and St. Jude*, Anno Dom. 1181 (a). This Sir *William* was one of the Scots Barons on the Part of *John Baliol*, who were call'd to *Berwick* when King *Edward* was to determine the Controversy about the Crown of this Realm then in Dispute; betwixt *Robert de Bruce*, and the said *John de Baliol*, anno 1292 (b). By the said *Adda* his Wife he left Issue Sir *Andrew* his Son and Heir, who gave in pure Alms to the Monks of the Abby of *Inchaffry*, an Annual Sum payable out of the Barony of *Tillibairn*, which had formerly been in Dispute between him and the said Convent, and that for the Health of his Soul, bearing Date on *St. Bean's Day*, (i.e. 16 December) 1331 (c). This is that Sir *Andrew* who took part with *Edward Baliol*, for which disloyal Action his Estate was forfeited, and he beheaded at *Perth* in 1332, leaving Issue.

*William* his Son, who obtained a Grant of the Barony of *Tillibairn*, upon the Resignation of *Adda de Moravia*, his Grand-mother, in which Sir *William de Montefix Justitarius Scotiæ ex boreali parte aquæ de Forth*, is a Witness. This *William* had Issue.

Sir *Walter Murray* of *Tillibairn* his Son and Heir, who dying circa Annum 1390, left Issue by *Margaret le Baird* his Wife.

Sir *David Murray* his Son and Heir, who was knighted by King *James I.* He founded the Collegiate Church of *Tillibairn* in *Strathern*, dedicated in Honour of our *Blessed Saviour*, and dyed about 1446 leaving Issue, *William* his Successor, and a Daughter *Marion* married to *Malcolm Drummond* of *Cargill*, the Ancestor of the Family of *Perth*.

Which *William*, received the Honour of Knighthood from King *James III.* to whom he faithfully adhered, in Consideration whereof he was constituted Stewart of *Strathern*, anno 1482, which was ratified by Act of Parliament, in 1491 (d). He married *Mary* Daughter to the Earl *Marishal*, by whom he had

Sir *John*, who dyed without Issue. *William*, his Successor.

The 3d. Sir *Andrew Murray* of *Arngosk*, ancestor to the present Viscount of *Stormont*.

4. *David Murray* of *Strathgeth*.

And *Christian*, a Daughter married to *George Lord Seton*, and had Issue.

He departed this Life in a good advanced Age, about the Year 1509, was succeeded by *William* his Son and Heir, who married *Katharin* Daughter of Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Glenurchie*, by whom he had Issue.

*William*, his Successor.

2d. *Alexander*.

3d. *James*.

And Daughters, 1. *Anabella* married to *John Earl of Mar*, and had Issue. 2. *Enpham* first to *Robert Steuart* of *Rosyth*, then to *Robert Pitcairn* Commendator of *Dunfermling*, Secretary of State in the Minority of King *James VI.* 3. *Katharin*, to *Robert Morray* of *Abercairny*, 4. *Jean* to *James Henderson* of *Fordell*, and had Issue; he departing this Life anno 1562, was succeeded by

*William* his Son and Heir, who was of the Privy Council to Queen *Mary*, and Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household, upon the breaking out of the Civil War in that Reign. He was one of the Barons who entred into that memorable Association to Defend the young Prince King *James*, and to prosecute *Bothwell* for the Murder of of the King; yet (says Sir *James Melvil*) He always retain'd a dutiful respect to Her Majesty, and only entred into the Association for Safety

(a) Charta penes Ducem de Athole. (b) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (c) Chartulary of *Inchaffry*, penes M. Mauritium Morray Fratrem Dni *Abercairny*, (d) Penes ducem de Athole.



*Safety of the young Prince, and Punishment of the Kings Murder.* In 1572. he was joined in Commission with Sir *Alexander Erskin* to be Governour to the young King, and joint Keeper of the Castle of *Stirling*, and dyed 1583, leaving Issue by *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Montrose*, John his Successor, *Alexander*, who was Colonel of a Regiment in the *Netherlands*.

*Margaret*, married to Sir *Robert Bruce* of *Clackmanan*, and had Issue.

Which Sir *John Murray* of *Tillibairn* was one of the Privy Council to King *James VI.* he being a well deserving Person, and enjoying a very ample Fortune, was by the Favour of the said King, advanced to the Dignity of Lord *Murray* of *Tillibairn*, 25 April 1604, and July 10 1606, to the Dignity of Earl of *Tillibairn*. He married *Katharin* Daughter of *David* Lord *Drummond*, by whom he had Issue.

1. *William* his Successor, 2. Sir *Patrick Murray* Knight of the Bath, and one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber, and afterward Earl of *Tillibairn*. 3d. *Mungow* Viscount of *Stormont*, who dyed without Issue. Likewise several Daughters.

*Anne*, married to *Patrick* Earl of *Kinghorn*, and had Issue.

*Lilias*, married to Sir *John Grant* of *That-ilk*, and had Issue.

*Margaret*, to *James Hadden* of *Glen-eagles*, and had Issue.

*Katharine* to *David Ross* of *Balnagoun*.

*William* Earl of *Tillibairn* his Son, being accidentally in the Town of *Perth*, 5 August, 1600, fortun'd to be the happy Rescuer of his Majesty King *James VI.* from a Tumult of the Citizens, after the Death of *John* Earl of *Gourie*; for which signal Service, he obtained a special Grant of the Sheriffship of *Perth-shire*, which still continues in his Family.

He married *Dorothea Stuart* eldest Daughter of *John* the fifth and last Earl

of *Athole*, by whom he had *John* his Son and Heir, who succeeded to the Title, Dignity, and Precedency of *Athole*, (he then resigning the Honour of *Tillibairn*); which *John* Earl of *Athole*, faithfully adhered to King *Charles I.* In the Beginning of his unhappy Troubles he rais'd his Men for his Majesty's Service, against the the Marquess of *Argyle*, anno 1641, and dyed 1642, leaving Issue by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Glenurchie*, *John* his Successor, *Mungow* who died unmarried, and *Anne* married to *James* Earl of *Tillibardin*, but had no Issue.

Which *John* Earl of *Athole*, in Defence of King *Charles II.* loyally took up Arms, and had several Encounters with the *English* Usurpers in the North of Scotland in 1653, when not above 18 Years of Age, for which he suffer'd in the common Calamity with other Loyalists; in Consideration whereof, upon his Majesty's Restoration, he was constituted Justice General in 1661, Lord Privy Seal, 1672; Captain of his Majesty's Guards, and one of the extraordinary Lords of the Session. And further, in Regard of his eminent Services, was created Marquess of *Athole*, by Letters Patent, bearing date 17 Feb. 1676.

Upon K. *James's* Accession to the Throne, anno 1685, His Majesty, confiding much in his Loyalty, commissioned him to go against the Earl of *Argyle*, then in Arms in the *West*, where he contributed much to the suppressing of that Rebellion, for which signal Service he was constituted Lieutenant of *Argyle-shire*, and in anno 1687, was elected Knight of the most noble Order of the *Thistle*.

This noble Lord married *Æmilie Stanly*, Daughter of that valiant and loyal Nobleman *James* Earl of *Darby*, by whom he had Issue,

*John*, the present Duke.

*Charles*, Earl of *Dunmore*.

Lord *James Murray* of *Dowally*, who

married *Anne* Daughter of Sir *Robert Murray* of *Cockpool*, and has Issue,  
*William* Lord *Nairn*, fourth Son.

Lord *Edward Murray*, 5th Son, married *Katharin* Daughter of *Skeen* of *Halyards*, and has Issue, and a Daughter *Æmilia* married to *Hugh* Lord *Levat*, and had Issue. He departed this Life 6 May 1703, was inter'd in the Vestry of the Cathedral Church of *Dunkeld* under a sumptuous Monument of black and white Marble.

*John*, the present Duke of *Athole* has been employ'd in some of the most eminent Offices in the State, both in this and the former Reign, which he still discharged with the utmost Fidelity. In 1695 he was made Secretary of State, and by Letters Patent, bearing date 27 July 1697, created Earl of *Tillibairn*, in Consideration of his good Services, as well as his near Relation in Blood to King *William*, and the same Year was Lord High Commissioner to the Parliament.

Upon Her Majesties Accession to the Throne, he was nam'd a Privy Counsellour, and 8 December 1702. constituted Lord Privy Seal, and the 30 April 1703, created Duke of *Athole*, and in 1704, elected Knight of the most noble Order of *St. Andrew*.

In the Parliament 1706, which concluded the Union of the Crowns, he was one of the Peers who made a very strong and vigorous Opposition to it, and on the 4 November, when the first Article of the Treaty, was Enacted and Ratified, his Grace enter'd this Protestation, which from the Records of Parliament I transcribed.

*I John Duke of Athole, Protest for my self and all others who shall adhere to this my Protestation, that an Incorporating Union of the Crown of Scotland with the Crown of England, and that both Nations should be represented by one and the same Parliament, as contain'd in the Articles of the Treaty of*

*Union is contrary to the Honour, Interest, fundamental Laws and Constitutions of this Kingdom, the Birth-right of the Peers, the Privileges of the Barons and Burgeses, and Act 10. Parl. 8. Ja. 6. it is ordain'd, that none of the Leiges presume to take upon them to impugn the Dignity and Authority of the Three Estates of Parliament, or to seek or procure the Diminution of the Power and Authority of the said Three Estates under the pain of Treason, and is contrary to the Claim of Right, Property and Liberty of the Subject. And the 3d. Act of Her Majesty's Parliament, 1703, it is thereby declared high Treason in any of the Subjects of this Kingdom to quarrel or impugn, or endeavour by writing, or malicious and advised speaking, or any other open Act or Deed to innovate the Claim of Right in any Article thereof.*

Likeas on the 7 January, 1707, when the 22d. Article of the Treaty of Union in relation to the Number of Representatives for Scotland in the Parliament of Great-Britain, came to be debated, the Duke gave in this Protest, which in Justice to his Grace I could not forbear to insert.

*Forasmuch as the Peers of this Realm who are Hereditary Members of Her Majesty's great Council and Parliament do hereby become Elective, and so Her Majesty is deprived of Her born Counsellours, and the Peers of their Birth-right: And whereas at present they are 160 in Number, they are by this Article reduced to 16, which 16 are to be joined with the House of Lords in England, whose Number at present consists of above 180, whereby its plain, that the Scots Peers share in the Legislative and Judicative Powers in the British Parliament is very unequal, to that of the English, tho the one be Representative of as Free and Independent a Nation as the other, and is therefore a plain Forfaulture of the Peerage of this Kingdom, contrary to the Honour*



*Honour of the Monarchy, disgraceful to the Kingdom, and prejudicial to the Barons and Burrows of this Realm.*

This noble Lord married first the Lady *Katharine Hamilton*, Daughter of *William* and *Anne Duke & Dutches of Hamilton*, a Lady of incomparable prudence, and a singular example of Virtue and Piety, by whom he had Issue,

*John* Marquess of *Tillibairn*, a Youth of great Hopes and Expectation, who was killed at the Battle of *Mons*, 31 of *August* 1709, to the great Grief of his noble Relations,

*William* Marquess of *Tillibairn*.

Lord *James*

Lord *Charles*

Lord *George*

Lord *Basil*

Lady *Susanna*

All unmarried.

2dly. He married *Mary* Daughter of *William Lord Ross*, by whom he has Issue a Son *John*, an Infant.

## ARMS

Quarterly 1st. and 4th Azure, three Molets Argent within a double Tressure floured and Counter floured Or, 2d. and 3d. quarterly, 1st. and 4th. pale of six Sable and Or, 2d. and 3d. Or, a Fess Cheque Azure and Argent, supported on the Dexter with a Lyon Rampant Gules coloured Azure, charged with three Molets Argent, and on the Sinister with a Savage proper, wreathed about the Loins with Lawrel, Crest a Demi Savage, holding in his Dexter Hand a Key Or, and in his Sinister a Dagger proper, with this Motto, *Furth Fortune and fill the Fetters.*

## ARBUTHNET,

### Viscount of *Arbuthnet*.

THIS Family hath been of great Antiquity in the Shire of *Kincardin*, and long possessed of the Barony of *Arbuthnet* there. The Name hath been originally written *Aberbothenoth*, *Duncan de Aberbothenoth* is Witness in a Grant by King *Alexander II.* to the Abbacy of *Aberbroth*, anno 1242 (a).

In the Time of *Alexander III.* *Hugh de Aberbothenoth*, gave in pure alms to the Monks of *Aberbroth* the Patronage of the Church of *Garvock* *pro salute animæ suæ*, Anno Dom. 1282 (b), and *Philip de Aberbothenoth Dominus ejusdem*, was a Benefactor to the Church of *Aberdeen*, in anno 1367 (c), in the Time of King *David II.* He married *Margaret* Daughter of Sir *James Douglass* of *Dalkeith* (d), from whom by lineal Succession, was Sir *Robert Arbuthnet* of that Ilk, who manifesting his Loyalty to K. *Charles I.* was by that Monarch created Viscount of *Arbuthnet* 16 November, 1641. He married first *Marion* Daughter to *David* first Earl of *Southesk*, by whom he had *Robert* his Son and Heir, and by *Margaret* his second Wife, Daughter of *Simon Lord Lovat* he likewise had Issue, and dying anno 1659 (e), was succeeded by *Robert* his Son and Heir, who married *Mary* Daughter of *William Earl Marishal*, by whom he had *Robert*, who succeeded him in his Estate and Honour; also by *Katharine* his second Wife, Daughter of *John Gordon* of *Pittlurg*, he had Issue *John Arbuthnet* of *Fordon*, *Alexander*, who changed his Sirname to *Maitland*, by his Marriage with the Heretrix of *Pitrichie*, he's now one of the Barons of Her Majesty's Ex-

H chequer

(a) Register of *Aberbroth* M. S. (b) Ibidem. (c) Confirmatio Regis Dav. in Rotulis. (d) Charta penes Comitum de *Morton*. (e) *Frazers History* of *Lovat*, M. S.

chequer in Scotland, 3<sup>d</sup> Thomas; also several Daughters.

This Lord dying anno 1684, was succeeded by Robert his Son, who departed this Life in 1692, leaving Issue by Anne his Wife, Daughter of George Earl of Sutherland, Robert his Son and Heir, who died unmarried anno 1710, and John the present Viscount of Arbutnot who married Jean Daughter of William Morison of Prestongrange.

### A R M S.

Azure a Crescent betwixt three Stars Argent supported by two Dragons, Crest a Peacock's Head proper, Motto Laus Deo.

## CUMMIN, Lord of Badenoch.

THIS noble and spreading Family of Norman Extraction (a), is of very great Antiquity in this Realm. The first I have found mentioned, is, Comes Robertus Cummin, who was killed at the Battle of Anwick, anno 1609 (b). The next is William Cummin, who was Lord high Chancellor of Scotland, in the Reign of King David I. anno 1142, he left Issue Sir William, who was Chamberlain to King William (c), and married Hexilda Grand child of Donald King of Scotland (d), by whom he had William, Father of Sir Richard Cummin, who gave in pure Alms to the Monks of Kelso the Church of Lyncudric, with half a Carrucate of Land thereunto belonging, pro salute Henrici Comitis Domini sui qui obiit 1152 (e). He left Issue three Sons,

Sir John of Badenoch.

Sir Walter Earl of Monteith.

Sir William first Earl of Buchan.

Which Sir John for Distinction called The Reid Cummin, had Issue Sir John and three Daughters, the first married to Sir Godfrey de Murray, the 2<sup>d</sup> to Alexander of Argyle, Lord of Lorn, the 3<sup>d</sup> to Sir William Murray of Bothwell.

Sir John Cummin of Badenoch, usually designed The Black Cummin, was chosen one of the six Governours of Scotland, anno 1286, upon the Death of K. Alexander III. In 1290 he was one of the Competitors for the Crown on the decease of Queen Margaret, as Son and Heir of John Son and Heir of Richard, Son and Heir of William, Son and Heir of Hexilde, Daughter and Heir of Bethock Daughter and Heir of Donald, some time King of Scotland (f). He left Issue by Marjory Daughter of John, and Sister to John Baliol once King of this Realm, John his Son and Heir (g). This is that John Cummin, who in 1305 entered into a solemn Treaty with Robert Bruce Earl of Carrick, for freeing their Country from English Servitude, which he perfidiously discovered to King Edward of England, for which King Robert Bruce killed him in the Church of Drumfrise, 10 February 1306; by whose Death the chief branch of this noble Family expired.

## LINDSAY, Earl of Balcarass.

THIS Family descends from Mr. John Lindsay of Balcarass, 2<sup>d</sup> Son of David Lindsay of Edzle, (Earl of Crawford,) by Janet his

(a) Mr. Andrew Winton's Genealogy of the Cummins in his M. S. Chron. of Scotland. (b) Chron. de M. lross. (c) Winton. (d) Ibidem. (e) Register of Kelso. (f) Cummins claim to the Crown in the Fædera Angliæ, published by Mr. Rymer. (g) Winton.



his Wife, Daughter of Sir John Campbell of Calder.

Which Mr. John being a Man of great Parts and Learning, more especially in the Laws, he was constituted one of the Senators of the College of Justice in 1584 (a), and after some time, one of the Commissioners of the Thesaurry (b), and Secretary of State, anno 1596, in room of the Lord Thirlstane deceased; all which Offices he enjoyed with an universal Reputation till his Death. In 1598 (c), he married Margaret, Daughter of . . . . . Guthrie of Lunnen (d), by whom he had Sir David his Son and Heir, and Daughters;

Janet married to Sir John Lindsay of Benholm.

Margaret to Sir Alexander Strachan of Thortoun, and had Issue.

Mary to John Brown of Fordel, and had Issue.

Which Sir David was created Lord Lindsay of Balcarass, by K. Charles I. the 7 June 1633, immediately preceeding his Majesty's Coronation. He married Sophia Daughter of Alexander Earl of Dunfermling, by whom he had Alexander his Successor, and two Daughters, Sophia married to Sir Robert Moray, Justice Clerk in the Reign of King Charles II. of the Family of Abercairny, but had no Issue. Isabel married to Thomas Boyd of Pinkhill, in vice comitatu de Air, sans Issue.

Which Alexander, Lord Balcarass, being a Person of great Prudence, exemplary Loyalty, and singular Affection to King Charles II. was by his Majesty's Favour raised to the Dignity of Earl of Balcarass, in 1651. Upon the depression of the Royal cause in Scotland, anno 1654, he followed the King into Foreign Parts, during the Usurpation, and dyed in Holland in the beginning of the Year 1660, upon him the famous Poet Mr. Cowley wrote this Epitaph,

Balcaras who but th' other Day,  
Did all our Love and our Respect command,  
At whose great Parts, we all amaz'd did stand,  
Is from a Storm, alas! cast suddenly on Land, &c.

He left Issue by Anne his Wife, Daughter of Colin Earl of Seaforth, two Sons, Charles who succeeded him in the Earldom, but dyed unmarried anno 1662, and Colin the present Earl: also three Daughters, 1<sup>st</sup>. Anne, who embraced the Romish Perswasion and dyed a Nun in France, Sophia married to Colonel Charles Campbell, Son to the late Earl of Argyle, and Henrietta to Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbraich, and had Issue.

Colin the present Earl was one of the Lords of the Privy Council to King Charles II. and King James VII. and one of the Commissioners of the Thesaurry, he married first Margaret Daughter of Lewis de Nassau Lord Beverwart in Holland. 2<sup>dly</sup>. Jean Daughter of David Earl of Northesk, by whom he had one Daughter Anne, married to Alexander Earl of Kelly, and had Issue. To his 3<sup>d</sup>. Wife, he married Jean Daughter of William Earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had Colin Lord Cumberland, who dyed unmarried in 1708, and a Daughter Countess of Wigtown. 4<sup>thly</sup>. He married Margaret Daughter of James Earl of London, by whom he had Issue,

Alexander Lord Cumberland.

James in Her Majesty's Sea Service;

Lady Elisabeth.

Lady Eleanor, all unmarried.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1<sup>st</sup>. and 4<sup>th</sup>. Gules, a Fess Cheque Argent and Azure, 2<sup>d</sup>. and 3<sup>d</sup>. Or, a Lyon Rampant Gules surmounted of a Riban Sable within a border, Azure, charged with Stars Or, supporters two Lyons Sejant, Crest a Tent, Motto, Astra Castra, &c.

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BAL-

(a) List of the Senators of the College of Justice. from the Institution, in the Lawyer's Library M. S. (b) Bishop Spotswood's History. (c) Ibidem. (d) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI.

## BALLENDEN,

## Lord Ballenden.

**T**HIS Family began its Rise in the Reign of King James V. at which time *Thomas Ballenden* of *Auchinoule* was Justice Clerk, and Director of the Chancery, anno 1541 (a), he dying anno 1546, left Issue; Sir *John* his Son and Heir, who was Justice Clerk in the Reign of Queen *Mary* and King *James VI.* for upwards of twenty Years: He married *Barbara* Daughter of ..... *Kennedy* of ..... and left Issue Sir *Lewis* his Son and Heir and Mr. *Adam*, Doctor of Divinity, first Bishop of *Dunblain*, and thereafter of *Aberdeen*.

Which Sir *Lewis* was made one of the Senators of the College of Justice, anno 1584, he married *Margaret* Daughter of *William Lord Livingston*, and left Issue Sir *James* his Son and Heir, who married *Margaret* Daughter of *William Ker* of *Cesford*, Sister to *Robert* first Earl of *Roxburgh*, by whom he had Sir *William* his Successor, and a Daughter *Margaret* married to *Henry Lord Cardross*.

Which Sir *William* having given many signal testimonies of his Loyalty to King *Charles II.* during the Usurpation, in Consideration thereof upon his Majesty's Restoration, he was dignified with the Honour of Lord *Ballenden*, by Letters Patent bearing date 10 June 1661, and the same Year he was constituted Thesaurer Depute, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, but dying unmarried, he made over his Estate, and got his Title of Lord conveyed to *John Ker* 4th. Son of *William* Earl of *Roxburgh*, who thereupon changed his

Name to *Ballenden*; he married : ... *Mure* Daughter to the Earl of *Drogheda* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Widow of *William* Earl of *Dalhousy*, by whom he had the present Lord, who succeeded his Father in the Honour upon his Death, anno 1706.

## A R M S.

Gules a Stags Head couped and attired with ten Tynes betwixt three cross Crosets, all within a double Tressure Counterflour'd Or.

## ELPHINSTON,

## Lord Balmerino,

**T**HE First of this collateral Branch, raised to the Dignity of Peerage, was Sir *James Elphinston* 3d Son of *Robert Lord Elphinston*, by *Elisabeth* Daughter of Sir *John Drummond* of *Innerpeffery*, and of *Janet* his Wife, natural Daughter to King *James IV.*

Which Sir *James* having studied the Laws, in short time became so highly esteemed for his Abilities, that he was constituted one of the Senators of the College of Justice, in the Year 1586 (b), in 1595 one of the Lords of the Thesaury, then called *The Octavians* (c), and Secretary of State anno 1598 in room of *John Lindsay* of *Balcarras* deceased: also President of the Session, upon the promotion of *Alexander* Earl of *Dunfermling* to be Chancellor, in 1605. In all which Employments he deputed himself with such Learning, Judgment and Sufficiency, that King *James*, soon after his accession to the Crown of England,

(a) List of States-men penes me. (b) List of the Lords of Session, since the Institution, M. S. in the Lawyers Library (c) Spotswood's History.



England, created him Lord *Balmerino*, by Letters Patent, bearing date 25 April 1604, being then appointed one of the Commissioners on the part of Scotland to treat of a nearer Union with England, he took to Wife, first *Sarah* Daughter of Sir *John Monteith* of *Carse*, by whom he had *John* his Son and Heir, and 2dly. *Marjory* Daughter of *Hugh Maxwell* of *Tyning*, by whom he had *James* Lord *Couper*, also two Daughters, *Anne* married to *Andrew* Lord *Frazer*, and had Issue, and *Mary* to *John Hamilton* of *Blair*, and had Issue, he departing this Life in anno 1612 (a), was succeeded by *John* his Son and Heir, a Person likewise of great Parts and Learning, as appears by the Part he acted in the Reign of King *Charles I.* whereof Bishop *Guthry* in his Memoirs gives a full Account: He married *Anne* Daughter of Sir *Thomas Ker* of *Ferniehurst*, Sister to *Andrew* Lord *Jedburgh*, and to *Robert* Earl of *Somerset* and dying anno 1649, by the said *Anne* his Wife left Issue,

*John* his Son and Heir, who dyed the 10th. of June 1704, leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Wife Daughter to *John* Earl of *Loudon*, *John* his Son and Heir.

Which *John*, the present Lord *Balmerino*, was one of the Peers, who in 1706, opposed the Union with England in the Terms of the Treaty then before the House, tho the Matter was then concluded. In 1710 he was made General of the Mint in place of the Earl of *Lauderdale* deceased: and Sheriff of *Edinburgh* Shire, then in Her Majesty's Hands, by the Death of *William* Earl of *Dalhousie*: and elected one of 16 Peers of Scotland to the Parliament of Great Britain, also in 1711 he was named one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Chamberlain, which he at present enjoys.

This worthy Lord married first *Christian* Daughter of *Hugh* Earl of

*Eglington*, by whom he had *Hugh*, who was killed at the Seige of *Lisle*, anno 1708, *James* now Master of *Balmerino*, also two Daughters;

*Margaret* married to Sir *John Preston* of *Prestounhall*, and had Issue.

*Jean* to *Francis Stuart* Esq; Brother to the Earl of *Murray*, and has Issue.

Secondly. *Anne* Daughter of Dr. *Arthur Ross* Arch-Bishop of *St. Andrews*, by whom he has

*Arthur*.

*Alexander*.

*Anne*, all unmarried.

## A R M S.

Argent a Chiveron Sable, charged with three Buckles of the field betwixt three Boars Heads erased Gules (b), Supporters two Griffons proper, Crest a Serpent stringing a Dove, Motto, Prudentia fraudis nescia.

## O G I L V Y,

### Lord Banff.

THE Progenitor of this Family was Sir *Walter Ogilvy* of *Dunlugas*, Son of Sir *Walter Ogilvy* of *Boyn* by *Margaret* his Wife, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of of Sir *James Edmonston* of *Thattilke* (c).

This Sir *Walter* acquired a fair Estate by the Marriage of *Alison*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *Patrick Hume* of *Fastcastle*, tempore *Jacobi Quarti*, he left Issue,

*George* Ogilvy of *Dunlugas* his Son and Heir, who married *Beatrix* Daughter of *George* Lord *Seaton*, by whom he had *Walter* his Successor, and a

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Daughter

(a) Thomson's M. S. (b) Regist. of the Lyon Office, Edin. (c) Charta. in publicis Archivis.

Daughter married to Sir *Alexander Frazer of Philorth*, he departed this Life anno 1612, in the uncommon Age of 105, upon him Dr. *Johnston* (a) wrote this Epitaph.

*Vixit Olympides ter septem Banfus ætas,  
Ter fuit illustri posteritate minor :  
Virtutes numera paucos liquisse nepotes,  
Cum potius paucos evoluisse dies.*

Sir *Walter Ogilvy* of *Dunlugas* his Son, married *Helen* Daughter of Sir *John Urquhart* of *Cromarty*, by whom he had *George* his Son and Heir, who was created Baronet by King *Charles I.* 30 July 1627: He signalized his Loyalty and Valour at the Bridge of *Dee* in his Majesty's behalf against the Covenanters, under the Conduct of *James* Earl of *Montrose*, an. 1639, and continuing firm in his Loyalty in the time of the Civil Wars, was in respect thereof raised to the Dignity of Lord *Banff*, by Letters Patent, bearing date 31 of August 1642. He married first *Helen* Daughter of Sir *Alexander Irwin* of *Drum*, by whom he had a Daughter *Helen*, married to *James* Earl of *Airly*, and had Issue. 2dly. *Mary* Daughter of Sir *Alexander Sutherland* of *Duffus*, by whom he had Issue *George* his Son and Heir, who succeeded him upon his Death, in 1663, he took to Wife *Agnes* Daughter of *Alexander* Lord *Halkersoun*, by whom he had *George* the present Lord, and Sir *Alexander Ogilvy* of *Forglen*, created Baronet 29 June 1701, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice in 1706.

Which *George* married ..... Daughter of *William* Earl *Marishal*, by whom he has *George* Master of *Banff*, who married *Helen* Daughter of Sir *John Lauder* of *Fountainhall*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

### A R M S.

Quarterly 1st. and 4th. Argent a *Lyon passant, guardant, Gules, crown'd*

with an imperial Crown, Or, 2d and 3d. Argent three *Papingoes* Vert.

## HAMILTON,

### Lord Bargeny.

**D**ERIVES his Descent from Sir *John Hamilton* natural Son of *John* Marquess of *Hamilton*. This Sir *John* acquired a fair Estate in *Carrick*, which he transmitted to his Posterity, and left Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Mr. *Alexander Campbel* Bishop of *Brechin*, (a Son of the Family of *Arkinlafs*,) Sir *John* his Successor, also several Daughters,

*Katharine* married to Sir *James Drummond* of *Machany*, ancestor to the present Viscount of *Strathallan*.

*Helen* to Sir *James Somervel* of *Camnethan*, and had Issue.

... to Sir *William Weir* of *Stonbyres*, but had no Issue.

*Mary* to *Alexander Cleland* of that Ilk, and had Issue.

Sir *John Hamilton* of *Bargeny*, the 2d. of this Family, was by the bounty and favour of King *Charles I.* created into the Dignity of Lord *Bargeny*, anno 1639 (b), in 1648. He cordially put himself in Arms with others his Majesty's loyal Subjects, in order to rescue him, then a Prisoner in the Isle of *Wight*. After the Murder of his Sovereign, he firmly adhered to King *Charles II.* for which he was forfeited by *Oliver Cromwel*, and suffered diverse other Hardships.

He married *Jean* Daughter of *William* Marquess of *Douglafs*, by whom he had *William* his Successor, and four Daughters.

1st. *Margaret* married to Sir *John Kennedy* of *Colzean*, and had Issue, and there.

(a) Johnston's Poems. (b) Sir James Dalrymple's Edition of Camden.



thereafter to Sir David Ogilvy of Clova, and had Issue.

2d. Anne to Sir Patrick Houston of that-Ilk, and had Issue.

3d. Katharine to Mr. William Cuning-  
ham of Enterkin, and had Issue.

4th. Marjory to William Baillie of Lamington, sans Issue. He dying anno . . . . was succeeded by William his Son and Heir, who married Mary Daughter of William Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had John Master of Bargeny, who dyed in the Lifetime of his Father leaving Issue by . . . . his Wife, Daughter of Sir Robert Sinclair of Lochermackhouse, one Daughter Joanna married to Sir Robert Dalrymple of North-Berwick Junior, and has Issue, William his Successor, and Nicolas married to Sir Alexander Hope of Carse, and had Issue.

Which William late Lord Bargeny dying anno 1711, left Issue by . . . . his first Wife, Daughter of Sir James Primrose of Carrington, one Daughter Grisal unmarried, and by Margaret his second Wife Daughter of Robert Dundas of Arniston, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, James now Lord Bargeny, a Child very young.

### A R M S.

The quarter'd Coat of the Family of Hamilton with a suitable Difference.

## DOUGLAS

Viscount of Belhaven.

THE First who derived any Honour from this Place, was Sir Robert Douglas of Spot, Son of Malcolm Douglas of Mains, in vice-comitatu de Danbarton lineally descended of Nicol Douglas a Son of the Family of Dalkeith in King Robert II's time (a).

This Sir Robert was at first a Page of Honour to Prince Henry, and then Master of his Horse. Upon the Death of that excellent Prince, he was made one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to the King, and continued in the same Office to King Charles I. by whom he was also constituted Master of the Household, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council; And finally, in Recompense of all his acceptable Services he was by Letters Patent bearing date 24 June 1633, created Viscount of Belhaven (b), the Honour being limited to the Heirs Male of his Body. He married Nicolas Daughter to Robert Moray of Abercainy, but dying without Issue 14 January 1639, he was interr'd in the Vestry of the Abby Church of Holy rood-house, where there's erected a Monument over him with his Statue in Alabaster as big as the Life, with this Epitaph, wherein most of his remarkable Actions are taken notice of.

Quod Reliquum apud nos est hic conditor Roberti Vicecomitis de Belhaven, Baronis de Spot, &c. Regi Carolo a secretioribus consiliis, & inter familiares intimi; quippe qui & prius Henrico Vallæ gratissimus, ejusque stabulis præfectus erat: Illo vero fati cedente, fratri Carolo, nunc rerum potito, in questuam Domus adscitus est, singulari favoris gradu acceptus, re & honoribus auctus. In juventute Nicolæ Moravie Abercarnie Comarchæ nate ad octodecim non amplius menses, unica uxoris in puerperio simul cum fetu extinctæ, lectissimæ consortio fruebatur. Ingravescente senectute ab aulico strepitu se subtrahens in patriam reversus est. Archibaldum & Robertum Duglassios Equites auratos, primævi fratris filios, terris & bonis, præter quæ Testamentis legavit æqua lance divisis heredes scripsit; quæ memoria ejus gratitudinis suæ pignus hoc monumentum poni curarunt.

Ingenium, quod literis cultura non implevit, sagacitate Natura supplevit. Indolis bonitate & Candore, nulli cessit. Facile succendi, at, dum loquimur, facilius deservescere, ei, in moribus, quod æque ab omnibus vix acciperetur, unicuique erat. Fide, in Regem; Pietate, in Patriam; Officiis, in Amicos; Charitate, in Egenos, nulli secundus. Cui, in Prosperis, modus & Comitas; In Adversis, Constantia & Magnanimitas, ad supremum usque diem, inváluerunt. Obiit Edinburgi prid. Idus Januarii, anno, ab Incarnati-  
one Messæ, supra CIOIOCCXXIX, ætatis vero, ultra Clymaericum magnum, tertio.

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HAMIL-

(a) Mr. David Simson's Genealogical History of the Family of Morton M. S. (b) Patent creating Sir Robert Douglas Viscount of Belhaven penes me.

## HAMILTON,

## Lord Belhaven.

**A**MONGST those who professed the Sense of their Duty and Fidelity to his Majesty King Charles I. in the time of his Distress, was Sir James Hamilton of Broomhill, in whose Defence he loyally took up Arms and marched into England with the Scots Army, under the Conduct of James Duke of Hamilton, in 1648, being some time before created Lord Belhaven: He married Margaret natural Daughter to James Marquess of Hamilton, by whom he had three Daughters,

Margaret married to Sir Samuel Baillie of Lamington, and had Issue.

Anne to Sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertounhill, and had Issue.

Elisabeth to Alexander Viscount of Kingstoun, he departing this Life in 1679, the Honour devolved upon John Hamilton Son to Sir Robert Hamilton of Presmanan, proceeding on his Resignation some Years before.

Which John Lord Belhaven, I find did particularly signalize himself both in the Parliament 1681 and 1685, discovering then a firm Resolution to support the Protestant Religion. In 1689 he assisted at the meeting of the Scots Nobility at London, and concurred with them in addressing the Prince of Orange to call a Convention of the Estates in Scotland for the settling the Government there.

His Lordship was present at the Convention, where he contributed much to the settling the Crown upon King William and Queen Mary, who upon their Accession thereto, constituted him one of their Privy Council, and one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Register.

Upon Her Majesty's accession to the Throne, he was named a Privy

Counsellour, and after that, one of the Commissioners of the Thesaurry, which he executed with no little Approbation.

In the Parliament 1706, when the Union came to be debated, he joined with those who opposed it, and on this Subject made several learned and elaborate Speeches containing his Reasons, for which Posterity will celebrate his Name with Honour as a Patriot of his Country.

He married Margaret Daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertounhill, by Anne Daughter of John Lord Belhaven, by whom he had only two Sons,

John the present Lord.

Mr. James Hamilton Advocate, married Anne Daughter of John Walkingshaw of that Ilk. He departed this Life at London 21 June 1708, was succeeded by,

John his Son and Heir, who married Mary Daughter of Andrew Bruce of Edinburgh Merchant, (of the Family of Earls-hall,) by whom he has John Master of Belhaven, and several other Children.

## A R M S.

Gules a Sword pale-ways proper between three Cinque Foils Argent, supported by two Horses Argent, Crest an Unicorns Head, Motto Ride Through.

## STUART

## Lord Blantyre.

**T**HIS noble Family took beginning in the Reign of James III. in the Person of Sir Thomas Stuart of Minto, Son of Sir William Stuart of Garlies (a), who greatly enriched him-

(a) Charta Alexandri Stuart de Garlies dilecto fratri suo Thom Stuart de Minto filio Willielmi Steuart de Dalsainton militis, 2 Nov. 1476 confirmatum in Rotulis Jacobi III.



himself by the Marriage of *Isobel* Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Arthurlly*, (a) by whom he had Sir *John* his Heir; *William*, who being bred to the Church, the first step he made into it was to the Rectory of *Lochmaben*; after that he was preferred to the Provestry of *Lincluden* and then to the Bishoprick of *Aberdeen*: (b) Likewise a Daughter *Agnes*, married to *John Stewart* of *Cardonald*. (c) Which Sir *John* married *Janet* Daughter of - - - Lord *Fleming*, by whom he had *Robert* his Successor, who by *Janet* his Wife Daughter of - - - *Murray* of - - - had Sir *John*, who carried down the Line of the Family; *Robert* Prior of *Whitern*, and *Elisabeth* married to *John Maxwell* of *Calderwood*.

Which Sir *John* married first a Lady of the Family of the *Hepburns*, by whom he had Sir *Matthew* his Successor in the Barony of *Minto*, whose Male-Line became extinct in Sir *John Stewart* of *Minto*, who died in the Expedition to *Darien*, Anno 1697, next *Margaret* Daughter of Captain *James Stewart* of *Cardonald*. By her he had,

*Walter* Commendator of *Blantyre*, who being from his Youth bred in the Court of King *James VI.* was Anno 1580 made one of the Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber, and preferred to be Lord Privy Seal in 1582, (d) in which Office he continued till the 1596, he was promoted to be Lord High-Treasurer of *Scotland*: But he held the Place only two Years, for upon a Disgust occasioned by some Affair of the Church, in which the Treasurer had not gone the way of the Court, his Majesty was pleased to take the White Staff from him, which was

put into the Hands of the Earl of *Cassils*. He bore the Diminution very well; for he was a wise Man and quickly recovered so much Grace and Favour that he was made a Peer by the Title of Lord *Blantyre*, July 10th 1606. He Married *Nicolas* Daughter of Sir *James Somervell* of *Cannethan*, by whom he had Sir *James Stewart* Knight of the *Bath* his Eldest Son, who was killed in a Duel by Sir *George Wharton* Anno 1609, *William* his Successor, *Walter Stewart* Esq; (e) and a Daughter *Margaret* married to *George Lord Saltoun*, and dying Anno 1616, (f) was succeeded by

*William* his Son, who died in the beginning of the Troubles in the Reign of King *Charles I.* November 29th 1638, (g) leaving Issue by *Helen* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Scot* of *Ardross*, *Walter* his Successor, *Alexander*, who succeeded his Brother in the Honour: Likewise a Daughter - - - married to Sir *John Swinton* of that Ilk.

Which *Walter* married *Margaret* Daughter of Sir *William Mure* of *Rowallan*, but dying without Issue in the Month of *October* of the Year 1641 was succeeded by,

*Alexander* his Brother, who by *Margaret* his Wife Daughter of *John Shaw* of *Greenock* had *Alexander* his Successor, and a Daughter *Helen* married to *James Murehead* of *Brediesolm* and had Issue.

Which *Alexander* married first *Margaret* Daughter of Sir *John Henderson* of *Fordel*, but by her he had no Issue; next *Anne* Daughter of Sir *Robert Hamilton* of *Presmenen* one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, and departing this Life 20th July 1704, left Issue by the Lady afore-

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said

(a) Carta in pub. Archivis (b) ibid. (c) ibid. (d) ibid. (e) Carta penes D. Blantyre He was the Father of *Francis* Dutches of *Lenox* and *Richmond*, who left her Estate to the Lord *Blantyre*, and of *Sophia* Lady Bulkly wife of *Henry Bulkly* Esq; Master of the Household to King *Charles II.* (f) Carta in Pub. Arch. (g) ibidem.

said, *Walter* his Successour, *Robert* the present Lord *Blantyre*, *John Stewart* Esq; Advocate, *Hugh Stewart* Esq; Likewise four Daughters.

*Marion* married to *James Stirling* of *Keir* and had Issue.

*Frances* to Sir *James Hamilton* of *Rosehall* Baronet.

*Helen* to *John Master* of *Gray*, at that Time Son and Heir apparent of *John Lord Gray*.

*Anne*.

Which *Walter* being a young Nobleman of very fine Parts, and a great Lover of his Country, was in the 1710 chosen one of the Sixteen Scots-Peers to serve in the ensuing *British*-Parliament. He died at *London* the 23<sup>d</sup> of *June* 1713 unmarried, his Estate and Honour devolving to

Captain *Robert Stewart* his Brother, who married Lady *Helen Lyon* Daughter of *John Earl* of *Strathmore*, by whom he has *Alexander Master* of *Blantyre*.

## BORTHWICK,

Lord Borthwick.

AS this noble Family was undoubtedly very antient, and said to be of a *Hungarian* Extraction, so it was no less illustrious for it's Alliances, as the whole course of this Work doth testify, but in regard I had no Access to see any of their Writes, I cannot make a Deduction of them. I shall only remark, that the last Lord, whose very Name I could never so much as learn, died without Issue, since the Restauration

of King *Charles II.* and with him the Honour of the Family failed.

## MURRAY,

Lord of Bothwel.

ALL our Scots Historians make mention of the *Moravii* as a bold and Warlike Tribe, who about the middle of the first Century were very assistant to King *Corbred I.* in his Wars against the *Romans*, whose Captain *Roderick* and a great many of his followers were slain in that famous Expedition of Queen *Baudicea* related also by *Cornelius Tacitus*. But that I may proceed to my Design in giving a Historical and Genealogical deduction of the antient and noble Family of the *Murrays* properly so called, I shall begin with their Ancestor one *Friskinus*, who was a great Man in the Northern parts in the Reign of King *David I.* Anno 1124: For it's certain he was not only possessed of the Country of *Moravia* now called *Moray*, but likewise that of *Sutherland*, which he divided betwixt two of his Sons, and from whence they took their respective Surnames, (a) and his Descendents even to this Time carry the same Coat of Arms, viz. Three Molets differing only in the Tincture.

*William de Moravia Filius Friskini*, seems to be a very great Man about the Court of King *William*, as appears from the frequency of his Witnessing the Deeds of that pious Prince to the Cathedral Church of *Moray*, and to the Bishops of that See, (b) to which this great Man was likewise himself a Benefactor. He left Issue,

*William*

(a) Writes of the Episcopal See of Murray in the Registers of that Church in the Lawyers Library M. S. (b) ibidem confirm. by King *William Ric. Epis. Moravix Ecclesix de Forreft*.



*William de Moravia* who is intituled *Willielmus de Moravia filius Willielmi filii Friskini* in a Donation which he made in pure and perpetual Alms *Ecclesiæ sancti Trinitatis de Spiny & Collegio Canonorum ibidem Deo servientium Ecclesiam de Artindoll cum pertinen. coram Hugone fratre suo & Archibaldo de Dowglas.* (a) He left Issue, several Sons, of whom diverse antient Families of the *Murray's* branched, (b) beside

*Walter de Moravia Miles*, who is designed *filius Domini Willielmi de Moravia*, (c) He gave to the Church of *Elgin* and the Chapter of the Episcopal See of *Moray Ecclesiam de Ineral-lal cum pertinen. pro salute animæ suæ*, and is the same *Walterus*, as I take it, who is one of the great Men, *Magnates Scotiæ*, mentioned as a Guarantee in a Treaty of Peace betwixt our King *Alexander II.* and *Henry III.* of *England*, Anno 1244. (d) He left a Son

*Willielmus de Moravia Filius Walteri de Moravia*, who is so designed in the Act declaratory of the Succession of the *Scots* Crown to King *Alexander III.* and his Heirs Anno 1284. (e) And is the same noble Person designed *Panetarius Scotiæ* and *Dominus de Bothwel, & Drumshargard* (f) under which Title there are many Donations made by the Heirs of this noble House to the Chapter of the Episcopal See of *Moray* after they came

to have Possessions in the South, and spread there into many noble Branches.

This *Willielmus de Moravia Dominus de Bothwel & Drumshargard Panetarius Scotiæ* was one of the great Barons summoned to *Bervick* as an Auditor of the Claims of the *Bruce* and the *Baliol*, against the Succession to the Crown (g) when that great Affair was in Agitation, and which afterward was by King *Edward I.* of *England*, determined in favour of *Jahn de Baliol*, how justly I shall not say.

The same illustrious Person, according to the Devotion of those Times gave for the Safety of his Soul, *Ecclesiæ & Capitulo Glasguen. jus Patronatus Rectoriæ Ecclesiæ de Woolstoun coram Roberto Epo Glasguen. & D. Andrea de Moravia fratre suo.* (h) Likewise he gave *Dicto Capitulo Glasguen. jus Patronatus Ecclesiæ de Smalum* (i) under the Seal of his Arms, *Exhiben. dictum Willielm. de Moravia design. Dominum de Bothwel equestrem, & in scuto tres stellulas, multum attrito*, much defaced, says my Authority, but still to be seen by the learned and curious in the great Chartulary of the Episcopal See of *Glasgow* in the *Scots* Colledge at *Paris*, (k) where they were deposited by Bishop *Beaton* at the Reformation in *Scotland*. By - - - his Wife Daughter of Sir *John Cuming* Lord of *Badenoch* (l) he had Sir *Andrew* his Successor, and Sir *John de Moravia, Dominus de Drumshargard*, who

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(a) Cartulary of the Cathedral Church of *Elgin* in Bib. Jurid. (b) ibidem (c) ibidem in an Indenture between him and the Bishop of *Moray* relative to the Church of *Artindole* ad Annum 1226, and was likewise a Donator to *St. Nicolas's* Hospital near the Bridge of *Spey* by his Gift of the Lands of *Achinwax*, ad sustentationem pauperum ibidem recipiendorum, of which the Bishops of *Moray* were Patrons. (d) *Rymer's* *foedera Angliæ* ad Annum 1244 (e) ibidem. ad Annum 1284. (f) *Rymer's* *foedera Angliæ* ad Annum 1290 and 1292. (g) ibidem. His Title of *Drumshargard* distinguishes him from another Sir *William de Moravia de Tilybardin* mentioned in the same Write of Summons (h) Excerpta ex Cartul. Ecclesiæ Glasguen Donatio. Will. de Moravia Panetarii Scotiæ de jure Patronat. Ecclesiæ de Woolstoun data apud Scoon die Mercurii proxima post festum Sancti Valentini Martyris Anno 1292 (i) ibidem dat. ut supra (k) ibidem Carta Will. de Moravia D. de Bothwel Panetarii Scotiæ de centum Marcis solvendis de Expensis super Ecclesia de Smalum 1293. These and other Excerpts were exactly noted from the said Chartulary of *Glasgow* and transmitted to me by a Gentleman a great Lover of Antiquities (l) *Winton's* History in Bib. Jurid. M. S.

who was the Ancestor of the *Murrays* of *Abercarny* (a) in *Perthshire*.

*Andrew de Moravia Panetarius Scotiae & Dominus de Bothwel* was just such a Patriot as his Father, whom he did not long survive; for he lost his Life in the Attempt at *Stirling* to redeem his Country from the Subjection and Slavery it was under to the *English* on the memorable 13th September 1297 (b) leaving Sir *Andrew* his Son and Heir, who tracing the Steps of his noble and loyal Father in a firm and resolute Adherence to the Interest of his Country, of which he had given such pregnant Instances, and of his eminent Courage and Conduct in diverse Encounters with the opposite Party, that he was thought worthy to be joined with Sir *William Wallace*, in the Command of the Army which Anno 1298 entered *England*, and performed such Actions of wonderful Courage, that they became very terrible to the Enemy; and thereafter when *Robert the Bruce* took upon him the Title of King of *Scotland*, and declared his Purpose of doing all was in his Power toward the

Redemption of his Country, and the retrieving of the Independency of the Nation, no body appeared more hearty in his Interest than Sir *Andrew Murray*, or stood more firm to that Glorious Monarch in all the Vicissitudes of Fortune that befell him: And it was no doubt in Reward of his great Merit, that the King bestowed upon him his Sister, the Lady *Christian Bruce*, in Marriage, (c) and gave him diverse Lands of great Value and Extent.

As he continued most faithful to King *Robert*, he was no less so to his Son King *David* the II. to whose Interest inviolably adhering, he was one of those Patriots who joined the Governour and came to his Assistance before the Battle of *Duplin*, where he signalized his Courage, insomuch as he was upon the Death of the Earl of *Mar*, the Governour, unanimously elected Regent in his Room, and he held that great Office (except a little time he was a Prisoner in *England*) with the universal Approbation of the whole Nation, and the Applause of all Men, even till his Death Anno 1338, (d) whose Character drawn by

(a) Manuscript History of the *Moravii Panetarii Scotiae Domini de Bothwel* penes D. *Abercarny*, which Piece of History, is the best vouched and instructed of any of that kind, I have ever perused, and it carries a great Air of Antiquity with it, and is very nobly oramented with accurate Historical Remarks, and well deserves the Character of a curious Book. the Author beside other Instructions for the Original descent of the *Murrays* of *Drumshargard* and *Abercarnie* from the *Moravii* of *Bothwel*, does very judiciously observe, that both the Baronies of *Bothwell* and *Drumshargard*, now called *Camslang*, were in the Person of Sir *William de Moravia Panetarius Scotiae*, design'd *Dominus de Bothwel*, and *Drumshargard*, and indeed can, I observe, be well made out from comparing the *English Feeder*, *Prynne* and the *Chartulary* of *Glasgow* together, and that immediately upon his Death they came to be two distinct Lordships, *Andrew* being Lord of *Bothwel*, Sir *William's* Eldest Son whom we know was so by his hereditary Office of *Panetarius Scotiae*, and Sir *John*, whom my Author calls his Younger Son, was Lord, *Dominus de Drumshargard*, and which he makes well appear, and concludes, it's plain he was Sir *William's* second Son, for his patrimonial Estate of *Drumshargard*, lay contiguous with, and was a part of his Lordship of *Bothwel*, and given him off by his Father, for in Matters of so remote Antiquity, we conclude for certain what is instructed so rationally by such Manuscripts as are neither contradicted by Writs nor any Authentick History. but confirmed by constant uninterrupted and universal Tradition (b) *Buchanan* and *Abercromby*. (c) *Carta Rob. I. Domino Andree de Moravia Panetario Scotiae & Cristianae Sponsae suae sorori nostrae carissimae de Terris de Garie & hereditibus eorum* dat. apud *Clackmannan* 20th July 1327 in *Haddingtons Collections* in *Bib. juridica Edin.* (d) *Buchanan* says, that having reduced *Lothian* to the Obedience of his lawful Sovereign King *David*, to give himself a little Relaxation, he made a progress into the North to visit his own Lands and Possessions, *Transmontana praedia* intervifit, which no doubt was his own old Northern Estate in *Elginshire*, and out of which his Sons made Mortifications to the Cathedral Church of *Elgine*, where their Father was interr'd.



by the Great *Buchannan*, I cannot pass over. Speaking of his Death, he says *summum apud omnes bonos desiderium sui reliquit*, was much regrated by all good Men, and that *tantas enim res biennio ac semestri quibus in Magistratu fuit, gessit, ut suffectura cujuslibet magni Ducis ætati viderentur*. He was solemnly interr'd with his Ancestors in the Cathedral Church of *Elgin* under a Canopy of free Stone in Armour as big as the Life, with his Coat of Arms over him. Dr. *Johnstoun* celebrates his praises in a very handsome Poem, which I shall take the Liberty to insert here by way of Epitaph.

*Obvius armato quoties sese obtulit hosti,  
Cum quateret duro Sors fera cuncta pede?  
Constans robur erat circum præcordia. Vincit  
Dum capitur, nulla vincere vis potuit.  
Vidor cadit, agit, quatit, hostes, oppida, & arces.  
Nemo unquam parvo tempore plura dedit.  
Regum aquat merita: in Reges, pro Rege tuetur  
Magnanimus patriæ libera jura sue.  
Vos o degeneres patriam sic prodere vestram!  
Nempe ut MORAVII restituatur ope.*

And tho' Mr. *Winton* the old Prior of *Lochleven* be thought no good Poet now a Days, yet because he has endeavoured to preserve the Memory of so well deserving a Person, and to transmit his Character to Posterity in the best fashion he could, I shall likewise amuse the Reader with his Words in Commendation of the Governour,

Schir Andrew Muref guid and wight,  
That was a stout and bald Knight,  
That name better was in his Day,  
Frae guid King Robert was away.

By the Lady *Christian Bruce* his Wife he left Issue *John de Moravia Panetarius Scotiae* his Son and Heir, who gave in pure and perpetual Alms, an

Annuity of eight *Marks* Sterling out of his Lands of *Arkly* and *Croy* in *Moray* for the Maintenance of a Priest, who was perpetually to perform Divine Offices at the Altar of the Holy-Cross, in the Cathedral Church of *Elgin*, *Pro anima sua & anima bonæ memorie D. Andreae de Moravia patris sui (a)*: But he dying without Issue

*Thomas* his Brother was Heir to him. This noble Person was in the 1351 sent to *England* as an Hostage for King *David II.* (b) and was afterward one of the Commissioners appointed to treat about the King's final Redemption Anno 1357 (c) which was then happily brought about; like-as he gave, ratified and confirmed to the Church of *Elgin* his Brother's donation, adding by a new Deed of his own ten pounds to be distributed among the Chanons on the Day of his Father *Sir Andrew's* Anniversary (d). But he dying without Male Issue, left a Daughter *Jean* his sole Heir, married to *Sir Archibald Douglass* Lord of *Galloway*, thereafter Earl of *Douglass*, (e) which brought the Lordship of *Bothwell* to that illustrious Family.

The Male Line of this Antient Family was continued in *Sir John de Moravia de Drumshargard*, a younger Son of *Sir William de Moravia de Bothwell & Drumshargard Panetarius Scotiae* before mentioned, (f) who fixed his Residence at *Abercarny* in *Perthshire*, in the Time of King *Robert I.*, of which Lands he became possessed, as also of *Ogilvie*, *Glensherrop*, &c. by the Marriage of *Mary* Daughter of *Malise*, Earl of *Strathern*, as from the Earl's Charter to him & *Mariæ Filiae nostræ sponsæ*  
L dicti

(a) Chartul. of Moray ad Annum 1351, in the Deed he is designed *Joannes de Moravia Panetarius Scotiae* (b) *Rymers foedera Angliæ*, he is designed *Frater & Heres Joannis de Murrit* (c) *ibidem* (d) Chartul. of Moray: In the Deed he is designed, *Thomas de Moravia Panetarius Scotiae* (e) *Charta in Magno Chartulario Glasguen*. *Joannæ Comitissæ de Douglas Dominæ de Bothwel*, whereby she gives in pura & simplici viduitate sua pro salute animæ suæ, nec non animæ recolendæ memoriæ quondam *Archibaldi Comitis de Douglas D. Galvidiæ et de Bothwel Ecclesiæ Glasguen*, tres petras ceræ annuatim percipiendas de firmis Baronie nostræ de Bothwel datum apud Castrum nostrum de Bothwel, 8th Junii 1401 (f) History of the *Moravii Panetarii Scotiae* penes D. *Abercarny*: M. S.

*dicti Domini Johannis de Moravia de Drumsbargard (a)*

Upon the Death of this Earl of Strathern, it being then customary to renew the Infeftment upon the Change of the Superior, as well as of the Vassal, Sir John Murray obtained a new Charter from Malise Earl of Strathern his Brother in Law, whereby he narrates, *quod nobilis vir Malifius bonæ memoriæ Comes de Strathern infeodavit Dominum Joannem de Moravia de Drumsbargard, Militem, de diversis terris infra script. viz. Ogilvie, Abercarny, Glensherop & medietat. de Kincofsy, nec non annuo redditu de Mochuverd, cum Hybergis infra Comitatum de Strathern, ac etiam de terris de Egy & Arthsmethen prout in Carta dicti Domini quondam Patris mei eidem Domino Joanni & heredibus suis concessit. plenius contineur (b)*

This noble person gave to the Monks of Arbroth, all his Right and Title to the Lands of Kingoldrum, which had formerly been in Dispute with the Convent, and that for the health of his Soul (c); which is all that I have found further memorable of him. By Mary his Wife aforesaid, he had Sir Maurice his Successor, Sir Alexander Murray; and Walter, who got off the Lands of Drumsbargard, from which he is afterward designed Walterus de Moravia de Drumsbargard. (d)

Which Sir Maurice being a person of great Honour and Merit, was by the Favour of King David II. made Earl of Strathern (e) but being slain in the Service of his Country at the Battle of Durham Anno 1346, without Issue of his Body, the Title of Earl became extinct, his paternal estate descending to,

Sir Alexander de Moravia de Drumsbargard his Brother, who was served Heir to his Father Sir John on the 30th of July 134-- (f) He married Janet Daughter of Hugh Earl of Ross, Widow of the Baron of Monimusk and Sister to Euphame Queen of Scotland. The Marriage Articles are very solemn by way of Indenture, (g) wherein the Queen and David Count Palatine of Strathern her Son do contract for the Lady: But the Write it self being very curious and singular, I shall for the Satisfaction of the learned, insert it in the original Words.

**P**Resens Indentura per modum alphabeti facta, testatur quod vicesimo quarto die mensis Novembris anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo septuagesimo quinto apud Perth, inter excellentissimam Dominam Dominam Euphemiam Dei gratia Reginam Scotie illustrem, & nobilem virum ac potentem dominum David Comitem Palatinum de Strathern & Comitem Cattanie ex parte una, & Alexandrum de Moravia de Drumsbargard ex altera, in hunc modum extitit concordatum, videlicet quod dictus Alexander ducet in uxorem Dominam Jonetam de Munymusk sororem dicte Domine Regine; & predicta Domina Regina ac Comes fideliter promiserunt facere cum toto consilio suo & auxilio dictum Alexandrum habere consilium Jurisperitorum & Advocatorum sumptibus suis propriis & expensis, pro recuperatione sue hereditatis secundum visum fuerit quod jus habet ad prosecutionem. Insuper concordatum est inter eosdem, quod dicta Domina Regina inveniet sufficientem sustentationem predictæ sororis sue ad tempus unius anni vel duorum annorum. Preterea concordatum est inter

(a) Charta penes D. Abercarny. (b) ibidem. (c) Cartul. of Arbroth in Bib. Juridica E. din. whereby Sir Maurice ratifies to the Convent of Arbroth, his Father Sir John's Grant of the Lands of Kingoldrum ad Annum 1339 (d) Carta in Pub. Archivis Rob. II. (e) Carta David Regis Will. Comiti de Sutherland, in which Maurice Comes de Strathern, is a Witness the 17th of that King's Reign, and produced by the Earl of Sutherland in his Claim of Precedency. (f) Charta penes D. Abercarny. (g) Ibid. And to this noble Contract, the Queens Seal is appended, and prettily intire, and serves to correct the mistake of George Buchanan, who says she died in 1373, whereas this Indenture is plainly in 1375.



*inter eosdem quod Walterus de Moravia frater dicti Alexandri, si velit, pro voluntatis sue libito seniore filiam predictæ domine Jonete habebit in uxorem. In cujus rei testimonium perimplende & fideliter observande parti hujus indenture penes dictum Alexandrum remanenti sigilla predictorum Domine Regine & Comitissæ sunt appensa, parti vero hujus indenture penes predictam Dominam Reginam remanenti sigillum predicti Alex. est appensum. Acta die anno & loco supradictis.*

The Article whereby the Queen and the Earl of Strathern her Son do oblige themselves to assist and patronize Sir Alexander Murray cum consilio suo & auxilio habere consilium Jurisperitorum & Advocatorum pro recuperatione suæ hereditatis, I think, as a person of knowledge in Antiquities has judiciously observed before me, respects Sir Alexander's Title to the Lordship of Bothwell as Heir Male, out of which he was kept by the power of the Earl of Dowglas, and adduces many Arguments to prove that point (a) which I must pass over, in regard they do not suit with the Brevity I intend in carrying on this Work, and only remark, that Sir Alexander Murray was overpowered in his Claim, and that he died in the 1410, leaving Issue, by the aforesaid noble Lady his Wife, a Son

Sir Andrew Murray of Ogilvy and Abercarny, who by Agnes his Wife Daughter of Cunningham of Glengarnock in Vic. de Air, had Sir Humphry his Successor, who by Catherine his Wife, Daughter of Patrick Lord Graham, had Andrew his Son and Heir, who took

to Wife Margaret Daughter of Alexander Robertson of Strowan. By her he had a Son George, who in the Lifetime of his Father was killed in the Service of his Country at the fatal Battle of Floudoun with King James IV. leaving Issue by Margaret his Wife, a Lady of the Family of the Lindseys, a Son John, who succeeded his Grandfather, to whom he was served and retoured Heir in the 1518. He married Nicolas Daughter of William Earl of Montrose, by whom he had William his Son and Heir, and Robert, who was his Brother's Successor. This John was slain in the Defence of the Honour and Independency of his Country by the English at the Battle of Pinkycleugh, the 10th of September 1547 and was succeeded by,

William his Son, who married Margaret Daughter of Lawrence Lord Oliphant, but dying without Issue 1559, his Estate fell to,

Robert his Brother, who in the time of the civil War, in the Reign of Queen Mary, adhered to that unfortunate Princess, and was much esteemed by her, as appears by several Documents in the Hands of his Heirs. He married Catherine, Daughter of Sir William Murray of Tillybairdin. By her he had Sir William, Sir David of Gorthy, who was Governour to Henry Prince of Wales, Mungo Murray Esq; Father to Sir Robert Murray, who was Justice Clerk in the Reign of King Charles II, a learned and polite Gentleman, and of Sir William Murray of Dregghorn, Mr. John Murray Minister of Dumfermling, also two Daughters, Nicolas married to Robert Viscount of

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Beil-

(a) History of the Panetarii Scotiæ penes D. Abercarny, the Author of this History represents, that Archibald Earl of Dowglas, who married the Heiress of Bothwell, was a very bold Man; That it was he who oppressed Thomas Fleming out of the Earldom of Wigtoun, because it lay contiguous to the Earl's Lordship of Galloway; That it was the same Earl of Dowglas, who influenced King Robert the III. to break the Marriage Articles he had entred into with the Earl of March, whereby the Prince the King's Son was to have married the Earl of March's Daughter, and in place of that Lady to substitute Elisabeth Dowglas his own Daughter: And who, says he, is so much a stranger to our History, as not to know that from the Time of this Earl, till the extinction of the Stem of that Illustrious Family, the Earls of Dowglas did not over-aw the Crown, and were too great Subjects for our Kings?

*Beilbeaven*, and *Anne* to Sir *William Moncrief* of that Ilk, and dying anno 1595, was succeeded by

Sir *William* his Son, (a) who being from his Youth, bred up at the Court of King *James VI.* was first made a Knight, then one of the Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber, and Master of Horse to Queen *Anne*. He married *Christian* Daughter of *Andrew Mercer* of *Aldie*, by whom he had Sir *Robert* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Mary*, married to *William Murray* of *Auchtertyre*.

Which Sir *Robert* in the Lifetime of his Father, married *Helen* Daughter of *Alexander Bruce* of *Cultmalundie*, by whom he had a Son Sir *William*, and a Daughter *Anne*, married to *Alexander Murray* of *Strowan*, and dying 1640, was succeeded by

Sir *William* his Grandson, who survived his Grandfather but a Year, for he dyed in the 1641, and left Issue by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *George Hay* of *Keilour*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Errol*, Sir *Robert* his Successor, *William*, and Captain *George Murray*. Also two Daughters.

*Isabel*, married to Sir *Archbald Stewart* of *Burro*,

*Helen*, to *Mungo Graham* of *Gortbie*.

Sir *Robert* his Son was a Gentleman of Parts, and who in a good Degree inherited the Vertue, Loyalty and Merit of his Ancestors. He dyed the 11 of April 1704, leaving Issue by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of that valiant and loyal Gentleman *Patrick Graham* of *Insbrakie*, *William* his Successor, *Robert Murray Esq*; Colonel *John Murray*, *Maurice Murray Esq*; Likewise two Daughters.

*Anne*, married to *David Grahame* of *Fintrie*,

*Emilia* to *James Graham* of *Garvock*.

## JOHN RAMSAY,

*Earl of Bothwell.*

SIR *John Ramsay* of *Balmain*, the great Favorite of King *James the III.* was by the said Prince created Earl of *Bothwell*: (b) But he did not live long to enjoy the Honour, for he was slain with the King his Master at the Field of *Stirling*, on the 11th of June 1488.

## HEPBURN

*Earl of Bothwell.*

THIS Noble Family is descended of Sir *Adam Hepburn*, an English Knight, who transplanted himself into Scotland, in the Reign of King *David the II.* and had the Lands of *Hailes* by the Grant of *George Earl of March*.

*Patrick Lord Hailes*, was by King *James the IV.* raised to the Honour of Earl of *Bothwell* Anno 1488. By *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to the Lord *Dalketh*, he had *Adam* his Son and Heir, who was slain at *Floudoun Field*, leaving Issue by *Agnes* his wife, Daughter to the Earl of *Buchan*, *Patrick* his Son, who was Father of the unhappy *James Earl of Bothwell*, who was created by Queen *Mary Duke of Orkney*, but was in the same Reign forfeited for Treason, whereupon he fled beyond Sea to *Denmark*, where he died Anno 1577.

Francis

(a) Charta penes Dominum Abercarny. This and all the Writs before-mentioned, in the Hands of the Laird of Abercarny, and those from the Time of Sir *Alexander Murray* of *Drumshargard*, which are likewise in Abercarny's Hands, I my self have seen and perused, and from them have framed this Account. (b) Charta in pub. Archiv.



Francis Stewart,  
Earl of Bothwel.

THE Title of Earl of *Bothwel*, by the special Favour of King *James VI.* came next to *Francis Stewart Esq;* Son and Heir of *John Prior of Col-dingham*, Lord Privy-Seal in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, a natural Son of King *James V.* He was also constituted Lord high Admiral of *Scotland*; but in the same Reign, for his treasonable Design of seizing the King's Person in his own Palace of *Holy-rood-house*, he was forfeited *Anno 1593.* The Admiralty was bestowed on the Duke of *Lennox*, and most of his Estate in *Lidsdale* given to the Lord *Buclogh*. How the rest went, I do not pretend to account for: All that I am to observe, is, that he transported himself into *France*, and thence into *Italy*, where he passed the remainder of his Days. (a).

BRECHIN

Lord of Brechin.

DAVID of Scotland Earl of *Hunting-toun* and *Garioch*, Brother to King *William* the Lyon, gave the Lordship of *Brechin*, a Part of his own Appanage, to *Henry* his natural Son, from whence he took a Surname; for in a Donation of *John de Scotia Comes de Hunting-toun & Chester* to the Cannons of St. *Andrews*, this *Henry* is designed *de Brechin, filius Comitum David*, (b) and

in a Mortification by the said Earl, of a Toft of Land in his Burgh of *Dundee*, to the Abbay of *Aberbrothock*, *Henrico de Brechin fratre suo* is a Witnels (c); and likewise in many Royal Charters to *Scoon* and *Aberbrothock*. He left Issue by *Julian* his Wife,

*William de Brechin* his Son, who design'd himself *Willielmus de Brechin, filius Henrici de Brechin, filii Comitum David*, in his Foundation of the *Mayson Dieu Hospital* of *Brechin*, for the Salvation of the Souls of *William* and *Alexander* Kings of Scotland, *John* Earl of *Chester* and *Huntingtoun* his Brother, *Henry* his Father, and *Julian* his Mother, and for the Welfare of his own Soul, to which *Albinus* Bishop of *Brechin*, *Robert de Monte alto*, and several other Persons of Note are Witnesles, (d). This *William* made a very great Figure in all the publick Transactions both in the Reign of King *Alexander II.* and *III.* In the 1255, he was one of the great Men; *Magnatum*, as the Record calls them, with whose Counsel, & *aliorum plurium Baronum nostrorum*, the King gave a Commission to the Earls of *Monteith*, *Buchan* and *Mar*, to treat with the *English*, *de negotiis regni nostri*, anent the Good and Utility of both Realms (e). Likeas I find he was an Arbitrator in the Dispute betwixt Sir *Peter de Maulea Dominus de Pannure*, & *Domina Christina de Valoniis* his Wife, with the Abbot of *Aberbrothock*, about the Marches of the Baronies of *Aberbrothock* & *Pannure*; which *Alexander Cumin* Earl of *Buchan*, Justiciary of Scotland, had perambulate by the King's special Command, and was at length to the Satisfaction of the Parties amicably composed *Anno 1254.* (f). He also was one of the Privy Council to King *Alexander III.* and one of the *Proceres Scotiae* who oblige themselves *recepturos Margaretam Norvegiae*, (g) the

M

King's

(a) Sanderson's History of King *James VI.* (b) Register of the Priory of St. *Andrews*. (c) Chartulary of *Aberbrothock*. (d) Confirmation by King *James the III.* in 1477, where in the original Charter is transumed. (e) *Rymier*. (f) Chartulary of *Arbroth* fol. 27. & Charta pones Comitum de *Pannure*. (g) *Rymer's Foedera*, ad annum 1283.

King's Grandchild, *ut heredem Scotia* in failzure of his Issue Male. He married - - - Daughter of *John Camin* Earl of *Buchan*, by whom he had,

*David* Lord of *Brechin* his Son and Heir, who, after the Abdication of *Baliol*, was at the Battle of *Methuen*, and several others, fought in the ensuing War (a), being in the *English* Interest, and no Friend to the *Brucian* Title, tho' he had the Honour to be in a very near Degree allied with that illustrious Family: For by his Wife, King *Robert* the *Bruce's* Sister, he had a Son *David*, and a Daughter *Margaret*, married to Sir *David Barclay* Knight, (b).

Which *David* Lord of *Brechin* was one of the Barons who wrote that bold and loyal Letter to the Pope Anno 1320: Soon after which, he was so unhappy as to be drawn into a Conspiracy to deliver the Town of *Berwick* to the *English*; but that Combination being happily discovered, he was made Prisoner, and being tryed before the Parliament, was found guilty of high Treason, for as much as he had conceal'd and not reveal'd the Design, *Ab conjurationis popularibus appellatus nunquam assenserat: tantum ei crimini dabatur, quod in conscientiam rei tam fœdæ ascitus eam tacitam habuit* (c), and suffered Death for the same, Anno 1321. His Case was much pitied and lamented; for besides that he was the King's Nephew, he was a Person very eminent in the Arts both of Peace and War, *Omnium ætatis sui juvenum & belli & pacis artibus longe primus habebatur*, says my Author. And (d) continues he, *Dederat etiam suæ virtutis in Syria bello sacro præclarum specimen*. His Estate was not forfeited as the rest of the Conspirators were,

but went to *Margaret* his Sister, who was his Heir.

## B A R C L A Y.

### Lord of Brechin.

SIR *David Barclay*, Lord of *Brechin* in Right of his Wife the Heir of *David de Brechin*, was a Person of very signal Fidelity to the *Brucian* Interest, and is famous in the Wars of King *Robert Bruce*, to whom he did many remarkable Services. (e) This Sir *David* and *Margaret* his Wife gave in pure Alms to the Monks of *Balmerino* a Fishing upon the Water of *Tay*, for the good of their Souls; (f) and left Issue Sir *David*, and a Daughter *Jean*, married to Sir *David Fleming* of *Biggar*, by whom he had only one Daughter, *Marion*, married to *William Maule* of *Panmure*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Panmure*. (g)

This last mentioned Sir *David Barclay* Lord of *Brechin* was eminent for his Activity and Valour in behalf of King *David Bruce*, to whom he performed many Actions of Honour and Courage; but at last falling into a fatal quarrel with the *Douglases*, he was murdered by the Contrivance of *William Douglas* of *Lidsdale*, Anno 1348. (h) leaving *Margaret* his only Child, married to *Walter* Earl of *Athole*, (i) Son to King *Robert II*.

*Walter* Earl of *Athole*, by the aforesaid *Margaret* his Wife, had Issue *David Stewart* Knight, who died in *England*, one of the Hostages for the Ransom of King *James the I*. and *Alan* Earl of *Caithness*, who was killed

(a) Rymer's Fœdera, &c. (b) Charta *David Barclay Militis Margaretæ filiæ Domini David de Brechin de terris de Cairny Barclay &c. pro matrimonio inter eos contrahendo* anno 1315 in pub. Arch. (c) *Buchanan*. (d) *Ibidem*. (e) *Abercromby's Mart Atch*. (f) Register of *Balmerino* (g) Charta penes Comitem de *Panmure* data 3 Septemb. 1381 (h) *Buchanan* (i) Charta in Pub. Archivis.



led at the Battel of *Inverlochy* in 1428, leaving no Issue. The Earl of *Athole*, tho' his Lady and Children died before himself, kept Possession of this Lordship till he was execute for the Murder King *James I.* in Anno 1437. But when he was under Sentence of Death, he declared that he possessed the Lordship of *Brechin* only by the courtesie of *Scotland* since his Wife's Death, and that he had no other Title to that part of his Estate. Whereupon Sir *Thomas Maule* of *Panmure* laid Claim to this Lordship, as nearest Heir to *Margaret Barclay* Countess of *Athole*, to whose Heirs it was provided, failing Heirs of her own Body (a), and accordingly he took an Instrument in the Tolbooth of *Edinburgh*, upon the Earl's Declaration immediately before his Execution, wherein his Right and Proximity of Blood to the Lords of *Brechin* is set down (b). And *Thomas Bisset* of *Balwylo*, judicially declares, That Dame *Jean Barclay*, Wife to Sir *David Fleming*, was Grandmother to Sir *Thomas Maule*, who was killed at *Harrowlaw* (c). Notwithstanding of all which, the Council of King *James the II.* in his Minority, having in sundry Cases procured Decisions to be made in Favours of the Crown, when the Competition run betwixt the Sovereign and the Subject, the Family of *Panmure* were baulked of their Right, and the Lordship of *Brechin*, in regard the Earl of *Athole* died possessed of it, was with the rest of his Estate annexed to the Crown. (d)

But this Lordship being afterward dissolved, it was purchased by *Patrick* Earl of *Panmure*, and has ever since been used as a Title of that noble Family, who are undoubted Heirs in Blood of the antient Lords of *Brechin*, both of the *Brechin* and *Barclay* Line.

## CAMPBELL

### Earl of Bradalbin.

THO none of this Family arriv'd to the Dignity of Peerage till the present Earl, yet were they Barons of great Account long before, and were dignified with the Title of Baronet at the Institution of that Honour, Anno 1625. Their first Ancestor Sir *Colin Campbell*, was a second Son of the Family of *Lochow*, near three hundred Years ago, who by his Marriage with *Margaret*, one of the three Daughters and Co-heirs of *John Stewart* Lord *Lorn*, obtained a third Part of that Inheritance. From which Sir *Colin* they have continued remarkable in a direct Line, down to the present Time, spreading themselves into several eminent and flourishing Branches by the Way, as are the *Campbells* of *Lawers* (sprung from a Son of a second Marriage of the first Sir *Colin*, by a Daughter of the Family of *Keir*) *Glenlyon*, *Achbriny*, *Lochbuskie*, *Mochaister*, *Monzie*, *Glenfalloch*, *Carquahin*, *Kilpont*, *Aberuchil*, *Glendarual*, &c.

The Family of *Glenurchie* has been remarkable in our *Scots* History on several Occasions; nor need I be at much Pains to shew the several Matches they have made with some of the most noble Families of this Kingdom, since the whole Course of this Book sufficiently makes mention thereof, only I shall take notice, that *John*, now Earl of *Bradalbin*, is Son of Sir *John Campbell* of *Glenurchie* Baronet, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Air* and *Monteith*. He was created Earl of *Caithness* by King *Charles II.* 28 January 1677, in Consideration of the Loyalty of his Ancestors, as well as his own personal

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(a) Charta data 19 Octobris 1378 in publicis Archivis (b) penes Com. de Pan. (c) Declaration anno 1437, penes Comitum de Panmure. (d) Acts of parliament.

sonal Merit; but this Title being adjudged to another, Anno 1681. he was then created Earl of *Bradalbin*, with Precedency, according to the former Patent. In 1692 he was named a Privy Counsellour, and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, which for some Time he enjoy'd.

His first Wife was *Mary Rich*, Daughter of *Henry Earl of Holland*, of the Kingdom of *England*, by whom he had *Duncan Lord Ormly*, who is not to succeed him, and *John Lord Glenurchie*. Also by *Mary* his second Wife, Daughter of *Archbald Marquis of Argyle*, he had a Son *Colin*, who died unmarried.

*John Lord Glenurchie*, married first *Frances* Daughter and Co-heir of *Henry Cavendish Duke of New Castle*, but by her he had no Issue; And secondly *Henrietta* Daughter of *Sir Edward Villiers* Sister to *Edward* late Earl of *Jersey*, by whom he has *John* Master of *Glenurchie*.

### A R M S.

Three Coats quarterly, 1st and 4th. Gyrone of eight Pieces Sable and Or, 2d Or, a Fess chequie Argent and Azure, 3d. Argent, a Galey with her Oars in Action, Sable, supported by two Stags Proper. Crest a Stag's Head eraz'd, Motto, Follow me.

### C U M I N

#### Earl of Buchan.

THE first of this noble Family was *Sir William Cumin*, Son of *Sir Richard Cumin Knight* (a), who married *Margaret* Daughter of *Fergus Earl of Buchan* (b), in Right of whom

he came to enjoy that Honour. He was by King *Alexander II.* constituted Justiciary of *Scotland*, Anno 1230. which he enjoy'd for many Years. Being a Person of singular Devotion, he founded the Abbay of *Deer* in *Buchan*, for *Cistercian* Monks, and endued it with many Lands in those Parts (c), and dying Anno 1233 (d), left Issue by the said *Margaret* his Wife,

*Alexander* his Son and Heir, who was constituted Justiciary of *Scotland* in the Reign of King *Alexander III.* He was commissioned Ambassador to *England*, Anno 1284 (e), and in 1286 was chosen one of the six Regents of this Realm, upon the Decease of the said King *Alexander* (f). His Works of Piety were these; An Hospital of his Foundation at *Turref* in *Buchan*, for twelve poor old Men; Another at the *New-Burgh* of *Buchan*, and a Confirmation in most ample manner to the Monks of *Arbroth* of a Grant which *Fergus Earl of Buchan*, his Grand-father, had formerly made for the Salvation of his Soul (g). All which shew not only the Greatness of his Estate, but also of his Piety. He dying Anno 1289 (h), left Issue by *Isabel* his Wife, Daughter and one of the Co-heirs of *Roger de Quincy Earl of Winchester* (by *Helen* his Wife, Daughter of *Alan Lord of Galloway Constable of Scotland*) *John Earl of Buchan Constable of Scotland* his Son and Heir, who was sent Ambassador to *France* to treat of a Peace, which was then happily concluded, Anno 1303 (i). Upon King *Robert's* Accession to the Throne, Anno 1306, he adhered to the *English* Interest, for which Action his Estate was seized on, and dying in *England* in 1329 the 1st. Year of *David II.* left Issue by *Isabel* his Wife, Daughter of *Duncan Earl of Fife*, two Daughters, *Alicia*

Wife

(a) Winton's Manuscript History in the Lawyer's Library. (b) Charter of Confirmation by *Margaret Countess of Buchan*, of a Donation which *Fergus Earl of Buchan*, her Father, gave to *Arbroth Abbay*. (c) Chron. de Melros. (d) Ibidem. (e) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (f) Buchanan. (g) Chartulary of *Murray* and Register of *Arbroth*, MS. (h) Simson's History. (i) Rymer.



Wife of Sir *Henry de Beaumont*, and *Margaret* of Sir *John Ross* Knight (a).

## STEWART, Earl of Buchan.

THE next that enjoyed any Title from hence was *Alexander Stewart* Lord *Badenoch*, 4th Son to King *Robert II.* who was dignified with this Title, *Anno 1374.* He married *Eupham* Countess of *Ross* (b), and dying 20th *February 1394*, was interred in the Middle of the Choir, of the Cathedral Church of *Dunkeld*, with his Statue over him in a fair Stone, which continued intire, till a Party of *Angus's* Regiment having garrisoned the Church of *Dunkeld* at the Revolution, the Soldiers very much defaced it; but upon the Pedestal, there is this Inscription.

*His jacet Dominus Alexander Senescallus Comes de Buchan & Dominus de Badenoch bone Memoria, qui obiit 20 Die mensis Februarii, Anno Dom. 1394.*

From this Time the Honour of *Buchan* lay dormant till the Year 1419, when it was meritoriously bestowed by *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, Governor of *Scotland*, upon *John Stewart* Lord High Chamberlain of *Scotland*, his Son. This Earl commanded the 7000 *Scots* Auxiliaries that were sent to the Assistance of *Charles VI.* against the *English* (c), whose great and memorable Actions and Services to the Crown of *France*, are sufficiently recorded in our *Scots* and *French* Histories, and leave me very little to say here. He was killed at the Battle of *Vernoil*, anno 1424 (d),

leaving Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter to *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, one sole Daughter and Heir, *Jean* married to *George* Lord *Seaton*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Winton* (e), which gave Occasion to the noble Family to carry quarterly in the Atchievement the Coat of *Buchan*, viz, Azure, three Garbs, Or.

## ERSKINE, Earl of Buchan

THE Honour and Earldom of *Buchan* coming to the Crown, (by the Death of *John* the last Earl without Male-issue), remain'd in the Royal Person of the King, as nearest Heir-male to the said Earl, till the Year 1469, when the same was by King *James III.* with the whole Lands which formerly composed that Earldom, bestowed upon *James Stewart*, second Son of Sir *James Stewart* (surnamed, *The Black Knight of Lorn*) by Queen *Jean*, Widow of *James I.* of *Scotland*, and Daughter of *John* Duke of *Somerset*, who was Son of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaster*, 4th Son of *Edward III.* King of *England*, from whom the same has through several Descents hereafter deduced, devolved on Earls of the Surname of *Erschine*, a Branch of the illustrious House of *Mar*, by whom it has been enjoyed for the Space of One hundred and thirteen Years, since the 1601.

Which *James* Earl of *Buchan* was a most faithful Counsellor to King *James III.* by whom he was constituted Warden of the Middle Marches toward

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(a) Mr. Andrew Winton's Chron. M. S. in the Lawyers Library, in old Scots Rhyme. (b) Charta in Rotulis Roberti II. (c) Buchanan. Hist. (d) Drummond's History. (e) History of the House of Seaton, M. S.

ward *England* (a) and Lord High Chamberlain of *Scotland*. He married first *Margaret*, Daughter and sole Heir of Sir *Patrick Ogilvy* of *Auchterhouse*, high Sheriff of the County of *Forfar*, by whom he had *Alexander* his Son and Heir; also by *Margaret*, Daughter of . . . . . *Murray* of *Philiphaugh*, (b) he had *James Stewart* Ancestor to the present Earl of *Traquair*; also two Daughters (c), *Agnes* married to *Adam* Earl of *Bothwell*, afterwards to *Robert* Lord *Maxwell*, and *Elizabeth* to *John Hume* of *Coldingknows*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Hume* (d).

Which *Alexander* Earl of *Buchan* married *Jean*, Daughter of *William* Lord *Ruthven*, by whom he had Issue, *John* Earl of *Buchan* his only Son and Heir, who was one of the Lords of the Privy Council to King *James V.* who, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Scrimgeour* of *Duddop* Knight, had Issue *John*, who died before him, and one Daughter, who was married to *Thomas Dempster* of *Muirask* in *Bamff-shire*, and had Issue.

Which *John*, Eldest Son of the said Earl, was with the Flower of the Nobles of *Scotland*, killed at the Battle of *Musleburgh* on the 10th of September 1547, in the Lifetime of his Father; having been twice married: First, To *Mary* Daughter of *James* Earl of *Murray*, by whom he had no Issue; and, 2dly, To *Beatrix*; Daughter of Sir *Walter Ogilvy* of *Boyn*, by whom he had one Daughter *Christiana*, who, anno 1551, succeeded her Grandfather in the Earldom of *Buchan*, and married *Robert Douglas* (Brother of *William* Earl of *Mortoun*) in Right of her afterward Earl of *Buchan*, by whom she had Issue *James*, who succeeded her; and two Daughters,

*Janet* married to *Alexander Irvine* of *Drum*, and had Issue.

*Elizabeth* married to *Andrew Fraser* of *Muchil*, in the County of *Aber-*

*deen*, Ancestor of *Charles*, now Lord *Frazer*.

To which *Robert* and *Christiana* (Earl and Countess of *Buchan*) succeeded

*James* Earl of *Buchan*, their only Son and Heir, who, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Walter* Lord *Desford*, Ancestor of *James* now Earl of *Findlater*, had Issue one Daughter, *Mary*, who, anno 1601, succeeded the said *James* her Father in the Earldom of *Buchan*.

Which *Mary* Countess of *Buchan* married *James Erskine* eldest Son of the second Marriage of *John* Earl of *Mar*, Lord High Treasurer of *Scotland*, and Knight of the most noble Order of the *Garret*, by the Lady *Mary Stewart*, second Daughter of *Esme* Duke of *Lennox*: Upon which Marriage, the Right of Succession to the Earldom of *Buchan* (which before had been to the Heirs whatsoever) was by a Charter under the Great Seal, proceeding upon a Resignation, limited to the said *Mary* Countess of *Buchan*, and the said *James* her Husband, and the Heirs Male of the said Marriage; which failing, to the said *James's* nearest lawful Heirs Male whatsoever.

Which *James* Earl of *Buchan* being a Person of great Merit and Accomplishments, and much in the Favour of King *Charles I.* (to whom he was a Gentleman of his Bed-chamber) lived most of his Time in *England*, where he had Issue by his said Wife, *James* his eldest Son and Heir, and *John* who died unmarried; as also two Daughters.

*Mary* married to *Alexander* Lord *Pitligo*, and had Issue; and *Margaret* married to Sir *James Graham*, Son to the Earl of *Monteith*.

After the Death of whom, he married, 2dly *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Philip Knevit* of *Bucknam Castle*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Bart. by whom he had Issue, *Dorothy* married in *England*,

(a) Charta Jacobi III. dilecto avunculo suo Jacobo Comiti de Buchan, Guardiano mediarum Marchiarum regni nostri, terrarum de Traquair, quæ fuere Willielmi Murray & nostræ ratione forisfacturæ, 3. Febr. 1478. Alia. Charta in Rotulis dicti Regis Jacobo Comiti de Buchan Comerario Scotiæ ad Annum 1479. (b) Mr. Martin of Clermont's Collections in the Hands of his Son. (c) Charta in Publicis Archivis. (d) Ibidem.



England to Walker in the County of Middlesex, Esq; and several other Children, who died young.

To whom succeeded James Earl of Buchan, his eldest Son and Heir, who by his Wife Mary, Daughter of William Earl of Dalhousie, had Issue one Son William, who succeeded him, and five Daughters, Marjory the eldest, married first to Fraser of Inderalachie Esq; and 2dly to Charles Lord Fraser. Anne the 2d to James Canaries D.D. Henriette the 3d. to Thomas Forbes of Talquhon Esq; & Jean the 4th. to George Gray of Hackerton Esq;

Which William Earl of Buchan having joined himself at the Revolution in 1688 to those who took up Arms in Scotland against the late King William, brought himself thereby into much Trouble: For being soon after taken by that King's Troops, he was committed Prisoner to the Castle of Stirling, where, tho by the Intercession of his Friends his Prison was at last much enlarged, he continued to his Death, which happened anno 1695, without leaving any Issue, having never been married.

To whom succeeded David Lord Cardross, his nearest Heir Male, being great Grandson and Heir to Henry the first Lord Cardross, who was Brother to James Earl of Buchan, Grandfather to the said William last deceased.

Which David Earl of Buchan in anno 1697 married Frances, eldest Daughter, and since sole Heir of Henry Fairfax of Hurst, in the County of Berks Esq; only Son and Heir of Henry Fairfax Esq; second Son of Thomas Viscount Fairfax: By the which Frances Countess of Buchan the said Earl has had nine Sons,

Henry David, Lord Auchterhouse, born in September 1699, who died very young.

David Lord Auchterhouse, born in April 1703, who died an Infant.

Henry David, now Lord Cardross & Auchterhouse, born 17th April 1710. Fairfax, born Feb. 8th 1712.

George Lewis on Jan. 30 1714, and George Augustus on December 27th, 1715, who died very young, and three more, who died soon after they were born.

Also seven Daughters.

Lady Katharin Anna, and

Lady Frances; yet in their Minority.

Lady Alethea, and

Lady Wilhelmina Carolina, who both died Infants; and three others who died soon after they were born.

Which David now Earl of Buchan, was one of the Council of Trade appointed by Parliament in anno 1705, when by an Act past in England, the Importation of Scots Linnen Cloath and Cattle into that Kingdom was prohibited, and Matters seem'd to run high betwixt the two Kingdoms, in which Commission his Lordship behaved himself so as to gain universal Esteem, as he has upon all other Occasions, when employed in the publick Service, wherein he has always eminently distinguish'd himself by his unshaken Zeal and constant appearance for the Honour and Interest of his Country, as well during the Reign of the late King William, in which he was a Privy Counsellor from the Year 1697, till the Death of that Prince, as during that of her late Majesty Queen Anne, by whom he was also constituted of the Privy Council; as also one of the Commissioners of the Exchequer, and Governour of Blackness Castle; in all which he continued till after the Conclusion of the Treaty of Union, anno 1707, which he opposed in Parliament to the very last, being of Opinion, as his Lordship then declared, that several of the Articles agreed upon, were inconsistent with the Honour of his Country, especially of the Peerage, against which he therefore entred his Protest, and was soon after removed from all publick Trust. But on the Accession of his Majesty King George to the Crown, for the Security of whose Succession his Lord-

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ship had on all Occasions exerted himself with the outmost Zeal, he had again several Marks of Favour bestowed on him, having been appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of Police, and Lord Lieutenant of the Shires of *Stirling* and *Clackmannan*, as he was also to the general Satisfaction elected one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland to the first Parliament of Great Britain called after his Majesty's Arrival in this Kingdom.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st. Azure, three Garbs, Or, 2d grand quarter 1st and 4th Azure, a Bend betwixt six Cross Crosets, Or, 2d and 3d, Argent, a Pale, Sable, 3d, great Quarter 1st and 4th Or, a Fess Cheque, Azure and Argent, 2d and 3d Azure, 3 Garbs Or, 4th Argent, three Bars Gamels, Gules. Over all a Lyon Rampant Sable in Surtout an Escutcheon, Gules, an Eagle displayed, Or, looking toward the Sun in his Splendor, placed in the Dexter chief Point, supported by two Ostriges proper Crest, a dexter Hand grasping a Batton, Motto, Judge Nocht.

## SCOTT

## Duke of Buckclugh.

THE first of the Sirname of Scott, I have found upon Record, was *Ricardus Scottus*, who in the Reign of King *David I.* is Witness to a Charter of Confirmation by *Robert* Bishop of *St. Andrews*, to the Abbacy of *Holyrood house*; (a) but whether *Scottus* was his Sirname, or only so called from his Country, is not to clear. Likeas we find in the Reign of King

*Alexander II.* another *Ricardus Scottus*, who obtained a fair Estate in *Roxburgh-Shire*, by Marriage of *Alicia*, one of the Heirs Female of *Henry de Molla*, out of which he gave in pure and perpetual Alms to the Monks of *Kelfo*, eight Acres of Land, with Pasturage for divers Oxen, in his Tenement of *Molle*, for the Health of his Soul. (b)

In the Reign of *Alexander III.* Sir *Richard Scott* obtained the Barony of *Murthockstoun*, now called *Murdistoun* in *Clidfsdale*, by the Marriage of an Heir Female of the same Sirname, & is designed *Ricard le Scott de Murthockstoun*, in the Bond of Submission called the Ragman-Roll, wherein as a Baron of *Lanerkshire*, he swears Allegiance to King *Edward the I. of England* Anno 1296; (c) whose Successor *Robert Scott* designed of . . . *Murdistoun* and *Ranelburn*, flourished under King *Robert II.* who with Consent and Approbation of *Walter* his Son and Heir apparent, gave to the Monks of *Melrofs* the Lands of *Hinkery* in *Selkirkshire*, *pro salute animæ suæ*. (d) This *Walter* was a gallant brave Man, and performed many Actions of signal Honour and Courage in the Service of the Crown, for which he was nobly rewarded. For King *Robert*, who never failed to reward merit, did with Consent of *John* Earl of *Carrick* his eldest Son, change the holding of the Barony of *Kirkurd* from Ward to Blanch in his Favours, by his Royal Charter of the Date December 7. Anno 1390. (e) The same Sir *Walter*, then a Knight, in the 1426, obtained a Charter from the Earl of *Douglas*, of the Lands of *Lempetlaw*, for his Services done to the Earl, by his Charter second July 1426; (f) and afterward exchanged his Lands of *Murdistoun* with *Thomas Inglis* of *Maner* for *Maners* Lands of *Branxholm*, Anno 1446 (g) He was

(a) Dalrymple's Hist. Collect. (b) Chartul. of Kelfo MS. (c) Prynn's History. (d) Chartul. of Melrofs, data 28. Maij 1415. (e) He is designed *Walter Scott* Son and Heir of *Robert Scott*, Anno Regni Rob. II. 19 penes ducem de Buclugh. (f) Charta penes eundem, In the Charter he is designed Son and Heir of *Robert Scott* of *Murdistoun*. (g) Ibid.



a Person of that Character, that during the Reign of King James II. he was frequently employed in Negotiations of Peace betwixt the two Nations, as appears from Mr. Rymer's *Fœdera* lately published, and did exert his Valour in a very eminent Degree, in suppressing the Rebellion of the Earls of Douglas, Murray and Ormond, for which he had a Grant from the Crown of the Lands of *Abington*, *Fairholm* and *Glendonary*, wherein his Loyalty and signal Services are very fully narrated and set forth in the King's Charter, (a) under the Great-Seal. By . . . Daughter of . . . his Wife, he had David his Son and Heir, and Alexander.

Which David made a very great Figure, in the publick Transactions, in the Time of King James III. and IV. and was oftner than once appointed one of the Conservators of the Peace betwixt the two Nations. By . . . Daughter of . . . he had Sir Walter his eldest Son, and Robert; likewise a Daughter Janet, married to Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, (b) and departing this Life Anno 1492, was succeeded by

Sir Walter his Grandson and Heir, who was served and retoured Heir to his Grandfather, 6. November 1492: (c) He was famous for his many excellent Qualities under King James V. whose great Favourite he was. In the 1526 he attempted to relieve at Melrofs his Sovereign out of the Hands of the Earl of Angus; and tho the Attempt proved unsuccessfull, yet the King still retained a very lasting Sense of Sir Walter's Duty and Loyalty on that Occasion. After the Death of King James he signalized his Valour and Courage at the Battle of Pinky, soon after which he was constituted Warden of the West-Marches toward England, and he discharged the Office with great Honour and Integrity, till his Death in the Month

of October of the Year 1553. (d) He married first Elizabeth Daughter of . . . Carmichael, (e) of . . . and had Sir David his eldest Son, who died without Issue, and Sir William Scott Knight his Father's Heir apparent, who likewise died before himself. His second Wife was Janet Daughter of John Bethune of Cricht, (f) by whom he had Grisel married to William Lord Borthwick, and again to Walter Cairncross Esq; Son to John Cairncross of Colmestry. (g) And Jean to John Cranstoun of that Ilk.

Sir William Scott of Kirkurd, Son and Heir apparent to Sir Walter Scott of Buckclugh, in the Lifetime of his Father, married Grisel Daughter of John Bethune of Cricht, (h) by whom he had Sir Walter his Grandfather's Successor, and three Daughters, Jean married to Sir Thomas Ker of Fernyherst, Margaret to Sir John Johnstoun of that Ilk, and Elizabeth to John Carmichael of Meadowflat, Captain of Crawford.

Which Walter was a Man of excellent Parts and Reputation, and tho a firm Adherer to Queen Mary, yet he has a very good Character even by the Historians of the other Party, particularly Sir James Melvil, who says, *He was a Man of rare Qualities, wise, brave, stout and modest.* He married Margaret, Daughter of David Earl of Angus, by whom he had Sir Walter his Son and Heir, and two Daughters.

Margaret, married to Robert Scott of Thirlestane, and had Issue.

Mary, to William Elliot of Liriestoun, and had Issue.

Which Walter being a Person of very fine Parts, and in great Favour with King James VI. had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him, at the Coronation of Queen Anne, in Anno 1590, (i) and after that was constituted Warden of the West-Marches toward England, and he discharged,

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charged,

(a) Charta in pub. Archivis. (b) Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry. (c) Charta penes Ducem de Bucklugh. (d) Charta in pub. Archivis. (e) Ibid. (f) Ibid. (g) Ibid. (h) Histor. Remarks on the Bethunes of Cricht. MS. (i) Rymer.

charged the Trust with singular Courage and Fidelity, (a) till the King's Accession to the Crown of *England*, Anno 1603.

Sir *Walter* being a Person of a warlike Genius, and from his Youth much affecting a military Life, carried over a Regiment to the *Netherlands*, where he served under that famous General the Prince of *Orange*, in which valiant Adventures he gained so much Honour, that to countenance his signal Merit, King *James VI.* was pleased to raise him to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Scott of Buckclugh*, on the 16. March 1606, and departing this Life 3. December 1611, (b) left Issue by *Mary* his Wife, (Daughter of *William Ker* of *Cesford*, Sister to *Robert I.* Earl of *Roxburgh*) *Walter* his Successor; likewise two Daughters,

*Margaret* married to *James Lord Ross*, and again to *Alexander* Earl of *Eglintoun*.

*Elizabeth* to *John* Master of *Cranstoun*, (c) at that Time Son and Heir apparent to *William* Lord *Cranstoun*, sans Issue.

Which *Walter* was by the special Favour of King *James VI.* raised to the Honour of Earl of *Buckclugh*, by Letters patent 16. March 1619. (d) This noble Earl being likewise a Noblemen of a warlike Temper, had likewise the Command of a Regiment under the States of *Holland* against the *Spaniard*, where he served with singular Honour and Reputation, and coming over to *England* in the Beginning of the Winter, 1633, died at *London* on the 21. of *September* thereafter.

Leaving Issue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Francis* Earl of *Errol*, *Francis* his Son and Heir and two Daughters.

Lady *Mary* married to *John* Earl of *Mar*.

Lady *Jean* to *John* first Marquess of *Tweddale*.

*Francis* Earl of *Buckclugh* was a young Nobleman of very fine Parts, and of singular merit, and very loyally affected to King *Charles II.* for which *Cromwel*, after the Earl's Death, imposed a Fine of 15000 *Lib. Sterl.* on his Heir. (e) He was suddenly snatched away by Death in the Flower of his Age, Anno 1652, leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Roths*, two Daughters, *Mary* Countess of *Buckclugh*, who married *Walter Scot* of *Hychester*, who was thereupon created Earl of *Tarras*; but the Lady dying without Issue, Anno 1662, her Estate and Honour came to her Sister the Lady *Anne Scott*, who soon thereafter was married to *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, natural Son to King *Charles II.* who changed his Name to *Scot*, and was, together with the Countess his Wife, created Duke and the Dutches of *Buckclugh*, by Letters patent, 20. April 1673. (f) And the Duke of *Lennox* dying in the End of 1672, his Grace was constituted Lord High Chamberlain of *Scotland*.

In the Year 1679, upon the Insurrection in *Scotland*, which commenced with the Murder of the Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, he was sent with a sufficient Force, as *Generalissimo* to suppress it, where giving them Battle at *Bothwell-Bridge*, he entirely defeated them, and so suppressed that Rebellion.

But the following Year, having shown himself very zealous in prosecuting a full Discovery of the Popish Plot, and joining with those who were the greatest Sticklers at that Time against Popery, by which means he had very much gain'd the Affection of the People, some of his chiefest (supposed) Friends began to invite him to cast an Eye upon the Crown, and the more to flatter his Hopes there-  
with

(a) *Spottiswood's Hist.* ad Annum 1596. (b) *Scottstarver's Histor. Collections MS.* (c) *Charta in pub. Archivis.* (d) *Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI.* ad Annum 1619. (e) *Oliver Cromwel's Act of Indemnity to Scotland*, Anno 1654. (f) *Charta penes D. de Buckclugh.*



with, a Report was about this time very industriously spread through the Kingdom, That the King had been lawfully married to Mrs. Walters the Duke's Mother, which so affected his Majesty, that he thought himself obliged, both in Conscience and Honour to declare the contrary to his Privy Council, and thereupon caused the following Declaration to be entred in the Council Books.

Whitehall, March 3, 1679.

*To avoid any Dispute, which may happen in time to come, concerning the Succession to the Crown, he declares in the Presence of Almighty God, that he never gave, nor made any Contract of Marriage, nor was ever married to any Woman whatsoever, but to his present Wife, Queen Catharine, now living.*

Sign'd

CHARLES R.

Not long after this, the King was prevailed with, not only to divest him of all the Offices and Places he held under the Crown, but that he should likewise depart the Kingdom, whereupon he retired to *Utrecht*, and there continued some Time, and then returned to *England*, but was again banished the Court in 1683, and retiring into *Holland*, continued at the *Hague* till the Death of the King his Father. But before K. James VII. was well settled on the Throne, anno 1685, he invaded *England*; but being soon after totally routed at *Sigemore*, and taken Prisoner, he was beheaded on *Towerhill* the 15th July 1685.

By the Duke of *Monmouth* the Dutchess of *Buckclugh* had two Sons,

James Earl of *Dalkeith*, who was elected one of the Knights of the most noble Order of the *Thistle*, anno 1704, and dyed 14th March 1705, leaving Issue by *Henrietta* his Wife,

Daughter of *Laurence* Earl of *Roche-ster*, three Sons and two Daughters, viz.

*Francis* now Earl of *Dalkeith*.

Lord *James* Scot.

Lord *Henry* Scot.

Lady *Anne* Scot.

Lady *Charlotte* Scot.

Lord *Henry* Scot, 2d Son of *Anne* Dutchess of *Buckclugh*, was by Letters Patent, bearing date the 29th of March 1706, in the 5th Year of the Reign of her Majesty Queen *Anne*, created Earl of *De Lorain*, Viscount *Hermitage* and Lord Scot of *Goldilines*, all in the County of *Roxburgh*.

Her Grace married a second Husband *Charles* Lord *Cornwallis*, and by him had Issue, Lord *George* Scot, and Lady *Anne* Scot, who both deceased young, and Lady *Isabella* Scot, yet unmarried.

## A R M S.

Or, on a Bend Azure, a Star of six Points betwixt two Crescents of the Field, supported by two Women in Rich-antique Apparel, the Crest is a Stag passant, proper, Motto, *Anno*.

## B A L F O U R,

Lord *Burleigh*.

THIS Family which originally took its Sirname from the Castle and Barony of *Balfour* in *Fife-shire*, hath been of great Antiquity in the foresaid County, there being some of that Name flourishing there, in the time of *Alexander II* (a). Also it appears, that *Michael de Balfour*

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vice

(a) Ingelramus de Balfour vice comes de Fife, is Witness in a Charter the 15th of *Alexander II*, Anno Dom. 1229.

*vice comes de Fife*, was a Member of Parliament in the Year, 1315 (a). This Family continued in great Lustre till the fifth of King Robert II. and then came to an Heir Female, married to Sir John Beaton Knight, Progenitor to the Laird of Balfour.

Of the Family of Balfour, that of *Monquhany*, appears to have been a very ancient Branch, for *Michael de Balfour*, obtained the Barony of *Monquhany in vice-comitatu de Fife*, in Exchange with *Duncan* Earl of *Fife*, for his Lands of *Pittencrief* (b) which was ratified by a Charter of King *David II.* anno 1353 (c), as *Balfour* of *Burleigh* was another Family in good Esteem, and possessed the Barony of *Burleigh* since the Days of King *James II* (d). These two Families of *Monquhany* and *Burleigh*, came to be united in the Person of Sir *Michael Balfour* of *Burleigh*, Son and Heir to Sir *James Balfour* of *Monquhany*, Clerk Register in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Michael Balfour* of *Burleigh*. This Sir *Michael* was by the Favour of King *James VI.* raised to the Peerage of this Realm by the Title of Lord *Balfour* of *Burleigh*, 7th August 1606 (e), being then his Majesty's Ambassador to the Dukes of *Tuscany* and *Lorain*, he married . . . . . Daughter of *Lundy* of that Ilk, by whom he left one Daughter, *Margaret* Baroness of *Burleigh*, his sole Heir, the Honour being to him and the Heirs of his Body lawfully begotten, she married *Robert Arnot* of *Ferny*, who changed his Name to *Balfour*, and in her Right became Lord *Burleigh*. He was elected President to the Parliament, anno 1641, and by his said Wife he had Issue.

*John* his Successor, and three Daughters.

*Jean*, married to *David* Earl of *Weems*, and had Issue.

*Margaret*, to Sir *John Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, Ancestor to the present Viscount of *Garnock*.

*Isabel*, to *Thomas* Lord *Ruthven*, and had Issue.

*John* Lord *Burleigh*, was married to . . . . . Daughter of Sir *William Balfour* of *Pitcullo* Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* by whom he had three Sons, *Robert* who succeeded him in his Estate and Honour. *John Balfour* of *Ferny*, and *Henry Balfour* of *Dunboig*, also several Daughters,

*Margaret*, married to *Andrew* Lord *Rollo*, and had Issue.

. . . . . to Sir *Robert Douglass* of *Kirkness*, and had Issue.

. . . . . to Sir *John Malcolm* of *Lochore*, and has Issue.

. . . . . to . . . . . *Douglass* of *Strenthry*.

*Isabel*, unmarried.

*Anne* to Captain *Robert Sinclair*.

*Robert* the present Lord *Burleigh*, upon King *William's* Accession to the Crown, anno 1689, was constituted one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Register. He married *Margaret* Daughter of *George* Earl of *Melvil*, by whom he has,

*Robert* Master of *Burleigh*,

*Margaret*,

*Mary*, all unmarried.

## A R M S.

Argent on a Cheveron Sable, an Ottars Head erraz'd of the first, supported on the Dexter with an Ottar, and on the Sinister by a Swan proper, for the Crest, a Maid holding in one Hand an Ottars Head, and in the other a Swans, with this Motto, Omne solum forti Patria.

## STEUART

(a) Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife, Pag 141. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Charta Jacobi II. de Baronia de Burleigh Johanni Baltour de Balfarvie. (e) Sibald's History of Fife.



# STEUART, Earl of Bute.

THE descent of this noble Family is from Sir *John Steuart*, a Son of King *Robert II.* (a) who had by his Fathers Grant a fair Possession in the Isle of *Bute* (the ancient Patrimony of the Royal *Steuarts*, long before they attained to the Crown) with the hereditary Sheriffship of that County, which King *Robert III.* his Brother confirmed by this Charter. *Robertus dei gratia Rex Scotorum sciatis nos dedisse & hac presenti charta nostra confirmasse dilecto fratri nostro Johanni Senescallo de Bute officium vice comitatus de Bute & Arran datum 11 Nov. 1400 (b).* Likeas he obtained a Charter from *Robert Duke of Albany*, when Governour of Scotland, of the Lands of *Fynock*, which runs thus in the Original,

*Robertus Dux Albanie Gubernator Scotie sciatis nos dedisse dilecto fratri nostro Johanni Steuart vice comiti de Bute totam dimidietatem terrarum de Fynock in Barronia de Renfrew, &c. apud Villam de Irvin primo die Januarii 1418 (c).*

This Sir *John Steuart* married *Jean* Daughter of Sir *John Semple* of *Eliotstoun* (d), Ancestor to the present Lord *Semple*, by whom he had three Sons, *Robert* his Successor.

*Andrew Steuart* of *Roslyn* in vice comitatu de Bute.

*William* first of the Branch of *Fynock* (e) in vice comitatu de Renfrew.

Which *Robert Steuart* of Bute was of the Privy Council to King *James*

II. anno 1440 (f). The third of this Family was *James Steuart* of Bute, who obtained from King *James III.* in Consideration of his good Services before that time performed, the hereditary Constabulwick of the Castle of *Rothsay*, (which had been anciently a royal Seat, and where King *Robert III.* yielded his last Breath) by a Commission still extant among the Earl of Bute's Writes, and bears date, 1st August 1498.

To this last mentioned *James* succeeded *Ninian* his Son and Heir, who married *Elisabeth* Daughter of *John Blair* of that Ilk (g), and departing this Life anno 1509, was succeeded by *James* his Son, who was Infeft both in his Estate, and in the hereditary Constabulary of *Rothsay* Castle, 20th. May 1509 (h). He married first a Daughter of the Family of *Argyle* and secondly *Marion* Daughter of *John Fairly* of that Ilk, in vice comitatu de Air, Widow of *Thomas Boyd* of *Linn* (i), by whom he had *John* who succeeded him, and *Robert Steuart* of *Kelspock* (k).

Which *John* was in special Favour with King *James VI.* to whom he was one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-Chamber, and in 1580 was constituted Captain of the Castle of *Brodict*, and Chamberlain of *Arran* (l), which he enjoyed till the Family of *Hamilton* was restored, anno 1585. His first Wife was *Mary* Daughter of *John Campbel* of *Skipnish*, and his second *Fynuald*, Daughter of Sir *James Mackdonald* of *Duneyveg* and *Glinns*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Antrim* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and departing this Life about the Year 1602,

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was

(a) Sir James Dalrymple's Edition of Camden, Page 73. (b) Charta penes comitem de Bute. (c) Penes dictum comitem. (d) Charta Roberti Ducis Albanie dilecto fratri suo Johanni Steuart vice comiti de Bute & Jonetæ sponse suæ filiæ Johannis Semple de Eliotstoun, 1418 penes comitem de Bute. (e) Charta confirmationis Jacobi II. dilecto consanguineo suo Willielmo Steuart de Terras de Fynock, anno 1444, penes comitem de Bute & etiam in publicis Archivis. (f) Indenture betwixt the King and the Lord Erskin, penes comitem de Mar. (g) Charta in publicis Archivis. (h) Charta penes Jacobum comitem de Bute. (i) Charta penes Thomam Boyd de Pitcon. (k) Charta Roberti Steuart de Terris de Kelspock filii Jacobi Steuart vice comitis de Bute 1560 in publicis Archivis. (l) The original Commission is extant amongst the Earl of Butes Writes, dated 11 August 1580.

was succeeded by *John* his Son and Heir, who was knighted by King *James VI.* He added to the ancient patrimonial Fortune of his Ancestors, the Lands of *Foord in vice comitatu de Haddingtoun*, by the Marriage of *Elisabeth*, eldest of the two Daughters, and Co-heirs of *Robert Hepburn* of *Foord*, by whom he left Issue, *James* his Successor, and Colonel *Thomas Steuart* who died in *France*.

Which *James* had the Honour of Baronet conferred on him by King *Charles I.* When the civil War broke out in that Reign, he faithfully adhered to the King's Interest, for which, beside the Sequestration of most of his Estate, he suffered much personally during the Usurpation, notwithstanding whereof he continued constant and unshaken in his Loyalty, and living to see the Restauration, he died at *London* soon after, tho the exact time I cannot assign, and was buried in the Abbay at *Westminster*. His Wife was *Isabel* Daughter of *Sir Dougal Campbel* of *Achinbreak*, by *Isabel* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Lord Boyd*, by whom he had *Sir Dougal* his Successor, and

*Sir Robert Steuart* of *Tillycutry*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords of her Majesty's Justiciary, who was created Baronet by Patent 29th. April 1707. He married *Cicil* Daughter of *Sir Robert Hamilton* of *Presmanan*, and had *Sir Robert Steuart* Baronet.

Also three Daughters, 1st *Elisabeth* married to *Ninian Banatyne* of *Keams*, in vice comitatu de *Bute*, and had Issue. 2d. *Anne* to *Alexander Mackdonald* of *Sana*, in vice comitatu de *Argyle*, and afterwards to *Walter Campbel* of *Skipnish*, of the same County, and had Issue. 3d. *Jean* to *Angus Campbel* of *Skipnish*, Junior and had Issue.

*Sir Dougal* his Son married *Elisabeth* Daughter of *Sir Thomas Ruthven* of *Dunglass*, by *Mary* his Wife, Daugh-

ter of *Alexander 1st Earl of Leven*, by whom he had two Sons, *Sir James* who succeeded him. *Mr. Dougal Steuart* of *Blairhall*, who having applied himself to the study of the Law, became soon so fam'd in that Profession, that Her Majesty was pleased to name him one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords of the Justiciary, 12 May 1709, and having served Commissioner in diverse Parliaments, both before and since the commencement of the Union, he still discharged that trust with Honour and Integrity, particularly in relation to the Union of the Kingdoms, where he acted so conscientious and honourable a Part, that Ages to come will equally esteem him for the Regard he then shew'd for the Honour of his Country, as for his Abilities upon the Bench, which he has in the Opinion of all, to a very eminent degree. He married *Mary* Daughter of ——— *Bruce* of *Blairhall*, and has Issue:

Also several Daughters; *Barbara* married to *Alexander Campbel* of *Barbreak*, in vice comitatu de *Argyle*, and has Issue, and *Margaret* to *Dougal Laumont*, apparent Heir of *Archibald Laumont* of that Ilk, and has Issue. He departed this Life in May 1672, and was succeeded by

*Sir James* his Son and Heir, who upon Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne was named a Privy Counsellour, and appointed one of the Commissioners upon the Part of Scotland to Treat of a nearer Union with England, anno 1702, which then took not effect, and by Letters Patent bearing date 14th April 1703, raised to the Honour of Earl of *Bute*, Viscount of *Kingarth*, Lord *Mont Steuart*, *Cumra* and *Inchmarnock*. In 1706, he was one of the Peers who dissented from the Union, and when he discovered the Parliament was by a Majority disposed to go into it, he left the House and retired to his Seat



Seat in the Country. He married 1st. Agnes eldest Daughter of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate, in the Reign of King James VII. by whom he had

James the present Earl, and a Daughter Margaret married to John Crawfurd Lord Kilbirny, and Viscount of Garnock, and had Issue. And by Christian his second Wife Daughter of William Dundas of Kincavill he had a Son John. This Earl died at the Bath in England, 4th June 1710, and was interr'd in the Church of Rothsay among his Ancestors, upon him I find this Epitaph,

*Per multos proavos Regali stemmate cretus,  
Qui fuerant fidi Regibus usque suis,  
Pulchra fuit cui mens habitans in corpore pulchro,  
Cuique Genus Geniisque Ingeniique vigor,  
Ornarunt Animum virtusque scientia juris,  
Et Regum & Patriæ & Religionis amor  
Ille & Apostolico Clero tot fluctibus acto  
Vivens & moriens grande levamen erat.*

Which James now Earl of Bute had a considerable Accession to his Estate by the decease of George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, his Uncle, to whose Fortune he succeeded in 1707, and which he is obliged by the Destination to give to his second Son, who is to bear the Sirname, and wear the Arms of Mackenzie of Rosehaugh. His Lordship married the Lady Anne Campbell Daughter of Archibald Duke of Argyle, and has a Daughter Lady Mary.

### A R M S.

Or, a Fess cheque, Azure and Argent, within a double Tressure Counter-flour'd Gules, supported on the dexter with a Horse, Argent, and on the sinister with a Stag proper, Crest, a Demi Lyon rampant, Gules, issuing out of an Earls Coronet, with this Motto, Nobilis Ira.

*Nota*, A Principal Branch of this Family was Steuart of Kilcattan, in vice comitatus Bute, whose Descendants now enjoy a fair Estate in the Kingdom of Ireland, of whom is Steuart of Ascog, which remains to this Day seated in the Isle of Bute, John Steuart now of Ascog, being the fifth Descendant from John his Predecessor, a younger Son of William Steuart of Kilcattan, in the Minority of King James VI.

### Earl of Caithness

IN the Time of King William one Harold was Earl of this Country, but for Rebellion his Estate was forfeited, anno 1187 (a), and continued in the Crown till the Year 1222 (b), when King Alexander II. bestowed it upon Magnus the Son of Gilibred Earl of Angus, for the payment of a yearly Duty of ten Pound Sterling to the King and his Successors (c). The Honour continued in this Race till it expired in a Daughter married to the Earl of Ross, in the Reign of King David II. (d)

The next who had this Title, was David Steuart Son to King Robert II. by Eupham Ross. He was created Count Palatine of Strathern, and Earl of Caithness, upon his Father's Accession to the Sovereignty, anno gratiæ 1370, but he dying without Male Succession, it devolved on Walter Earl of Athole, his immediate younger Brother, who disposed it to Allan Steuart his Son, who was killed at the Battel of Innerlochy (e), leaving no Issue; so that by his Father's Forfaulture it came to the Crown.

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(a) Sir James Dalrymple's Preface to his Collections concerning the Scots History. (b) History of the Earls of Sutherland M. S. (c) Dalrymple. (d) History of Sutherland. (e) Charter granted by King James I. to Allan Steuart of the Earldom of Caithness, upon the Resignation of Walter Earl of Athole.

## CRICHTON

## Earl of Caithness.

**C**aithness was again erected into an Earldom, in the Person of Person of *George Crichton of Cairns*, (a) Lord high Admiral of Scotland, anno 1452, but he dying in the Year 1455 (b), left only a Daughter *Janet* married to *John Master of Maxwell*, whereby the Honour extinguished.

## SINCLAIR

## Earl of Caithness.

**W**illiam Sinclair Earl of Orkney Lord high Chancellour of Scotland, in the Reign of King *James II.* obtained from that Monarch a Grant of the Earldom of Caithness in Compensation of a Claim he had to the Lordship of *Nithsdale*, bearing date 29th April 1456 (c). He conveyed this Earldom with the Honour to *William Sinclair*, one of his Sons (d), who married *Mary* Daughter of *Sir William Keith of Inverugy*. He was slain at the Field of *Floudon*, 1513, leaving Issue by the said *Mary* his Wife.

*John* his Son and Heir, and *Alexander Sinclair* founder of the Family of *Dunbeth*, which *John* took to Wife *Mary* Daughter of *William Sutherland of Duffus* (e), by whom he had *George* who succeeded him. This

Earl was killed in an Insurrection of the Inhabitants of *Orkney*, 29th May 1529 (f).

*George* the 3d Earl of Caithness, was constituted Justiciary within the bounds of Caithness by Queen *Mary* anno 1566, and in 1568 was one of the Peers who sat upon the Trial of *James Earl of Bothwell*. He married *Elisabeth* Daughter of *William 2d Earl of Montrose*, by whom he had,

*John* his eldest Son, who died in the Year 1577 (g), leaving three Sons and a Daughter by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *Patrick Earl of Bothwell*, *George* who succeeded in the Earldom: *James Sinclair* of *Murthill* Ancestor to the present Earl of Caithness (h), and *John Sinclair* of whom descended *Sinclair* of *Greenland* (i). *Mary*, first Wife to *Sir John Hume* of *Coldingknows*, and afterward of *Andrew Earl of Errol*.

*George Sinclair* second Son, was Progenitor of the *Sinclairs* of *May* (k) in the Shire of Caithness, his Wife was *Margaret* Daughter of *William Lord Forbes*.

He had likewise several Daughters, 1st. *Beatrix*, married to *Alexander Earl of Sutherland* (l), but had no Issue. 2d. *Elisabeth* to *Alexander Sutherland of Duffus*, sans Issue, and afterward to *Hutcheon Mackcay* of *Far* (m), Ancestor to the present Lord *Rae*. *Margaret* to *William Sutherland of Duffus* (n). *Barbara* to *Alexander Innes* of that Ilk (o).

This Earl died in a good old Age, in 1583 (p), and was immediately succeeded by

*George* his Grand-son, who was married with *Jean* Daughter of *George Earl of Huntly*, by whom he had *William Lord Berrindale*, who married *Mary* Daughter of *Henry Lord Sinclair*

(a) Charta Jacobi II. Georgio Crichton comiti de Caithness de Terris de Blackness 1452. (b) Drummond's History. (c) Hume's History of the Family of Douglass, Pag. 109. (d) Mackenzies Miscellany Collections, M. S. (e) Ibidem. (f) Holinshed's History of Scotland, and Mackenzie. (g) Gordonstoun's History of the Family of Sutherland M. S. (h) Ibidem and Sir George Mackenzie's Miscellany Collections compared. (i) Ibidem. (k) Ibidem. (l) Ibidem. (m) Ibidem. (n) Ibidem. (o) Ibidem. (p) Ibidem.



*Sinclair* (a), and died in the Lifetime of his Father, leaving behind him a Son, *John Lord Berrindale*, who died in 1639 (b), leaving a Son *George* by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Colin Earl of Seaforth*, who succeeded to the Earldom upon the decease of his Great Grandfather, in 1643 (c).

Which *George Earl of Caithness* married *Mary* Daughter of *Archibald Marquess of Argyle*, but died without Succession, anno 1676. *George Sinclair* his Cousin, by reason of his slender Estate, declined to take upon him the Honour, wherefore the Title of *Earl of Caithness* was conferr'd upon *Sir John Campbel of Glenurchy*, who had acquired most of the Fortune, anno 1677. But in the Year 1681, the said *George Sinclair*, Cousin German and Heir Male to the late deceased Earl, laying Claim to the Title, it was allowed him by the Parliament; but he dying unmarried, anno 1698, by reason of the Entail upon the Heirs Male, *John Sinclair of Murthill* succeeded in the Honour. He married *Jean Carmichael*, by whom he had *Alexander* the present *Earl of Caithness*.

*John.*

*Francis.*

*Janet,* All unmarried.

## A R M S.

Three Coats quarterly, 1st Azure, a Ship at Anchor, her Oars erected in Saltyre, within a double Tressure counter-flour'd Or, 2d and 3d Or, a Lyon Rampant, Gules, 4th Azure, a Ship under Sail Or, overall dividing the Coats, a Cross ingraled Sable, supported by two Griffons, Crest a Cock proper, with this Motto, Commit thy Work to God.

## LIVINGSTON

### Earl of Calender.

**S**IR *James Livingston*, First Earl of Calender, was the 2d Son of *Alexander Earl of Linlithgow*, by *Eleanor* his Wife, Daughter of *Andrew Earl of Erroll*. Which *Sir James* being from his Youth bread up in the Wars of *Bohemia, Holland, Sweden, and Germany*, acquired a great Reputation in Martial Affairs: Upon his Return he was constituted one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King *Charles I.* and by Patent 19th June 1633 (a), created Lord *Livingston of Almont*, and Earl of *Calender*, anno 1641.

In the beginning of the Civil War, he accepted of a Command in the Parliaments Service; but withdrawing himself from them, he freely resorted to the Service of his injur'd Sovereign, and was constituted Lieutenant-General of the *Scots Army*, who in the 1648 attempted to rescue the King from his fatal Imprisonment in the Isle of *Wight*: But the enterprise miscarrying, he retired to *Holland*, where he stayed till the Murder of his Majesty. He married *Margaret* Daughter of *John Lord Tester*, Widow of *Alexander Earl of Dunfermling*, and dying very aged, in 1672, both his Estate and Title descended to

*Alexander Livingston* his Nephew, who marrying *Mary* Daughter of *William Duke of Hamilton*, died 1685, leaving no Issue save a natural Son. *Sir Alexander Livingston of Glenterren*, Baronet, his Fortune and Honour devolved upon

*Alexander Livingston*, his Nephew, Son of *George Earl of Linlithgow*, who deceased in the Year 1694, leaving

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(a) Mackenzie. (b) Balfour's Annals. (c) History of the Family of Sutherland. (d) Patent creating *Sir James Livingston Lord Almont*.

ving Issue by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *James* Marquess of *Montrose*, *James* his Son and Heir, who upon the Death of his Uncle, *Alexander* Earl of *Linlithgow*, anno 1695, succeeded him in that Earldom, and two Daughters,

Lady *Henrietta*. } unmarried.  
Lady *Mary*. }

## FAIRFAX,

### Lord Cameron.

THE Family of *Fairfax*, which is unquestionably one of the most Ancient and best allyed in *England*, had first its Seat at *Toucester*, in the County of *Northumberland*, where we find it at the Conquest of that Kingdom, anno 1060, from whence it removed afterwards to the County of *Tork*, where, anno 1204, the 6th of King *John*, we find *Richard Fairfax* possessed of several Lands, particularly of the Mannor of *Askham*, to which *Richard*, succeeded *William Fairfax*, who, by *Alicia* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Nicholas de Bugthorp*, had Issue one Son *William*, who purchased the Mannor of *Walton* in the same County, by which, he and his Successors were afterwards designed, and yet in the Possession of of his Family.

From whom, the 8th in a straight Male Line, was *Thomas Fairfax* of *Walton*, to whom anno 1415, the 2d of *Henry V*, succeeded another *Richard*, who, by *Eustace* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *John Caltrop de Caltrop Esq*; had Issue six Sons, Viz.

1st. *William* of *Walton* who succeeded him.

2d. *Bryan*, Doctor of the Laws.

3d. Sir *Guy Fairfax*, Knight, Justice of the King's Bench.

4th. *Richard*.

5th. Sir *Nicholas*, Knight of *Rhodes*.

6th. *Miles Fairfax*.

And three Daughters, of whom *Ellen* the youngest, was Lady *Priores* of *Nunmuncton*.

Of which *William* of *Walton*, eldest Son of the said *Richard*, who died the 31st *Henry VI*. anno 1453, descended, after five Generations, Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, who the 3d of *Charles I*. was created Viscount *Fairfax* of *Emelay*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and by *Katharine* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Henry Constable*, and Sister of the Viscount *Dunbar*, had Issue six Sons and five Daughters, of whom *Thomas*, the eldest Son succeeded him, and *Henry* the second was Father of *Henry Fairfax* of *Hurst Esq*; whose Daughter and sole Heir *Frances* is married to *David* now Earl of *Buchan*.

Of which *Thomas*, *Nicholas* now Lord Viscount of *Fairfax*, is lineal Descendant and Representative, and the One and Twentieth, who has succeeded in this Family in a straight Male-Line, since the said sixth of King *John*, being the space of 507 Years.

But leaving to others, a more particular Account of that noble House, as not belonging to this present Work, We shall proceed to a younger Son, viz. Sir *Guy Fairfax* above-mentioned, 3d Son of *Richard Fairfax* of *Walton*, of whom the Lord *Cameron* is descended.

Which Sir *Guy*, got from the said *Richard* his Father, the Lands and Mannor of *Steeton*, in the County of *Tork*; And being a Person eminent for his Parts and Learning, was made Attorney General, the 3d *Edward IV*. anno 1464, and Judge of the King's Bench the 17th of the same Reign. He built *Steeton* Castle, afterwards the Seat of his Family, and had a Chapel there, consecrated by Arch-Bishop *Rotheram*; He also founded a Chantry at *Sheriff-Hutton*, anno 7mo. *Henry VII*. and died in the 11th.



11th Year of the same Reign, anno 1495, leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir William Ryther* of *Ryther*, Knight, four Sons, viz. *Sir William* who succeeded him, *Thomas*, *Guy*, and *Nicholas*, and two Daughters, *Ellen* married to *Sir Miles Wilesthorp*, Knight, and *Maudeline* to *Sir John Waterson* of *Medley*, Master of the Horse to King *Henry VI.*

Which *Sir William*, eldest Son and Heir of *Sir Guy*, was a great Lawyer, and Judge of the common Pleas, from the 1st. to the 6th of *Henry VIII.* and by *Elisabeth* his Wife, eldest Daughter of *George Mannours*, Lord *Rosse*, and Sister to *Thomas* Earl of *Rutland*, whose Grand-mother was Sister to *Edward* the 4th King of *England*, had Issue, one Son *William*, who succeeded him, and four Daughters,

*Ellen*, married to *Sir William Pickering*, Knight, by whom he had *Sir William Pickering*, so great a Favorite of King *Edward VI.* and Queen *Elisabeth.*

*Elisabeth*, married to *Sir Robert Vighthead.*

*Anne*, to *Sir Robert Normanville*, Knight.

And *Dorothy* to ——— Constable of *Kexby* Esq;

Which *Sir William Fairfax* of *Steeton*, Knight, Son and Heir of *Sir William* the Judge, married *Isabella*, Daughter and Heir of *John Thwait's*, of *Thwait's* and *Denton*, in the County of *Tork*, Esq; in whose Right he got the said Mannour of *Denton*, and had by her five Sons, viz.

*Sir Thomas* who succeeded him, *Francis*, *Edward*, *Gabriel*, and *Henry.*

Also six Daughters, 1st *Anne* married to *Sir Henry Everingham*, *Mary* to ——— *Rockley* Esq; *Bridget* to *Sir Cotton Gargrave*, *Ursula* and *Susanna.*

To which *Sir William Fairfax* there are two Letters from King *Henry VIII.* one of the 35th and another the 38th of his Reign, in-

dorsed, To our Trusty and well beloved *Sir William Fairfax*, Knight, which Letters are yet extant, and to be seen at *Denton* Castle, in the said County of *Tork*, whereof he was high Sheriff, the 26th and 31st of the said *Henry VIII.* and a third time nominated, but died ult. Octob. the 5th of *Philip* and *Mary*, Anno Dom. 1557.

He gave to his 5th Son *Gabriel* the Mannor of *Steeton*, and several other Lands, being (according to the Superstition of these Times) highly offended with *Sir Thomas* his eldest Son, for being with the Duke of *Bourbon*, at the sacking of *Rome*, in the beginning of the Reformation, but that Loss was sufficiently made up to him, by his succeeding, in Right of his Mother, to the said Estate of *Denton*, which became, from that time, the principal Seat of the Family, and of *Gabriel* the younger Brother, who got *Steeton*, is descended another Family, known by the Distinction of *Steeton*, also in the County of *Tork*, where it has its Residence to this time.

Which *Sir Thomas Fairfax* of *Denton*, was high Sheriff of the County of *Tork*, the 14th of *Elisabeth*, knighted the 19th of her Reign, and died, after performing many Services to his Country, the 42d of the same, Anno Dom. 1599, leaving Issue by *Dorothy* his Wife, Daughter of *George Gayle* of *Acham-Grange*, Treasurer of the Mint at *Tork*, five Sons, viz.

*Thomas* that succeeded him.

*Henry* and *Ferdinando*, who both died young.

*Sir Charles Fairfax* Colonel of a Regiment at *Ostend*, the time of that famous Siege, where he was slain, after gaining immortal Honour by his brave Actions, as *Camden* and others have recorded.

And *Edward Fairfax* of *Newhall*, an excellent Poet, as appears by seve-

ral of his Translations yet extant ; also two Daughters,

*Ursula*, married to Sir *Henry Bel-lasis* of *Newbrough*, in the County of *Tork*, Baronet, Mother by him of *Thomas* first Viscount *Fauconberg*, Ancestor of *Thomas*, now Viscount of that Name.

And *Christian*, married to *John Ask Esq*;

To Sir *Thomas Fairfax* of *Denton*, last mentioned, succeeded Sir *Thomas*, his eldest Son, who, Anno 1582, married *Ellen*, Daughter of *Robert Ask Esq*; by whom he had six Sons, viz.

1<sup>st</sup>. *Ferdinando*, who succeeded him.

2<sup>d</sup>. *Henry*.

3<sup>d</sup>. *Charles*, of whom the Family of *Menston* is descended.

4<sup>th</sup>. *William*, and 5<sup>th</sup>. *John*, both killed in the defence of the City of *Frankendale* in the *Palatinat*.

6<sup>th</sup>. *Peregrine* killed in defence of *Roche* in *France*; also two Daughters, *Dorothy* the eldest married to Sir *William Constable*, Baronet, and *Anne* the 2<sup>d</sup> to Sir *George Wentworth* of *Wolley*, Knight.

Which Sir *Thomas*, being of a Martial Spirit, accompanied into *France* the Earl of *Essex*, General of the *English* Army, sent by Queen *Elizabeth* to the Assistance of *Henry IV.* of *France*, against the *Spaniards* and *Catholick* League, where an. 1591, in the lifetime of his Father, he was knighted by the said General, in the Camp before *Roan* in *Normandy*, from whence returning, not long after, with the said Army, after having performed many brave Actions for the Honour of his Country, he was, by the Queen, received with many marks of Distinction and Favour, and imployed by her in several important Affairs, particularly in carrying a Commission into *Scotland* to King *James VI.* whom, he lived not only to see seated on the Throne of *England*, upon the Death of that Queen, but also till the Reign of his Son, King *Charles I.* in the 3<sup>d</sup> Year of whom by Patent bearing date, 4<sup>th</sup> May, 1627. He

was created Lord *Fairfax* of *Cameron*, and died not before the 17<sup>th</sup> of the same Reign, anno Dom. 1642, *Etat*: 80, being full of Years, and no less of Honour, for his many Vertues, and great Skill in the Arts both of Peace and War, of which all allow him to have been a great Master.

To which *Thomas* Lord *Cameron*, succeeded *Ferdinando* his eldest Son, who by the Lady *Mary*, Daughter of *Edmund* Earl of *Mulgrave*, Lord President of the North, Ancestor of *John* now Duke of *Buckingham*, had Issue,

*Thomas* Lord *Cameron*.

*Charles*, Colonel of Horse, slain at the Battle of *Marston Moor* near *Tork*, Anno 1644.

And *John*, who died an Infant.

Also six Daughters. *Ursula*; who died unmarried;

*Ellen*, married to Sir *William Selby* of *Twistle*, in the County of *Northumberland*, Baronet.

*Frances* to Sir *Thomas Weddrington*, Knight.

*Elizabeth*, to Sir *William Craven*, Kn<sup>t</sup>; *Mary*, to *Henry Arthington* of *Arthington*, Esq; and

*Dorothy*, to *Richard Hutton* of *Poppleton*, Esq; all of whom had Issue.

He married 2<sup>dly</sup> *Rhoda*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Chapman*, Esq; and had by her one Daughter, *Ursula*, born at *Denton*, a few Days before the Death of her Father, who died March 31<sup>st</sup>, 1648, & was succeeded by,

*Thomas* Lord *Cameron*, his eldest Son and Heir, who married *Anne*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Horatio* Lord *Vere*, Master of the Ordinance, and General of all the *English* Forces in the *Palatinat*, *Holland* and the *Netherlands*, by whom he had Issue two Daughters,

*Mary* the eldest, married to *George* Duke of *Buckingham*, Knight of the most noble Order of the *Garter*, and Master of the Horse to King *Charles II.* and *Elizabeth* died young.

Which *Thomas* Lord *Cameron*, so fam'd in *English* History, by the Name of



of General *Fairfax*, was born at *Denton Castle*, 17th January 1611, and going into the Low Country Wars in 1627, gave then (tho but sixteen Years old) such Proofs of a great Spirit and Martial Genius, as occasioned his being particularly noticed by the Lord *Vere*, above-mentioned, one of the greatest Captains of that Age, whose Daughter he afterwards married.

In 1640 he was knighted (his Father being then on Life) and the civil Wars beginning not long after, he came soon, to make no small Figure in them, by the many Proofs he gave, of his great Courage and Conduct, in the Service of the Parliament, whose Cause he early espoused, and in 1645, being then but 34 Years of age, was chosen supreme General of their Armies, which he commanded, with great Success and Glory, till 1650, in which time, he performed such Actions, as wanted nothing but a better Cause, to have made his Fame immortal: But War being then decreed against *Scotland*, by the Parliament, and an Army appointed to march thither, he declared his Resolution not to command it, or invade that Kingdom, and, thereupon, laid down his Commission, which, soon after, was bestowed on *Oliver Cromwell*, then Lieutenant General under him:

What the Reasons were, that induced this great Man, to lay down so high and important a Command, was at that time, variously, reported, some (as *Clarendon* relates) imputing it, to his Affection and Kindness to *Scotland*, of which he had always been a great favourer, and whereof he was born a Peer; but others, to his not being satisfied, with the Parliaments, having pushed things, so far, against the King, and to his, secretly, favouring the Interest of his Son *K. Charles II.* then admitted to the Government in that Kingdom, and crowned there; which Opinion was confirmed, by the Part he afterwards acted at the Restau-

ration; In order to which, he entered, very early, into Measures with General *Monk*, to whom he gave considerable Assistance, in the Prosecution of that glorious Design, upon the happy issue whereof, he had the Honour, to be one of the Commissioners which composed the solemn Deputation, sent by the Parliament to the King, upon that great Occasion, and arriving at the *Hague*, was received by his Majesty, with singular Favour and Goodness, and great Marks of Honour and Esteem, which he ever after continued to wards him; notwithstanding whereof, being weary of the great hurry and Confusion, in which he had spent much of his Time; he retired, soon after the Restauration, to his House in the Country, where, he passed, in peace and quiet, the remainder of his Life, highly beloved and honoured by all good Men, for his many great and heroick Qualities, and shining Vertues, for which, he is justly celebrated, by the greatest Pens of that Age, all sides and Parties agreeing, in giving due Praise, to his consummate Merits. He died of a short Sickness, *Novemb. 11th. 1671*, the 60th Year of his Age, and lyes buried at *Bilbrough*, near *Tork*, where a stately Monument was erected to his Memory, being succeeded in his Honour and Estate by,

*Henry Fairfax*, his Cousin German, eldest Son and Heir of *Henry*, 2d Son of *Thomas* the first Lord *Cameron*.

Which *Henry*, married *Frances*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *Robert Barwick* of *Tolston*, Knight, by whom he had Issue *Thomas*, who succeeded him. *Henry*, *Bryan*, and *Barwick*,

Also four Daughters,

*Dorothy*, married first to *Robert Stapleton* of *Wighill* Esq; afterwards to *Bennet Sberrard* of *Whissenden*, in the County of *Rutland*, Esq;

*Anne*, to *Ralph Ker* of *Kocken*, Esq;

in the County of *Durham*, and *Ursula* and *Mary* who died young.

Which *Thomas* Lord *Cameron*, married *Katharin*, only Daughter and Heir of *Thomas* Lord *Colepepper*, and dying 6th January 1710, left Issue

*Thomas*, now Lord *Cameron*, about 18 Years of Age: *Henry* and *Robert*.

Also three Daughters,

*Margaret*.

*Katharine*. } All unmarried.

And *Mary*,

### A R M S.

Or, three Bars Gamells Gules, over all a Lyon Rampant Sable, supported on the Dexter with a Lyon Rampant of the 2d, and on the Sinister with a Horse ready prepared; Crest, a Lyon passant guardant Sable, Motto, *Lucem, fer, fax.*

## ERSKINE

### Lord Cardross.

THE Honour and Title of Lord *Cardross*, had its beginning in anno 1604, when *James VI.* of *Scotland*, and first of *Great Britain*, by his Charter under the Great Seal, bearing date on *March 27th* in the said Year, erected the said Lordship, in favours of *John* Earl of *Mar*, Lord Treasurer of *Scotland*, and Knight of the most noble Order of the *Garter*, his Heirs and Assigns; In pursuance whereof, the said Earl, in anno 1615, assigned and disposed the same, and whole Rights thereto belonging, to *Henry Erskine*, his 2d. Son, by the Lady *Mary Stuart*, his 2d. Wife, Daughter of *Esme*, Duke of *Lennox*, a Lady near in Blood to his said Majesty; who, as a further Mark of his Royal Favour, was also pleased to bestow on the said *Henry*, the Abby of *Dryburgh* in *Teviotdale*, formerly a Seat of Monks of the Order of *Promontre*; the said Abby, with

the Lands and Tythes thereto belonging, being, by a special Act of Parliament, for that purpose, dissolved from the Crown.

Which *Henry* Lord *Cardross*, married *Margaret*, only Daughter of Sir *James Ballanden* of *Broughtoun*, and Sister of *William* first Lord *Ballanden*, by whom he had *David* his only Son and Heir, and one Daughter, *Mary*, who was married to Sir *John Buchanan* of that Ilk in the County of *Stirling*, and had Issue; and dying Anno 1636, was succeeded by,

*David* Lord *Cardross*, his only Son, who, an. 1645, married *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Hope* of *Craighall*, Lord Advocate, Great Grand-father to the present Earl of *Hopeton*, by whom he had Issue, *Henry*, who succeeded him, and a Daughter, *Margaret*, married to *William Cunningham* of *Boquhan*, in the County of *Stirling*, Mother, by him, of *Henry Cunningham* of *Boquhan*, Junior, Representative of the Burgh of *Stirling*, and District thereof in this present Parliament, anno 1712.

Which *David* married 2dly, (anno 1655,) *Mary*, 2d Daughter of *George Bruce* of *Carnock*, and Sister of *Edward* and *Alexander*, both Earls of *Kincardin*, by whom he had Issue four Sons, and three Daughters.

*Alexander* the eldest Son, died young.

*William* the 2d, late Deputy Governour of *Blackness* Castle, a Person of great Integrity and Honour, married *Magdalen*, Daughter of Sir *James Lumsden* of *Innergelly*, in the Shire of *Fife*, and had Issue by her, *William*, his eldest Son and Heir, unmarried; and *James*, yet in his Minority.

*John*, the 3d. who, upon all occasions, has appeared, with great Zeal, in the Cause of Religion and Liberty, and has thereby acquired an universal Esteem, retired into *Holland*, some Years before the Revolution, in 1688. When he ac-

com-



compained the Prince of Orange, in his Expedition into *England*, a little before which, he had a Company of Foot bestowed upon him in *Holland*; and soon after, upon that Prince's Accession to the Throne, was made Lieutenant Governour of *Stirling Castle*, and afterwards Governour of *Dumbarton*, and a Lieutenant Colonel of Foot.

In 1695, he was chosen a Director of the Company of Scotland trading to *Africa* and the *Indies*, and by them sent, with others, in 1696, into *Holland*, and other Foreign Parts, to manage the Affairs of that Company; In pursuance whereof, such Progress was made at *Hamburg*, and Encouragement given from other Parts, as had, in all appearance, been attended with the desired Success, had it not been for some Things, very unexpected, and surprizing, and too well known to need mentioning.

He married 1<sup>st</sup>. *Jean*, Daughter and Heir of *William Muir* of *Caldwell*, in the Shire of *Renfrew*; but she dying soon after, without Issue, he married 2<sup>dly</sup>, *Anne*, eldest Daughter, and Co-heir of *William Dundas* of *Kincavill*, in the County of *Linlithgow*, Advocate, by whom he has *John* his eldest Son and Heir, and several other Sons; also one Daughter, *Mary*, yet unmarried.

*Charles* the 4<sup>th</sup> Son, being a Captain of Foot in the Low Countries, in the Service of the late King *William*, was killed there, at the Battle of *Stenkirk*, the 24<sup>th</sup> of July 1692.

*Veronica*, his eldest Daughter, married to *Walter Lockhart* of *Kirtoun*, in the County of *Lanerk*, and has Issue,

*Magdalen* the 2<sup>d</sup>. to *Alexander Monypenny* of *Pitmilly*, in the Shire of *Fife*, and has Issue.

And *Mary* the 3<sup>d</sup> died young.

To which *David Lord Cardross* succeeded, Anno 1671. *Henry* his eldest Son and Heir, who, *eodem anno*, married *Katharine*, 2<sup>d</sup> Daughter, and at length sole Heir, of Sir *James*

*Steuart* of *Strabrock*, in the County of *West-Lothian*, by which *Katharine*, he had Issue,

*David* who succeeded him, now Earl of *Buchan*.

*Charles Erskine* Advocate.

*William*, deputy Governour of *Blackness Castle*, who married *Margaret* Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel *John Erskine*, deputy Governour of *Stirling Castle*, and has Issue by her, one Son *John*, in his Infancy, and a Daughter *Jean*, yet very young: *Thomas*, yet in his Minority; and five more, who all died young.

Also three Daughters,

*Katharine* the eldest, married to Sir *William Denham* of *Westfields*, in the County of *Lanerk*, Baronet, but has no Issue by him.

*Mary* the 2<sup>d</sup>, yet unmarried.

And *Anne*, the 3<sup>d</sup>. married to *Archibald Edmondston* of *Duntreth*, in vice comitatu de *Stirling*.

Which *Henry Lord Cardross*, being a Person of universally acknowledged Merit, and, upon all occasions, a strenuous assertor, of the Rights and Liberties of his Country, met with many Hardships in the late Reigns, with which having struggled long, with great firmness and constancy, he at last withdrew into *Holland*, where he was kindly received by the Prince of *Orange*, afterwards King of *Great Britain*, whom he accompanied in his Expedition into *England*, in 1688, And upon that Prince's Accession to the Throne ( of which he was a zealous Promoter ) had several Marks of his Favour bestowed on him, being soon after made a Privy Counsellour, General of the Mint, and Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, As he was, at the same time, appointed by Parliament, one of the Commissioners for treating of an Union with *England*. Upon all which occasions, he behaved himself, so as to maintain the Character, he had all along had, of a Person of untainted Integrity and Honour; and dying at *Edinburgh* the

21<sup>st</sup> of May, 1693, and 44<sup>th</sup> Year of his Age, was succeeded by,

David Lord Cardross, his eldest Son and Heir, who, upon the Death of William Earl of Buchan, anno 1695, without Issue, became also Earl of Buchan, of whom, and of his Marriage, and Issue, see an Account in Title Buchan.

## A R M S.

Quarterly, 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Gules, an Eagle displayed Or, looking toward the Sun in his Splendor, placed in the dexter chief Point, 2<sup>d</sup> quarterly, 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Azure, a Bend betwixt six cross Crozlets Or, 2<sup>d</sup> and 3<sup>d</sup> Argent, a Pale Sable, 3<sup>d</sup> quarterly, 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Or, a Fess Cheque, Azure and Argent, 2<sup>d</sup> and 3<sup>d</sup> Azure, three Garbs Or, supported, on the dexter by a Griffon proper, and on the Sinister, by a Horse ready prepared, Argent, Crest, upon the Point of a Sword, Paleways, a Boars Head eraz'd, Or, Motto, Fortitudine.

## C A R L Y L E,

### Lord Carlyle.

OF this Family, which is of great Antiquity in the Stew-  
 artry of Annandale, was Sir William  
 Cairlyle, Knight, in the Days of Ro-  
 bert I. who was matched with Mar-  
 garet Bruce, Sister to that King, as is

evident from a Grant by that Mo-  
 narch, *Willielmo Cairlyle milite &  
 Margaretæ sponsæ suæ sorori nostræ  
 Carissimæ (a) de Terris de Crumanstoun.*

Sir William Cairlyle, his Son, ob-  
 tained from King Robert the Lands  
 of Culen, *una cum Tennendariis totius  
 Baronie de Torthorald (b).*

The Family continued in the state  
 of Barons till James III. called Sir  
 John Cairlyle of Torthorald, into the  
 number of his Nobility, by the Title  
 of Lord Cairlyle of Torthorald, anno  
 1473 (c). He had by the Grant of  
 the said King, the Lands and Barony  
 of Duncow, then in the Crown by the  
 Forfaulture of Robert Lord Boyd, in  
 recompence of his great Charge in  
 an Embassy to France, anno 1477 (d).  
 His Wife was Margaret Douglass, and  
 dying anno 1500 (e), as appears  
 from the Probate of his Testament,  
 his Estate and Title of Lord descen-  
 ded and came to.

William his Grandson and Heir  
 ( his own immediate Son dying in  
 his Lifetime ) who married Janet,  
 Daughter of ——— Maxwell of ———  
 (f); by whom he had James Lord  
 Cairlyle, who married Janet Scrim-  
 geour, Daughter of ——— Scrimgeour  
 Constable of Dundee, he died Issue-  
 less, anno 1629 (g).

Michael his Brother became his  
 Heir. This Lord was on the King's  
 side, in the Minority of James VI.  
 and was one of the Peers who bound  
 themselves to maintain his Authority,  
 in 1569, which many of them signed,  
 and this Lord with his Hand at the  
 Pen, he dying about the Year 1580,  
 His Estate, went to Elisabeth, Daugh-  
 ter of William Master of Cairlyle his  
 Grand-child, and sole Heir, who mar-  
 ried Sir James Douglass of Parkhead.

DOU.

(a) Charta in Rotulis Roberti I. in Haddingtoun's Collections. (b) Ibidem. (c) Charta Erreccionis vilæ de Torthorald in Burgum Baronie Johanni Domino Carlyle, 3<sup>d</sup> Decemb. 1473. (d) Charta in Registro. (e) Simpson's Collections. (f) Charta Johanni Domino Carlyle, Willielmo Carlyle, nepote suo & hærede apparenti & Jonetæ Maxwell sponsæ suæ de Terris de Midleby, anno 1487. (g) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. Michaeli Domino Carlyle fratre & hæredi Jacobi Domino Carlyle de Terris de Torthorald, anno 1529.



DOUGLASS,

Lord Cairlyle.

THIS Family owes its Original to George Douglass, natural Son to Sir George Douglass of Pittendrich, (killed at Pinkie,) who obtain'd the Lands of Parkhead, in Lanerkshire, by the Marriage of Elisabeth, Daughter and Heir of James Douglass of Parkhead (a). He left three Sons,

1<sup>st</sup>. Sir James Douglass of Torthorald, his Son and Heir.

2<sup>d</sup>. Sir George Douglass of Mordington, one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to King James VI. (b) who by Margaret his Wife, Daughter of Archibald Dundass of Finzies, had Issue Sir George Douglass, who was Ambassador to Poland and Sweden, from King Charles I. anno 1633, and 1635, and died in that Character; likewise a Daughter Martha, married to Sir James Lockhart of Lee, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Justice Clerk, in the Reign of K. Charles II. Mother by him of Sir William Lockhart of Lee, who was Ambassador from King Charles II. to the Crown of France. Sir George Lockhart of Carnwath, President of the College of Justice, and Sir John Lockhart of Castlehill, also one of the Lords of Council and Session.

3<sup>d</sup>. John Douglass Doctor in Divinity. Also three Daughters,

— married to Sir James Dundass of Arnestoun.

Martha, married to Mr. Robert Bruce of Kinnaird, one of the Ministers of the City of Edinburgh, Mary to John Carruthers, of Holmains.

This Sir James Douglass, was kill'd by William Steuart 31<sup>st</sup> July, 1608 (c), leaving

Sir James his Son and Heir to succeed him, who marrying Elisabeth, Grandchild and Heir of Michael Lord Carlyle, was in her Right, created into the Dignity of Lord Carlyle of Torthorald: He had a Son James, who succeeded him.

Which James Lord Carlyle, & Torthorald married Elisabeth Daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochnivar; but having no Issue, he resigned his Honour to William first Earl of Queensberry, anno 1638 (d), who had acquir'd his Estate, and thereby the Title became extinct in this Family.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Gules, a Cross florie Or, 2<sup>d</sup> and 3<sup>d</sup> Or, a plain Cross Gules, in a Shield of pretence, the paternal Coat of Douglass, viz. Argent, a Heart Gules, crowned with an imperial Crown Or, on a chief Azure, three Stars of the first, supported by two Peacocks proper, Crest, a Dragons Head (e), Motto, Humilitate.

DALZIEL,

Earl of Carnwath.

THIS ancient Family originally of Dalziel, in vice comitatu de Lanerk, is of great Antiquity in that County, having matched with many worthy Families there, before they remov'd to the Shire of Nithsdale, where now there principal Seat is. Mr. Nisbet, a famous Herald, (f), gives this Story of the Origine

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of

(a) Hume and Simpson's Essay upon the Family of Douglass. (b) Ibidem. (c) Balfour's Annals. (d) Mr. David Simpson's Collections on the Family of Douglass. (e) Register of the Lyon Office at Edinburgh. (f) Mr. Nisbet's Marks of Cadency.

of this Sirname, when he is accounting for there old Bearing, which was anciently, *A Man hanging on the Gallows, and was given (says he) as a Reward to one of the Progenitors of the Earl of Carnwath, to perpetuate the Memory of a brave and hazardous Exploit perform'd in taking down from the Gallows the Body of a Favorite of King Kenneth II. hung up by the Picts.* For, as the Story goes, the King being exceedingly grieved that the Body of his Minion and Friend should be so disgracefully treated, he profer'd a considerable Reward to any of his Subjects who would adventure to rescue his Corps, from the Disgrace his Enemies, had put upon him; But (adds he) When none would undertake this hazardous Interprize, at last a certain Gentleman came to the King, and said, Dalziel, which signifies I Dare, and actually did perform that noble Exploit to his immortal Honour: And in Memory of it, got the foresaid remarkable Bearing, and afterward his Posterity took the Word Dalziel for their Sirname, and the Interpretation of it, I Dare, as the Motto of their Family.

But the first of this Name I have found upon Record, was Sir Robert de Dalziel, Knight, who faithfully adhering to King David Bruce, during his Captivity in England, obtained in Consideration thereof, a Grant from the said Monarch of the Barony of Selkirk, of the date 15th May 1365 (a), his Successor.

Sir John Dalziel, Knight, tempore Roberti III. was in 1392, joined in Commission with diverse others to treat about the Prorogation of a Peace with the English (b), and the next ensuing Year, he obtained by the Gift of the said King to himself in Liferent, and to

Walter Dalziel his Son in Fee, the whole Revenue belonging to St. Leonard's Hospital, within the Burgh of Lanerk, upon Condition that he and his Heirs shall provide a qualified Person to celebrate three Masses once every seven Years, for the Salvation of Robert III. King of Scotland, Anabella his Queen, and all their Children for ever (c).

Hence after several Generations, descended Robert Dalziel of that Ilk, who was killed in the Burgh of Drumfries, 30th July 1508 (d), in a skirmish betwixt the Lords Maxwell and Crichton, leaving Robert his Son and Heir, Father of another Robert, who approv'd himself a loyal Subject to Queen Mary, when the civil War broke out in that Reign: I find he was one of the Barons, who upon her Majesty's escape from her Imprisonment in Lochliven, bound themselves upon Conscience and Honour, to adhere to her, against her rebellious Subjects, as may be seen from the original yet extant, bearing date, 8th May 1568 (e), and accompanied her to the Battle of Langside (f), where the Queen's Party was totally defeat.

He married Janet, Daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, Commendator of Kilwinning (g), by whom he had Robert his Son and Heir, and a Daughter, Christian, married to John Hamilton of Orbestoun, and had Issue. He dying circa annum 1588, was succeeded by,

Robert his Son and Heir, who received first the Honour of Knighthood from King James VI. and being a Baron of an opulent Fortune, was in Consideration of his own proper Merit, as well as the constant Loyalty of his Ancestors in all times past,

(a) Charta in Rotulis Regis David ad Annum 1365. (b) Rymer's Foedera Angliæ, lately published. (c) Charta Roberti III. dilecto & fideli suo Johanni de Dalziel, milite datim 1392, in publicis Archivis. (d) Holinshed's History of Scotland. (e) Mr. David Crawford of Drumfroy's Collections, relating to Queen Mary, in Manuscript, in the Lawyers Library. (f) Mr. Thomson's Collections, M. S. (g) Charta in Publicis Archivis ad Annum 1558.



past was by the special Favour of King Charles I. raised to the Honour of Lord Dalziel 18th of September 1628 (a), and thereafter Created Earl of Carnwath, anno 1639. He married Margaret, Daughter of Sir Robert Crichton of Cluny (b), by whom he had Robert his Successor, Sir John Dalziel of Glenae Ancestor to the present Earl of Carnwath, and a Daughter Lady Mary married to Sir James Muirhead of Lachop.

Which Robert was a Nobleman of great Honour and Reputation, and whose Loyalty and Affection to King Charles I. was very Remarkable, for as soon as the Civil War broke out he was among the first who raised both Horse and Foot upon his own Charge, and served in the Command of them with great Courage and Fidelity, till the very end of the War, for which he suffered very much, both by Sequestration and otherways. But all these hardships did not in the least discourage him in venturing Life and Fortune again in the Service of King Charles II. for as soon as an Army was raised to March into England with the King, the Earl accompanied his Majesty into that Kingdom, and was with him in the Fight at Worcester, where his Lordship had the Misfortune to fall into the Enemies Hands, who kept him Prisoner diverse Years which he sustained with great Patience and Magnanimity. He married Christian Daughter of Sir William Dowglas of Drumlanrig, (c) by whom he had

Gavin his Son and Heir, who married Margaret, Daughter of David Lord Carnegy, (d) and departing this Life in the Month of June 1674, (e)

viz. James and John both Earls of Carnwath, and a Daughter Jean, married to Claud Muirhead of Lachop.

Which James married Mary Daughter of George Earl of Winton (f), by whom he had only one Daughter, Elizabeth married to Lord John Hay, Son to John Marquis of Tweeddale, and dying anno 1683 (g), was succeeded by,

John his Brother who died a Batchelour on the 7th of June 1702 (h), his Estate and Honour devolving on Sir Robert Dalziel of Glenae Baronet his Heir Male. This Earl married Grace Daughter of Alexander Earl of Eglinton, by whom he had a Daughter Lady Margaret Dalziel.

### A R M S.

Sable, a naked Man with his Arms expanded proper, Supported by two Chevaliers, proper, Crest, a Dagger erected Saltyre-ways, Azure. Motto, I Dare.

## CARRICK,

### Earl of Carrick.

Duncan of Galloway, Son of Gilbert Lord of Galloway, in the 20th of King William, anno 1185, had by the Bounty of that Prince, the Country of Carrick, erected to him in an Earldom (i), out of which he founded the Abbacy of Croisragwell, for  
S Cluniack

(a) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. ad Annum 1628 (b) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. (c) Charta penes Ducem de Queensbery. (d) Carta penes Comitem de Suthesque. (e) Charta penes Comitem de Carnwath. (f) Ibidem. (g) Records of the Abby Church of Holy-rood-House. (h) Charta in Publicis Archivis. Retour in the Chancery, whereby Sir Robert Dalziel of Glenae, is served Heir to John Earl of Carnwath, as Son and Heir of Sir John Dalziel of Glenae, Son and Heir of Sir Robert Dalziel of Glenae, who was Son to Sir John Dalziel, and he a younger Son to Robert 1st Earl of Carnwath, (i) Scotichron. M. S.

Cluniack Monks, and amply indued it with Lands and Tithes within his own Territories, and likewise gave to the Monks of *Paisly* and *Melrofs* several Donations out of his Estate, for the welfare of his Soul. (a) He left a Son,

*Niel* Earl of *Carrick*, who imitated the Piety of his Father in his Liberality to the Church, of which his Gifts to the Monasteries of *Croftagwell* and *Sandal* are very remarkable Instances. He gave way to Fate on the 23d of June 1250 (b) leaving one Daughter, *Margaret* his sole Heir, who married first *Adam de Kilconcath*, who thereupon was Earl of *Carrick*, but he dying in the *Holy Land* anno 1272 (c) without any Issue, she married again *Robert de Bruce* Lord of *Annandale*, to whom she brought the Title of Earl of *Carrick*.

## BRUCE,

### Earl of Carrick.

**S**IR *William Dugdale* in his *Baronage of England*, makes mention, that among the many valiant and noble *Normans* who accompanied *William* Duke of *Normandy* in his Expedition into *England*, was one *Robert de Bruce*, who had by the Grant of that Victorious Prince the Lordship of *Skelton* in *Tork Shire*, and other Lands in that County of great Value and Extent. A Descendent from him, another *Robert de Bruce* obtained from King *David* 1st. of *Scotland*, the

Lordship of *Annandale*, with all the Lands from the bounds of *Dunegall* to the Limits of *Ranulph de Meschines*, Lord of *Cumberland* (d). He left,

*Robert* Lord of *Annandale* his Son and Heir, who gave to the Episcopal See of *Glasgow*, cum consensu *Roberti de Bruce filii sui*, the Churches of *Moffat*, *Kilpatrick*, *Drumsdale*, *Hoddam*, and *Castlemilk*, pro salute animæ suæ (e). He married *Isabel*, natural Daughter to King *William* of *Scotland*, (f) by whom he had *Robert* his Son and Heir, who married a Lady of very Royal Birth. viz. *Isabel* second Daughter of *David* Earl of *Huntington*, in Right of whom his Posterity came to enjoy the Crown of this Realm. By her he had

*Robert* Lord of *Annandale*, who in the 1290 upon the demise of Queen *Margaret*, laid Claim to the Crown of *Scotland*, both in regard he was the nearest Male in Propinquity of Blood, to the deceased King *Alexander*, as well as in respect of a Parliamentary Settlement had been made in his Favours by the foresaid King (g). But the Right of Succession being adjudged against him, by *Edward* the I. of *England*, to whom all the different Competitors had referred the Decision of their respective Claims, he absolutely refused even in the presence of King *Edward*, to acquiesce in it: Nor did he ever do Homage to, or acknowledge *John Baliol* as King, and to avoid making any such acknowledgement after the definitive Sentence was pronounced, he gave up all his Lands in *Scotland*, to *Robert* Earl of *Carrick* his Eldest Son, and dying anno 1295, (h) left Issue by *Isabel* his Wife, Daughter of *Richard de Clare* Earl of *Clare* and *Hartford*,  
Rob-

(a) Chart. of *Melrofs* and *Paisly*. (b) *Martyrologio Ecclesiæ Metropolitanæ Glasguensis* in *Chartulario dicti Ecclesiæ* penes *Alex. Bailie de Castlecarry*. (c) *Chron. de Melrofs*. (d) *Dugdale's Baronage of England*. (e) *Chartulary of Glasgow*. (f) *Chron. de Melrofs*. (g) *Rymers Fœdera Angliæ*. (h) *Dugdale's Baronage of England*.



Robert his Son and Heir (a), and Christian married to Patrick Earl of Dunbar and March.

Which Robert was in his Youth signed with the Cross (b), and was one of those many Scotsmen that went with St. Lewis King of France in his last Expedition against the Infidels, and afterward accompanied Edward the I. then Prince of England, to the Holy-Land, where he gained singular Honour and Reputation. Upon his return he obtained the Sole Daughter and Heir of the Earl of Carrick in Marriage, in whose Right he was Stiled Earl of Carrick, and by that Title he was one of the Peers who in 1284, bound themselves in the most solemn manner, that in case King Alexander should die without Heirs of his own Body, to own and acknowledge Margaret of Norway his Grandchild, as their Sovereign & Queen of Scotland. (c) Upon the Decease of that Princess, when the Succession to the Crown was determined against his Father, he disowned John Baliol as King, and was an irreconcilable Enemy to him. After the Death of his Father, he asserted his own Title to the Crown, and resolved to prosecute his Right, but was prevented by Death before a favourable opportunity offered anno 1303 (d), leaving Issue by Margaret Countess of Carrick his Wife, Robert and Edward both Earls of Carrick, Neil, Thomas and Alexander, who all three lost their Lives in the War against the English; likewise six Daughters:

Isabel married to Sir Thomas Randolph (e), Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland.

Mary, to Sir Niel Campbell Knight, Lord of Lachow, and after his Death to

Sir Alexander Fraser (f), Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland.

Christian, first to Gratney Earl of Mar, next to Sir Crisstopher Seton of Winton, and after that to Sir Andrew Murray Lord of Bothwel.

Matilda, to Hugh Earl of Ross.

Margaret, to Sir William Carlyle (g) of Torthorald.

Elizabeth, to Sir William Dishington of Ardross (h) Knight.

To Robert Earl of Carrick succeeded Robert his Son, who upon the Death of his Father revived his pretensions to the Crown, and being joined by such of the Nobility, and others who were willing to redeem their Country from the Subjection and Slavery it was under; bravely fought his way through innumerable Difficulties to the Crown, into which he was solemnly inaugurated on the 27 of March 1306, by the Name of Robert the first, and that with the universal applause of the whole Kingdom, who thought themselves bound in gratitude, to run the fate of that brave Prince, who had so gloriously redeemed them from Tyranny, Slavery and the Yoke of a Foreign Power. Were it here proper to enter on a particular detail of his Actions, I could even add a great deal more for the Honour of his Memory, than what the latest Writers of his Life have said upon that Subject. But in regard of the Brevity of this Work, it shall suffice to say, no Age has produced a more extraordinary Man than King Robert the Bruce, examine all the Heroes of Plutarch, and all those great Men that have lived since that Historian, and it will be difficult to find any upon Record, who possessed more

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(a) Dugdale's Baronage of England. (b) Ibidem. (c) Rymers Fœdera Angliæ. (d) Dugdale. (e) Charta in Rotulis Roberti I. eiam Charta in Registro Episcopatus Moraviæ in Bibliotheca Juridica (f) Ibidem (g) Charta Roberti I. Dilecto nepoti suo Willielmo Cairlyle militi Terrarum de Cullen una cum Tenendiis totius Baronix de Torthorald, in Bibliotheca Juridica. (g) Charta Roberti I. Dilecto nepoti suo Joanni Dishingtoun militi Terrarum de Langhermestoun. (h) Charta in publicis Archivis. (i) Fœdera Angliæ ad Annum 1353.

eminently all those Virtues and Qualities that enter into the Composition of a great Man. All I shall further add, shall be to take notice of his Children, not only such as have been mentioned by our Historians, but others who have been very unaccountably omitted by them.

King Robert had by *Isabel* his first Wife, Daughter of *Donald* Earl of *Mar*, a Daughter *Majory* married to *Walter* Lord High Steward of *Scotland*, Mother by him to King *Robert II.* the first of our King's of the Royal Line of the *Stewarts* (a). Also by *Mary* his 2d Wife, Daughter of *Ailmer de Burc* Earl of *Ulster*, he had *David II.* who succeeded him in the Sovereignty of *Scotland*, who after a Reign of Forty Years, died without any Issue of his Body, and with him the Royal *Brucian* Family did expire (b); likewise three Daughters,

*Margaret* married to *William* Earl of *Sutherland* (c), and had Issue.

*Matilda* to *Thomas de Ysack*, by whom she had a Daughter *Jean* married to *John de Ergadia* Lord of *Lorn* (d).

*Elizabeth* married to *Sir Walter Oliphant*, Ancestor to the Lord *Oliphant*, who, tho she has not been taken notice of by any other Writer; yet its beyond all dispute, she was King *Roberts* Daughter, from the Authority of a Charter in the Custody

of *Oliphant* of *Gask*, which I have seen, bearing Date on the 11th of *January* 1364, (e) whereby King *David* erects the Lands of *Gask* into a Barony, *Dilecto & fideli suo Waltero Olyfant. & Elizabethæ Sponsæ suæ dilectæ sorori nostræ cum speciali Libertate dicto Waltero, & Elizabeth piscandi in aqua de Erne tribus diebus septimanæ tempore anni prohibito.*

Upon the Accession of King *Robert I.* to the Crown, he gave the Earldom of *Carrick* to his brave and faithful Brother, *Sir Edward Bruce*, thereafter King of *Ireland*, who being slain at the Battle of *Dundalk*, anno 1318, left a natural Son *Robert Bruce* Lord of *Lydfdale*, on whom his Uncle King *Robert* bestowed the Earldom of *Carrick*, who being slain at the Battle of *Duplin* anno 1332 was succeeded in his Estate and Title by *Alexander* his Brother, who lost his Life soon thereafter, at the Battle of *Halydonhill* in 1333, leaving a Daughter *Helen* Countess of *Carrick* his Heir, who married first *Sir William Cunningham* Knight, and thereafter *Sir Duncan Wallace* of *Sundrum*, but by neither of them had she any Issue, so upon her Death, the Earldom of *Carrick* returned to the Crown, where it remained, till King *David II.* gave it to *John Stewart* Lord *Kyle* his Nephew, eldest Son

(a) Historical and Genealogical History of the Royal Family of Stewart published in 1710.

(b) Its evident all our Historians have been mistaken as to the time of King *David Bruce's* Death. Mr. *Buchanan* and others place it on the 7th of May, in the 39 Year of his Reign, but they are certainly mistaken, both as to the Year of his Reign, and the day of his Death, for I have seen many Charters, granted by him in the 40th Year of his Reign, which prove him then alive, and from a very good Voucher, we are informed he died festo Cathedræ Sancti Petri, i. e. the 22d of February 1371 (c), Carta in Rotulis Davidis II. Willielmo Comiti de Sutherland & carissimæ sorori suæ *Margaretæ* sponsæ dicti Comitiss de Comitatu de Sutherland, & heredibus eorum. (d) Fordon ad annum 1353, Obit *Matilda* de Brus soror Regis, quæ ex *Thoma de Ysack* habuit filiam nuptam *Joanni de Lorn* Domino ejusdem: Etiam Carta in Rotulis Regis *David* dilecto & fideli suo *Joanni de Lorn* & *Jonetæ* sponsæ suæ consanguineæ nostræ terrarum de *Glenhorm* in Comitatu *Atholiæ*, data undecimo die Maii anno regni sui tricesimo nono. (e) This Charter is in the Custody of *James Oliphant* of *Gask*, which proves this Daughter of King *Robert Bruce* beyond dispute, tho she has not been taken notice of by any of our former Historians, but that's no more unaccountable than five or six Daughters of King *Robert the II.* they have neglected to make mention of, all which are clearly instructed from our publick Records,



Son and Heir of *Robert*, then Earl of *Strathern* (afterward *K. Robert II.*) who was created Earl of *Carrick* the 39th of *David II.* (a) which Title he bore till he came to the Crown in the 1390, by the Name of *Robert III.* He annexed this Honour to the Principality, anno 1404; wherefore the Names of the Successors in this Earldom, are such, as were Princes of *Scotland*, which are not necessary to be inserted here.

## STEUART, Earl of *Carrick*.

THIS honourary Title was bestowed by King *Charles I.* upon *John Steuart* Lord *Kincliven*, Son of *Robert* Earl of *Orkney*, natural Son of King *James V.* about the Year 1633; but he died not long after the Acquirement thereof, without any surviving Male Issue.

## KENNEDY, Earl of *Cassils*.

THAT the *Kennedys* are originally from *Ireland* is without Doubt, but as to the precise Time, when they transplanted themselves thither, 'tis not certain: The Surname is from one *Kenneth*, the proper Name of some eminent Person of their Family, which they assumed, when Surnames became fixed and hereditary: The first of whom, I have found upon Record, was Sir *John*

*Kennedy*, Knight, who is mentioned in a solemn Treaty with the *English*, relative to the Redemption of King *David Bruce*, anno 1357 (b) He added to his ancient patrimonial Inheritance the Barony of *Cassils*, by Acquisition, from *Marjory*, Daughter of Sir *John de Montgomery* Knight, which was ratified by King *David II.* (c) with the special Approbation of *Walter* Bishop of *Glasgow*: He founded a Church at *Maybole*, in *Carrick*, and endowed it for the Maintainance, and Support, of a Clerk, and three Chaplains, perpetually to perform divine Service, in Honour of God and the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, and for the healthful Estate of himself, and *Mary* his Wife, and their Children, while in this Life, and for the Salvation of their Souls, after their Departure hence; and for all the faithful deceased, to which he appends his Seal, at *Dunnure*, the penult of *November* 1371, (d) by the said *Mary* his Wife. He left Issue two Sons.

*Gilbert*, his Successor.

Sir *Hugh Kennedy* of *Ardsfincher* (e), who acquired great Reputation and Honour in the *French* Wars.

Which *Gilbert* was one of the Hostages sent to *England*, for the Redemption of King *David Bruce*, anno 1357 (f), and standing highly in Favour with *Robert III.* he received the Honour of Knighthood from the said King, and several Grants of Lands within the Earldom of *Carrick*, in Consideration of the special Favour he bore him.

His first Wife was *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *James Sandylands* of *Calder* (g), by whom he had *Gilbert*, who died in the *French* Service, without Issue, and *Thomas*, first of the Branch of *Bargany* (h) of whom Sir *Thomas Kennedy* of *Kirkhill* is the lineal Male Representative. Also by *Marion* (i),

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(a) Sir *James Balfour's* Annals, M. S. (b) *Rymers Fœdera Angliæ*. (c) *Charta* in *Rotulis Regis David*. (d) *M. Mabillon de re Diplomatica*. (e) *Crawford's* Notes on *Buchanan's* History. (f) *Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ*. (g) *Crawford*. (h) *Dalrymple*. (i) *Crawford's* Notes on *Buchanan*.

his second Wife, Daughter of Sir Robert Maxwel, of Calderwood: He had a Son, Sir James, on whom his Father settled his Estate, by Reason of his Marriage with the Lady Mary Steuart, Daughter of King Robert III. Countess Dowager of Angus, which occasioned Gilbert, the eldest Son of the first Marriage, and Sir James to fall into a fatal Quarrel, in which the latter lost his Life; but by the said Lady Mary his Wife he had Issue two Sons.

Gilbert, afterward Lord Kennedy. And,

James, who being educated according to his noble Birth, devoted himself to the Service of God, and entering into Orders, he passed through some inferior Stations in the Church, and came to be promoted to the Episcopal See of Dunkeld, anno 1438(a), and translated thence to the Bishoprick of St. Andrews, in the Year of our Lord 1440(b), in place of Bishop Wardlaw deceased, and not long after he was constituted; Lord high Chancellor of Scotland, and one of the Lords of the Privy Council to King James II. In all which Stations, he acquitted himself with such Advantage and Reputation, that he became an Ornament to his Profession. In the Year 1456, he founded a College in the City of St. Andrews, dedicated in Honour of our Blessed Lord and Saviour, and competently endowed it, which still continues a Monument of his Piety. This worthy Man, for his Learning and other Vertues, deserves to have his Memory perpetually honoured and esteem'd; not only by those of his own Communion, but also of all who regard Learning and Probity. He has large Encomiums by all our Historians, particularly George Buchanan, who

says, That *In eo viro, præter virtutes ante commemoratas erant summa domi frugalitas & continentia, foris splendor & Magnificentia, omnes superiores, quæcum usque ad hanc diem secuti sunt, Episcopos superavit.* He dyed in a good advanced Age, on the 10th May 1466, & lyes buried in the Collegiat Church of St. Andrews, where you may see a fair Monument, much decayed, more by Reason, of the Brittleness of the Stone, of which 'tis composed, than its Antiquity, having neither Inscription, nor painting, but a plain Coat of Arms.

To Sir Gilbert Kennedy, of Dunmore succeeded Gilbert, his Grandson, who obtained from King James I. his Uncle, a Grant of the hereditary Constabulwick of the Castle of Lochden, by a Commission, of the date 14th May, 1430, and standing highly, in Favour with King James II. he was by him constituted heretable Baillie of the Earldom of Carrick, and he and his Heirs Male, in all time coming, by His Majesty's special Appointment, made *Caput totius prefatiæ suæ*, and about the same time came to be called Lord Kennedy (c). In 1460, upon King James III. his Accession to the Crown, he was appointed one of the six Governours during the said Kings Minority, which he managed with great Discretion and Applause; and marrying Agnes, Daughter of Herbert Lord Maxwel, had Issue by her John who succeeded him, and two Daughters, Katharine, married to Alexander Lord Montgomery(d). Marion, to John Wallace of Craigie(e). John, the 2d. Lord of the Family, was one of the Privy Council to King James III. In the Year 1484(f). He was appointed one of the Commissioners upon the part of Scotland to treat with the English touching

(a) Miln's Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld, M. S. (b) Balfour upon the Bishops of St. Andrews. (c) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi II. ad Annum 1450, in Haddingtoun's Collections. (d) Charta in publicis Archivis. (e) Ibidem. (f) Rymer's Foedera.



ing a Peace. His first Wife was *Jean*, Daughter of *Alexander Lord Montgomery*, by whom he had *David* his Son and Heir. He second Wife was, *Elisabeth Gordon*, Daughter to the Earl of *Huntly*, Widow of *William Earl of Errol* (a), by whom he had a Son *Alexander*; of whom came the *Kennedys of Girvanmains and Bargubanny* (b), and *Jean*, married to *Archibald Earl of Angus* (c). He dyed about 1508, was succeeded by,

*David* his Son; who being of the Privy Council to King *James IV.* was by the special Favour of the said King, honoured with the Title of Earl of *Cassils*, anno 1509 (d). He took to Wife, *Agnes*, Daughter to *William Lord Borthwick*; by whom he had *Gilbert* his Successor, and after her Death *Margaret Boyd*, Daughter of *Thomas Earl of Arran*, and was killed at the Battle of *Floudon*, where fell the Flower of the Scots Nobility, together with their Sovereign King *James IV.* in 1513.

To *David Earl of Cassils*, succeeded *Gilbert* his Son, who was of the Privy Council to King *James V.* he was sent Ambassador to *England*, anno 1524, & in 1526, together with the Earls of *Lennox* and *Glencairn*, he attempted to rescue the King out of the Custody of the Earl of *Angus*; for which he suffered much by the opposite Party, and at last by their Contrivance, was barbarously Murdered at *Prestick*, 22 December 1527 (e), leaving Issue by *Isobel* his Wife, Daughter of *Archibald Earl of Argyle*. *Gilbert*, who succeeded him in the Honour. 2d. *Quintin*, Abbot of *Corragwell*, who dyed 1564, and was canoniz'd as a Saint.

Which *Gilbert*, was with King *James V.* at the Battle of *Soloway*, anno 1542, where he was taken Prisoner, but was soon afterward re-

leased by King *Henry VIII.* with several Marks of his Favour, and dispatched home to use his Interest for the bringing about a Match betwixt Queen *Mary*, and *Edward Prince of England*, and so to unite the Crowns, which then met with great Opposition. In the 1554, he was promoted to be Lord high Treasaurer of *Scotland*, upon the Resignation of *John Arch-Bishop of St. Andrews*; and in 1558, he was one of the Peers who were sent over to *France* to assist at the Marriage of Queen *Mary* with *Francis I.* and their Died at *Diep* the 28th of *October* 1558, he was married to *Elisabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *John Kennedy of Colzean*, by whom he had, 1st. *Gilbert*. 2d. *Sir Thomas Kennedy of Colzean*, Ancestor of *Sir John Kennedy Baronet*. 3d. *Jean*, married to *Robert Steuart Earl of Orkney*. And 4th. *Katharine*, to *Sir Patrick Waus of Barnburow*, and both had Issue.

*Gilbert Earl of Cassils*, Son of the former Earl, was named a Privy Counsellour to Queen *Mary*, in 1562. He adhered to her Interest, upon the breaking out of the Civil War, in that Reign, and assisted her in Person at the Battle of *Langside*, which was fought the 13th May 1568; but afterward he submitted to the Authority of the young King her Son. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John Lord Glamis*, by whom he had two Sons, *John*, and *Gilbert*, then designed Master of *Cassils*, and departing this Life in 1576 (f), had the Honour of this EPITAPH from the Great *Buchanan*.

Hic situs est heros humili Gilbertus in urna,  
Kennedus antiquae nobilitatis honos,  
Misarum matrisque decus patrisque minister  
Et columen patriae consiliumque suae:  
Occidit insidiis fallaci exceptus ab hoste.  
Bis tria post vitae lustra peracta suae.  
Parce hospes lachrymis & inane comprime luctum  
Non misere quisquam, qui bene vixit, obit.

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John

(a) Charta in publicis Archivis. (b) Ibidem ad annum 1495. (c) Ibidem. (d) Productions at the Decret of Ranking, in 1606. (e) Mr. Thomas Crawford's Notes on Buchanan. (f) Ibidem.

*John*, the next Earl of *Cassils*, was constituted Lord high Thesaurer of *Scotland*, anno 1599, upon the Removal of *Walter*, Prior of *Blantyre*, and marrying *Jean*, Daughter of *James* Lord *Fleeming*, died without Succession, in the 1615, and left his Peerage and Estate to *John* Son of *Gilbert* Master of *Cassils*, his Nephew, who was a Person of great Parts and exemplary Vertues. After the Murder of the King in 1649, he was with the Earl of *Lothian*, the Lord *Burleigh*, Sir *John Brody* and Sir *George Windram*, sent Commissioners from the Estates of *Scotland*, to King *Charles II.* then at *Breda*, where they concluded a Treaty, in Pursuance whereof, His Majesty set Sail for *Scotland*, and arriving there, he was crown'd at *Scoon*, 1st January 1651. After the total Suppression of the royal Cause in *Britain*, by the Defeat of the *Scotts* Army at the Battle of *Worcester* 3d September 1651. This Earl was so exemplary in his Loyalty and Fidelity to the King, that even when *Cromwel* called himself *Protector*, he could never bring, says an Author of no small Credit (4), this Lord, to advance one step toward him, in outward Civilities; and surviving all our intestine Commotions, he liv'd to see the King restored, but had never any Benefit by the Court, being in Matters of Religion, and in relation to the Church, purely *Presbyterian*.

He married two Wives; the first was *Jean*, Daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Haddingtoun*, by whom he had two Daughters, *Margaret*, married to Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, the present Bishop of *Sarum*, in *England*; and *Katharine* to *William* Lord *Cochran*, Son and Heir of *William* first Earl of *Dundonald*. His 2d Wife was *Margaret* Daughter of *William* Earl of *Errol*, Widow of *Henry* Lord *Ker*, by whom he had *John* his Successor; and a Daughter,

Lady *Mary*, and departing this Life in 1672,

*John*, his Son, succeeded him in his Estate and Honour: He was nam'd one of the Lords of the Privy Council, 1st May 1689, and afterwards constituted one of the Commissioners of the Thesaury: He married first *Susanna*, Daughter of *James* Duke of *Hamilton*, by whom he had a Son and a Daughter, viz.

1st. *John*, Lord *Kennedy*, who dying in the Spring of the Year 1700, left Issue by *Elisabeth* Daughter of — *Hutchison* Esq; only a Son *John*, the present Earl of *Cassils*.

2d. *Anne*, married to *John* *Hamilton* Earl of *Ruglan*.

This Earl married to his second Wife, *Elisabeth*, Daughter of — *Foix* Esq; by whom he had a Son *James*, and a Daughter *Elisabeth*, and departing this Life 2d July 1702, was immediately succeeded by *John*, now Earl of *Cassils*, his Grand-Son.

### A R M S.

Argent, a Chiveron Gules, betwixt three cross Crostlets, Sable, within a double Tressour of the 2d. Supporters, two Swans proper, Crest a Dolphine Najant, Azure, Moto, *Avie la fine*.

## CATHCART,

### Lord Cathcart.

THAT which will sufficiently attest the Antiquity of this noble Family, is, That *Rainaldus de Kethcart* is Witness in a Grant, by *Allan* the Son of *Walter Dapieser* Regis of the Patronage of the Church of *Kethcart*, to the Monastery of *Pasly*, and

(4) Dr. Burnet, Bishop of *Sarum*.



and to the Monks serving God there, 500 Years since (a). *Alan de Cathcart* appends his Seal to the Resignation made by the Judge of *Lennox* to the Abbot and Convent of *Paisly* of the Lands of *Culbethe*, Anno 1234 (b). Likeas *William de Cathcart* is one of the Barons mentioned in the Bond of Submission made to King *Edward I.* of *England*, now called the *Ragman Roll* (c). He seems to be the Father of the brave *Sir Alan Cathcart*, who so faithfully adhered to the Interest of his Country in the time of King *Robert the I.* and fought stoutly for that renowned Monarch in the Battle of *Lowdonhill*, against a strong Party of the *English*, whom they routed. Which Mr. *Barber* our Historian has thus recorded;

*A Knight that then was in his Rout,  
Worthy and wight, stalward and stout,  
Courteous and fair, and of good Fame,  
Sir Alan Cathcart was his Name.*

This noble Person married the Sister, and at length one of the Coheirs of *Sir Duncan Wallace* of *Sundrum*, and had *Sir Alan* his Son and Heir, who, upon the Demise of his Uncle, came to inherit the Baronies of *Sundrum* and *Achencrew* in *Air* Shire, which still do remain, and may they long continue in the Family. He left a Son *Sir Alan* to inherit his Fortune, a Baron of great Reputation in the time of *Robert III.* This last *Sir Alan* was succeeded by *Sir Alan* his Grandson, who in 1447 redeemed several Lands from *John Kennedy* Lord of the *Coffe*, which had been wadset by *Sir Alan Cathcart* his Grand-father (d), within the Earldom of *Carrick*. This *Alan* was knighted by King *James II.* and in the same Reign was ranked among the greater Barons that are now Lords of Parliament, tho' the precise time I cannot assign. He was in special Favour with King *James III.* who appointed him War-

den of the West Marches toward *England*, Anno 1481 (e), and in consideration of his special Services before that time performed, made him a Grant of the Barony, together with the Constabulary of the Castle of *Dundonald*, Anno 1482, then a part of the Royal Patrimony: But his Master's Favour did not stop to him here, for he by his Royal Deed made over to him the Lands of *Trabath* in King's *Kyle*, then in the Crown by the Forfeiture of the Lord *Boyd*, and made him Master of the Artillery in the Year 1485 (f). He married *Janet* Daughter of . . . . *Maxwel* of . . . . and had Issue, *Alan* who died in his own Lifetime. 2d, *David Cathcart* of *Pennyfedoch* (g). 3d, *Hugh* first of the *Cathcarts* of *Trevour* (h). 4th, *John* stiled of *Galryne* (i); and *Helen* married to *David Stewart* of *Craigyhall* in *Vic. de Lithgow* (k). This Lord gave way to Fate in a good advanced Age Anno 1500, and was interred in the Convent of the *Black Friars* of *Air* (l), leaving *John* his Grandson, Son of *Alan* his eldest Son, to succeed him in his Estate and Honour: But his Lordship did not follow the Steps of his Ancestors in the path of Vertue, for, from Motives I know not, he spent much of the Estate that his Progenitors had acquired with so much Honour, that the Family since his time have not appeared with that Lustre they did in former Ages. He married to his first Wife *Margaret* Daughter of *John Kennedy* of *Blairquhan*; by her he had *Alan* Master of *Cathcart*, who was killed at the Battle of *Flowdon* 9th September 1513, having in his Father's time married, first *Helen* Daughter of *Robert* Lord *Lyle* (m), by whom he had no Issue, and after her Death *Margaret* Daughter of *Patrick Maxwell* of *Newark* (n), by whom he left a Son *Alan* who succeeded his Grandfather. His 2d Wife was *Margaret* Daughter of *Sir William Douglas* of

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Drum-

(a) Chartulary of Paisly. (b) Ibidem. (c) Prin's History. (d) Charta penes D. de Cathcart. (e) Spotswood's Practicks. (f) Ibidem. (g) Charta penes D. de Cathcart. (h) Ibidem. (i) Ibidem. (k) Ibidem. (l) Ibidem. (m) Ibidem. (n) Ibidem.

*Drumlanrig* (a); by her he had a numerous Issue, viz. 1<sup>st</sup>, *Robert*, who married *Margaret* Daughter and Heir of *Alan Cathcart* of *Carlton* (b), who was an old Branch of the Family, and of whom the present Family of *Carlton* is descended in a lineal Course of Succession. 2<sup>d</sup>, *John*, who was with his two elder Brothers, *Alan* the Master, and *Robert* of *Carlton*, killed at *Flowdon* (c). 3<sup>d</sup>, *David* of *Duchray* (d), of whom the present Branch of *Carbistoun* his Ancestor in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, marrying *Margaret* one of the two Daughters and Coheirs of *William Cathcart* of *Carbistoun*, an old Family of the Name, which was existing in the Time of *James II.* (e). 4<sup>th</sup> *Hugh*, of him sprung *Cathcart* of *Corff*, now extinct. Besides these Sons, he had also four Daughters. *Janet* married to *John Crawford* of *Drongan* (f), then an eminent Family in *Air* Shire. *Elizabeth* to *John Wallace* of *Craigy* (g), in *Vic. de Air*. *Jean* to *John Shaw* of *Haily* (h), in the foresaid County. *Margaret* to *John Hunter* of *Hunterston* (i) in *Vic. de Air*, and had Issue. He died in *December 1535* (k), his Estate and Honour devolving upon *Alan* his Grandson, who lost his Life in the Service of his Country at the Battle of *Pinky* against the *English*, upon that fatal Day the 10<sup>th</sup> of *September 1547* (l), as appears from the Probate of his Testament, dated the same Day he lost his Life, whereby he resigns his Soul to Almighty God, and bequeaths his Body to be buried among his Ancestors in the Convent of the *Gray-Friars* of *Air*, appointing his Executors to order *Mass and Dirige to be said for the hele of his Soul*. By *Helen* his Wife Daughter of *William Lord Semple* (m), he had *Alan* his Successor, who was a hearty Promoter of our happy Reformation from *Popery*, particularly in the *Western Parts*,

where his Reputation and Interest was very great, and was among the first of the Peers, who armed in Defence of King *James VI.* when he was in his Cradle against the Earl of *Bothwell*, who had married the Queen his Mother, and signalized himself at the Action of *Langside*, anno 1568, where Queen *Mary's* Party was totally routed, and always continued on the King's Side, till he came to be peaceably fixed on the Throne, to reward which he was in 1579 constituted Master of the King's Household (n), and had several very beneficial Grants from the Crown, in the Time of the Earl of *Mortoun's* Regency, which were again reassumed, when his Majesty came to act by his own Counsels. This noble Lord married *Margaret* Daughter of *John Wallace* of *Craigy*, by *Margaret* Countess of *Casils* (o). By her he had a Son, *Alan* Master of *Cathcart*, who died before his Father anno 1603, leaving Issue by *Isabel* his Wife Daughter of *Thomas Kennedy* of *Barganny*, a Son *Alan* who succeeded his Grandfather upon his Death in *December 1618*. Which *Alan* married *Margaret* Daughter of *Francis* Earl of *Bothwell* (p) and again *Jean* Daughter of *Alexander Colquhoun* of *Luss*, and departing this Transitory Life anno 1628, left a Son, an Infant at his Death, *Alan* late Lord *Cathcart*, a Nobleman of much Goodness and Probity, who died in the 81. Year of his Age, upon the 13<sup>th</sup> of *June 1709*, leaving Issue by *Marion* his Wife, Daughter of *David Boswal* of *Achinleck*, *Alan* the present Lord, *James Cathcart* Esq; and *David* who was killed in the publick Service about the time of the Time of the Revolution.

Which *Alan* married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *James Viscount of Stair*, by whom he had three Sons and a Daughter, viz.

*Alan* Master of *Cathcart*, who perished at Sea going for *Holland*, whose Death

(a) Charta penes D. de Cathcart. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem. (g) Ibidem. (h) Ibidem. (i) Charta penes Pat. Hunter de Eodem. (k) Charta penes D. Cathcart, (l) Ibidem. (m) Ibidem. (n) Ibidem. (o) Ibidem. (p) Ibid.



Death was much lamented upon the Account of his Affability, excellent Parts, and other rare Qualities.

*Charles*, who from his very Youth betaking himself to a Military Life, went over to *Flanders*, where he had a Company in *Mackartny's* Regiment bestowed on him *anno* 1704, being then but entered in his eighteenth Year, and soon thereafter was made Captain of the Granadiers. The next Year he had a Troop in the Royal Regiment of *Scots* Dragoons, under the Command of Lord *John Hay*, in which Station he continued till the 1707, he was made Major of Brigade in the Queen's Corps of Dragoons serving in *Flanders*, of which his near Kinsman the present Earl of *Stair* was then Brigadier, in which Character, after he had served two Years, in *March* 1709, he obtained a Commission to be Major of the said Royal Regiment; and thereafter in 1711, got a Brevet of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, in all which Stations, with what Applause he acquitted himself, is too well known to such as know him, to need any further Mention here.

Major *James Cathcart*.

*Margaret* married to Sir *Adam Whiteford* of *Blairquhan* Baronet.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th, Azure, three Cross Crosets, issuing out of as many Crescents, Argent. 2d and 3d, Gules a Lion Rampant Argent. Supporters two Parrots proper. Crest, a Dexter Hand grasping a Crescent. Motto, I hope to speed.

## ELPHINSTOUN,

Lord *Cowpar*.

UPON the Distribution made by King *James VI.* of the Lands which came to the Crown upon the

Disolution of the Religious Houses, his said Majesty of his Royal Bounty erected the Abbey of *Cowpar* in *Angus* in a Civil Lordship, in Favours of *James Elphinstoun* Son of *James* Lord *Balmerino* *Anno* 1606, but he dying childless in the Year 1669, the Honour devolved to the Lord *Balmerino*.

## C R I C H T O N,

Lord *Crichton*,

Viscount of *Frendraught*.

OF this ancient Family, which took its Sirname from the Lands of *Chrichtoun* in the Sheriffdom of *Edinburgh* (a), was *John Crichton* of *That-Ilk*, the Father of Sir *William Crichton*, who was Chancellor of *Scotland* in the younger Years of King *James II.* and a great Statesman in the Account of that Time. He made his Exit in the 1455 (b), and left Sir *James* Lord of *Crichton* to succeed him in the Barony, and two Daughters, *Elizabeth* Wife of *Alexander* Earl of *Huntley*, and *Agnes* of *Alexander* Lord *Glamis*. Which *James* took to Wife *Janet*, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of *James Dunbar* Earl of *Murray*, and had Issue by her, *William* Lord *Crichton*, who was forfeited for Rebellion against *James III.* but afterward obtaining his Pardon, he was restored to the Barony of *Frendraught* in the North, of which *James Crichton* his Son had a Charter in the 5th of King *James IV.* *Anno* 1492 (c). His Successor

Another Sir *James Crichton* of *Frendraught* was by King *Charles I.* raised to the Honour of Viscount of *Frendraught* 20th August 1642 (d). He married first *Margaret* Daughter of *Alexander* 1st Earl of *Leven*, by whom he had a Daughter married to Sir *James Macgill* of *Rankeilor*. 2dly, *Marion* Daughter

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(a) Dalrymple's Historical Collections. (b) Lives of the Scots Statesmen MS. penes me, which may sometime see the Light. (c) Charta in publ. Archivis. (d) Ibid.

Daughter of Sir *Alexander Irvine* of *Drum*. By her he had *James* Viscount of *Frendraught*, whose Son *William* died without Issue; so that *Lewis* his Uncle fell to the Honour, who following the Fortune of King *James VII.* into *France* and *Ireland*, died without Issue 26th February 1698.

## COLVIL,

### Lord Colvil of Culrofs.

**I**N the Reign of King *William*, *Philip de Colvil* is frequently made Mention of in the Donations which that Prince gave to the Abbey of *Melrofs*, soon after his Accession to the Throne. The Successor of this *Philip*, Sir *John Colvil*, was Proprietor of the Baronies of *Oxname* and *Ochiltree* in the Time of *Alexander III.* (a), whose Son Sir *William* having no Issue Male of his Body, *Eustachia* his only Daughter was Heir to some of his Lands. She became the Wife of Sir *Reginald le Cheyn* (b), and the Estate abovementioned came to Sir *Robert Colvil*, who continued in the Male Line, till it ended a second Time in the Person of Sir *William Colvil* of *Ochiltree*, who dying the 14th of King *James IV.* left two Daughters his Coheirs, *Elizabeth* the elder, married to *Robert Colvil* of *Ravensraig*, and *Margaret* to *Patrick Colquhoun Esq;*

The Barony of *Ochiltree* was again acquired from the Heirs Female anno 1509, by a Male Relation of the Family *Robert Colvil* of *Hiltoun* (c), who in the Reign of *James IV.* was Master of the King's Household and Director of the Chancery (d), both which Offices he possessed, till he lost his Life with his Master at *Flowdon*, leaving Issue by *Elizabeth Arnot* his

Wife (e), Sir *James Colvil* of *Ochiltree* his Son and Heir, who was Director of the Chancery in King *James V's.* Time, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice, at the Institution of that Judicature. In the 1530 he exchanged the Estate of *Ochiltree* with Sir *James Hamilton* for his Lands of *Easter-Weems* in *Fife*, from which he and his Successors were stiled, till they came to be Peers. He married *Alison Bruce* (f), and had Sir *James* his Successor (g), *Alexander* Commendator of *Culrofs* (h), of whom the *Colvils* of *Kintcardin* are derived, who do now represent this Family: Likewise a Daughter *Margaret* married to *James Lindsay* of *Dowhill*. Which Sir *James*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of . . . . *Douglas* of *Lochleven*, had

Sir *James* who, from his Youth affecting a Military Course of Life, went over to the Wars of *France*, where he he served under *Henry IV.* with so much Honour and Reputation, that upon his Return home he was by King *James VI.* worthily raised to the Degree and Dignity of a Lord, by the Title of Lord *Colvil* of *Culrofs*, Anno 1604, and that he might the better support the Honour, the King thought fit to augment his Fortune, and made him a Grant of the dissolved Abbey of *Culrofs*, which heretofore had been a Seat of *Cistercian* Monks. He married *Isabel*, Daughter of *Patrick* Lord *Ruthven*, by whom he had *James* Master of *Colvil*, a young Nobleman of very bright Parts, who died in the Flower of his Age, much regreted by all that knew him. 2d, *Robert* Master of *Colvil*, and a Daughter *Jean* married to Sir *James Campbell* of *Lawers*, Mother by him to *John* Earl of *Lowdon*, Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* My Lord *Colvil* dying about the Year 1620, his Estate and Dignity devolved on *Robert* his Grandson in whom the Honour came to an End.

C O L-

(a) Chart. of Melrofs. (b) Ibid. (c) Charta in publ. Archivis. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem. (g) Ibidem. (h) Ibidem.



COLVIL,

Lord Colvil of Ochiltree.

THIS noble Family is sprung from Robert Colvil Son of Sir James Colvil of Easter-Weems (a), who in the Twenty second of King James 5th had a Grant to himself and Frances Colquhoun his Wife and to their Heirs from his Father of the Lands of Cleish in Kinross Shire, whence he and his Descendents were designed till the Time they were raised to the Honour of the Peerage. This Robert was a zealous and hearty Promoter of the Reformation, and a strenuous Asserter of the Liberties of his Country, in the Defence whereof he lost his Life at the Siege of Leith, May 7th 1560 (b), leaving Issue by the aforesaid Frances his Wife Daughter and Heir of Patrick Colquhoun Esq; of Drumskeith, and of Elizabeth his Wife, one of the Daughters and Coheirs of Sir William Colvil of Ochiltree (c), Robert his Son and Heir, and a Daughter Eupham married to James Moniepenney of Pitmilly, and had Issue.

Which Robert married Margaret Daughter of James Lindsay of Dovehill, by whom he had Robert his Son and Heir, who dying in the Month of January of the Year 1634 (d) left issue by Beatrix his Wife Daughter of Sir John Hadden of Glenegles, Robert, his Son and Heir, David Colvil Esq; likewise a Daughter Margaret married to David Weems of Finzies and had Issue.

Which Robert was made a Knight by King Charles I. and thereafter by his Majesty King Charles II. raised to the Peerage by the Style and Title of Lord Colvil of Ochiltree by Letters patent 4th of January 1651, He married Janet Daughter of Sir John Weems of that ilk (e), but dying without Issue 25 of August 13 1662 (f) his Estate and honour devolved on.

Robert Colvil Esq; his Nephew by his Brother, who departing this Life in the 1671, left Issue by Margaret his Wife, Daughter of David Weems of Finzies, Robert the Present Lord Colvil; also two Daughters, Margaret Married to Sir John Aiton of that Ilk, in Vic. de. Fyfe and - - - to the Reverend Mr. Logan Minister at Torrie, and had Issue.

A R M S.

A Cross molin sable, supported on the Dexter side with a Reinoceros and on the sinister with a Hercules proper. Crest, a Stag's Head Cupe Argent. Motto, Oublie ne puis.

RICHARDSON,

Lord Cramond.

HIS Majesty King Charles the I. was pleased to raise and advance Dame Elizabeth Beaumont, then the Wife of Sir Thomas Richardson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in England, to the honour of Baroness,

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ness,

(a) Carta Jacobi Colvil de Easter-Weems Roberto Colvil filio suo naturali Terrarum de Cleish in Rotulis Jacobi quinti ad Annum 1535 (b) Mr. Knox's History of the Reformation, who gives him the Character of a wise Man and of great Courage and Zeal for the work of God (c) Carta in pub. Archivis (d) Carta in pub. Archivis (e) ibidem (f) Carta in Cancellaria, S. D. N. R.

nels of *Cramond*, and to her and Sir *Thomas's* Heirs male by Letters patent 28 February 1628, (a) which was the only Female Creation I have at any Time observed in this Realm.

## CRANSTON,

### Lord Cranston.

THE Family of *Cranston* is of very great Antiquity in *Edinburgh* Shire, where in former Times their chief Residence was. *Effric deCranston*. One of their Ancestors is Witness in a Donation which King *William* made to the Monastery of *Newborle* and to the Monks of that Convent for the Health of his Soul, (b) Anno 1170, whose Successor and lineal Descendant Sir *John Cranston* of that Ilk in the Reign of King *James VI.* married *Margaret* Daughter of - - - *Ramsay* of *Dalbousie*, but dying without Male Issue, his Estate by his own Destination and Appointment came to *Sarah* his Daughter and Heir, whom he married with a Gentleman of his own Name, Sir *William Cranston* (c) Son of Sir *John Cranston* of *Moriston*, a Branch of his own Family, who being a Person of great Merit and Fortune, was by the special favour of King *James VI.* whom he had the Honour to serve long as Captain of his Majesty's Guard, raised to the Honour of Lord *Cranston*, by Letters patent, 19th of November 1609, (d) and dying in the Month of June 1627, (e) was succeeded by *John* his Son, who married first *Helen* Daughter of *James Lord Lindsay*, and again *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Walter Lord Bucleugh*, (f) but dying without Issue, was succeeded by

*William Cranston* Esq; his Nephew, Son of *James Cranston* Esq; his Brother, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Francis Stewart* Earl of *Bothwell*. This Noble Lord did eminently signalize himself in his Loyalty to King *Charles the II.* with whom he marched to the Battle of *Worcester*, where he had the Misfortune to be taken Prisoner and sent to the Tower, where he long remained, and had his Estate not only sequestrated, but was particularly excepted out of *Cromwel's* Indemnity in the 1654, (g) he married *Mary* Daughter of *Alexander I.* Earl of *Leven* by whom he had *James* his Son and Heir, who married *Anne* Daughter of Sir *Alexander Don* of *Newton* Baronet, by her he had *William* the present Lord, and *James Cranston* Esq;

Which *William* married *Jean* Daughter of *William* Marquess of *Lothian*, by whom he has *James* Master of *Cranston*.

## A R M S.

Gules, three Crans Argent, supported on the Right side by a Lady richly apparelled, and on the Left by a Stag, proper; Crest a Cran dormant. Motto, Thou shall want or I want.

## CRAWFORD,

### Lord of Crawford.

BEFORE the Reign of King *Malcolm III.* we had no Surnames in Scotland so far as can be gathered from

(a) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. ad Annum 1628. (b) Appendix to Sir James Dalrymple's Collections concerning the Scots History, from the Chartulary of Newborle in the Hands of the Lord Marquess of Lothian (c) Carta in Publicis Archivis ad Annum 1586 (d) Carta penes Dominum Cranftoun, (e) Account of the Funeral Solemnity of William the first Lord Cranftoun. M. S. penes me ad Annum 1627. (f) Carta in publicis Archivis (g) Cromwel's Indemnity to the Kingdom of Scotland in the 1654.



from the most ancient Records, but the ordinary distinctions then were either personal, or from such Offices as they held, or from the Name of their Father as *Malcolm Canmore, Joannes Filius Willielmi, Thor. Longus* (a) *Willielmus dictus Niger, Walterus Dapifer, Alan Durward*. But after that great Men began to assume Designations from their own Lands, which by custom, became Hereditary Surnames to their descendents, as *Dunbar, Murray, Douglas, Gordon, Erskine, Crawford*, and innumerable such like Instances could be given.

*Dominus Galfridus de Crawford* is the first I have found using this Surname in the Time of King *Malcolm IV* and King *William*, (b) who is frequently witnessing the pious Deeds of this last Prince to the Religious of *Arbroath*, and seems to have had some Relation to the Court under that good King.

*Dominus Joannes de Crawford, Miles & Dominus Reginaldus de Crawford Vicecomes de Air* (c) in the Reign of King *Alexander II.* seem to be Brothers, and very probably the Sons of the former, Sir *Galfride*. We know that Sir *John* was Baron of the Barony of *Crawford*, in *Lanerk Shire* and from the Chronicle of *Melrofs*, we are informed, that he died in the 1248, (d) His Estate, at least that part of it the Barony of *Crawford*, went to his Daughters. (e) The Elder married to *Archibald de Douglass Dominus loci*

*ejusdem*, and the Younger to *David de Lindefay Militi Domino de Crawford*.

## LINDSAY,

### Earl of Crawford.

BY our publick Records, as well as the Archives of this most noble and illustrious Family, it appears, That *William de Lindefay* their Ancestor was a Person of very great Note in the Reign of King *David I.* (f) and seems to have had some near Relation to that Prince's Court.

*David de Lindsay*, his Successour made a very great Figure under King *William*, This is that *David de Lindefay, Miles*, who got the Barony of *Crawford* by the Marriage of the Daughter of *John de Crawford*, (g) and was succeeded by *David de Lindefay* his Son, who was a very warlike Man, and in the 35th of King *Alexander II.* executed the Office of *Justitiarius Laudoniæ*. (h) He had Issue *David* his Successor, and *John de Lindefay* who was Chamberlain of Scotland in the Time of King *Alexander III.* Anno 1270, (i) which *David* was likewise a very brave and magnanimous Person. He left Issue, *David de Lindefay Miles*, the first I have found designed *Dominus de Crawford* (k) in the Time of King *Robert the I.* and *William*

(a) Writs of the Priory of Coldingham in the Custody of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. (b) Chartulary of the Abbacy of Arbroth in the Lawyers Library, M.S. (c) Chartulary of Kelso in the Lawyers Library, M. S. (d) Chronicle of Melrofs ad Annum 1248 (e) Mr. Thomas Crawford's History of the Crawfords. M.S. (f) Appendix to Sir James Dalrymple's Collections concerning the Scots History. (g) Mr. Thomas Crawford's History of the Crawfords M. S. penes me (h) Carta in publicis Archivis (i) Chartulary of Dunfermling in Biblioth. Jurid. (k) Notes from the Chartulary of the Episcopal See of Glasgow M.S. penes me, ad Annum 1329.

*de Lindesay* Rector of *Air* and Lord high Chamberlain of *Scotland* in the 1317. Under King *Robert I.*

which *David Dominus de Crawford* added to his own Paternal Estate many fair Lands by the Marriage of one of the three Daughters and Coheirs of *Alexander de Abernethy* Knight, by whom he had *David* his Successor in the Barony of *Crawford* Sir *Alexander Lindesay* of *Glenesk*, of which Lands he became possessed by the Marriage of *Katharine* Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Stirling* Knight, (a) and Sir *William Lindesay* of *Byres* Ancestor to the present Earl of *Crawford*. (b) Which *David de Lindsay Dominus de Crawford* was in the 1357, one of the Commissioners on the Treaty for the Redemption of King *David II.* He was succeeded by

Sir *James* his Son, who by *Giles* his Wife, Daughter of *Walter* Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*, had Sir *James Lindsay Dominus de Crawford*, who is a frequent Witness in the Charters of King *Robert II.* his Uncle, in which he is always designed *nepoti nostro*, likewise two Daughters,

*Elizabeth* Married to Sir *John Maxwell* of *Nether Pollock* (c) Knight, and had Issue.

*Margery* to Sir *Henry Dowglass* of *Lochevin* (d) Knight Ancestor to the present Earl of *Morton*.

But he dying without Issue male, the Barony of *Crawford*, and his other Estate came to his Cousin.

Sir *David Lindsay* of *Glenesk*, who was by King *Robert III.* in the 1399 created Earl of *Crawford* (e) he married *Jean* Daughter to King *Robert II.* (f) by whom he had *Alexander* his

Successor, (g) *David* and *Bernard*. Which *Alexander* was one of the Hostages for the ransom of King *James I.* in 1423, (h) he died in 1445 leaving Issue.

*Alexander* his Successor who made a very great Figure under *James II.* he left Issue *David* his Successor, Sir *Alexander Lindsay* of *Achtermonie* and *Elizabeth* married to Sir *Thomas Maule* of *Pannure*, ancestor to the present Earl of that Name.

Which *David* was Master of the Household and Lord Chamberlain in the Reign of King *James III.* With whom he was in great favour and was created a Duke by the Title of Duke of *Montrose* during his Life, Anno 1488, (i) He Married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *James* Lord *Hamilton* (k) by her he had *Alexander* Master of *Crawford*, who dyed before his Father, and *John* his Successor who was slain at the Battle of *Flowden*, leaving no Issue, so that his Estate and honour Came to.

Sir *Alexander Lindsay* of *Achtermonie* his Uncle who by *Marion* his Wife; Daughter of - - - *Dunbar* of *Monie* had *David* the succeeding Earl, who married *Katherine* Daughter of Sir *William Stirling* of *Keir*, next *Elizabeth* Daughter of - - - *Lundy* of that Ilk, and had (l) *Alexander* Master of *Crawford* and two Daughters *Margaret* married to *James* Lord *Ogilvie* (m) and *Elizabeth* to *John Erskine* of *Dun*, (n) This Earl being justly provoked by the folly and insolence of his own Son did disinherite him, and settled his Estate and the Title of Earl with the approbation of the Crown upon Sir *David Lindsay* of *Edzle* who ac-

(a) The Earl of Haddington's Collections in the Lawyers Library M. S. (b) Carta in Publicis Archivis (c) Carta in Rotulis Roberti II. Joanni Maxwell Militi & Elisabethæ sponse suæ nepoti nostro carissimæ. (d) Carta Roberti Secundi Dilecto suo Henrico Dowglass Militi & Marjoriæ sponse suæ neptæ nostræ in Rotulis dicti Regis, (e) Carta in pub. Arch. (f) Carta in publicis Archivis etiam Fordoni Historia rerum Scotticarum, & Rymer's fœdera Angliæ (g) Carta in Rotulis Roberti II. (h) Rymer's fœdera Angliæ ad Annum 1423 (i) The Earl of Haddington's Collections from the publick Records M. S. in the Lawyers Library (k) Carta in publicis Archivis (l) Carta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (m) Carta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. (n) Memoirs of the Erskines of Dun, MS. penes me.



accordingly succeeded him therein upon his Death, *Anno 1562 (a)*. He married first *Janet*, Daughter to the Lord *Gray*, but having no Issue, he generously resigned the Estate and Honour in favours of Sir *David Lindsay*, the wicked Master of *Crawfurd's* Son, reserving to himself, during his Life, both the Title, and such a Provision as supported him according to his Quality. He dying *Anno 1570 (b)* Sir *David Lindsay* succeeded in the Honour. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of Cardinal *David Beaton*, Bishop of *St. Andrews*, by whom he had,

1st. *David*,

2d. Sir *Henry Lindsay*, afterwards Earl of *Crawfurd*.

3d. Sir *Alexander Lindsay*, one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King *James VI.* who honour'd him with the Title of Lord *Spinzie*, *Anno 1590*; also a Daughter *Helen*, married to Sir *David Lindsay* of *Edzil*, and had Issue.

Which *David*, married *Grisel* Daughter of *John Steuart* Earl of *Athole*, by whom he had *David* his Son and Heir, who dying without Issue, his Estate and Honour went to

Sir *Henry Lindsay* his Uncle, who married *Beatrix*, Daughter and Heir of *George Charters* of *Kinfauns*, by whom he had *George*, who decaist without any Issue. He married again *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *James Shaw* of *Sauchie*, in *Vicecomitatu de Clackmanan*, by whom he had *Lodovick*, who succeeded to the Honour.

This Earl, when the Civil War broke out, *Anno 1639*, cordially put himself in Arms in behalf of King *Charles I.* and commanded a Regiment of Horse at the Battle of *Lansdown*, *Anno 1643*, where he perform'd the Duty of a Colonel most punctual-

ly; and tho' he almost out lived his Fortune by his great suffering for the Royal Cause, yet he did not that of Love to his injur'd Sovereign, continuing fix'd in his Duty till the very end of his Life. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Monteith*, but by her he had no Issue, whereupon he made an Entail of his Honour to *John* Earl of *Lindsay*, which was ratified by Act of Parliament, *Anno 1661*, upon the King's Restauration.

## L I N D S A Y,

Earl of *Crawfurd* and  
*Lindsay*.

A Younger Branch of this noble Family, was *Lindsay* of *Byres*, in *Vicecomitatu de Haddingtoun*, sprung from Sir *William Lindsay*, Son of Sir *David Lindsay* of *Crawfurd (c)*, in the Days of King *David Bruce*. He raised his Fortune by the Marriage of *Christian*, Daughter and sole Heir of Sir *William More* of *Abercorn (d)*, in *Vicecomitatu de Linlithgow*; whereupon he assumed into his Atchievement three Mollets, the Coat of the said Family, and exchanged his Lands of *Dunnoter*, in *Vicecomitatu de Kincairdin*, with Sir *William Keith* Marshal of *Scotland*, for his Lands of *Struthers* in *Fyfe*, which hencefurth became the chief and ancient Seat of this noble Family. This Sir *William* was succeeded by

*John* his Son and Heir, who in 1457, the 20th of *James II.* was constituted chief Justiciar benorth the River of *Forth*, being likewise of the Privy Council to the said King (e).

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He

(a) Mackenzie. (b) Ibidem. (c) Genealogy of the Earl of *Crawfurd*. (d) Charta in Rotulis Roberti II. (e) History of *Fyfe* by Dr. Sibbald.

He married . . . . . *Steuart*, Daughter to the Lord *Lorn*, and had Issue *David*, who succeeded him in his Honour; *John*, who succeeded his Brother *Patrick*, afterward Lord *Lindsay*; Sir *George Lindsay* Knight, Sir *Walter Precptor* of *Torphichen*, and Lord *St. John* in the Reign of King *James V.* Also two Daughters,

1. *Margaret*, married to *Henry Wardlaw* of *Torrie*.

2. *Christian*, first to *John*, Son and Heir of *George Lord Seaton*, and again to *Robert Lord Kilmaurs*. He departed this Life, Anno 1480.

*David* his Son succeeded him. He assisted King *James III.* at the Battle of *Bannockburn* against his Subjects, and dyed without Issue, Anno 1492, leaving

*John* his Brother and Heir to succeed him, who likewise dying sans Issue, in 1498,

*Patrick* his Brother became his Heir. This Lord was constituted Sheriff of *Fife* by King *V.* in 1519, which Office he enjoyed till the 1531, when it was heritably conferred upon *George Earl of Rothes*. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of . . . . . *Pitcairn* of that Ilk, by whom he had,

1. *John*, who married *Elisabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Andrew Lundy* of *Balgony*, and had a Son *John*, who succeeded his Grand-father.

2d. *Patrick*, first of the House of *Kirkforther*.

3d. *William*, of whom came the *Lindsay's* of *Wormistoun*; also a Daughter *Catharine*, married to Sir *Alexander Seaton* of *Parkbroath*.

To *Patrick Lord Lindsay* succeeded *John* his Grandson, who married *Helen*, Daughter of *John Earl of Athole*, by whom he had *Patrick* his Son and Heir, and five Daughters, viz.

1. *Isabel*, married to *Norman Lesly*, Son and Heir apparent of *George Earl of Rothes*. 2d. *Margaret* to *David*

*Beaton* of *Melgum*. 3d. *Janet*, to *Henry* Son and Heir of *Henry Lord Sinclair*. 4th. *Helen*, to *Thomas Fotheringham* of *Pourie*. 5th. *Elisabeth*, to *David Kinnier* of that Ilk.

Which *Patrick Lord Lindsay*, was active for the Reformation of Religion, and was on the King's side in the Minority of *James VI.* he married *Euphame*, Daughter of *Robert Douglass* of *Lochlevin*: By her he had a Son and a Daughter, *James* his successor, and *Margaret* married to *James* Son and Heir to the Earl of *Rothies*. He made Exit out of this World 11th. December 1589 (a), and was succeeded by

*James* his Son, who took to Wife *Euphame*, Daughter of *Andrew Earl of Rothes*, by whom he had *Robert* and *John* successively Lords; also two Daughters,

*Helen*, married to *John*, Son and Heir to *William Lord Cranstoun*.

*Catherine*, to *John Lundy* of that Ilk.

He departed this Life 5th November 1601; his Estate and Honour devolving on

*Robert* his Son, who married *Anne*, Daughter of *Laurence Lord Oliphant*, who had only a Daughter married to *Alexander Falconer* of *Halkertoun*, he dying 7th Nov. 1609, *John* his Brother, became his Heir; who dying on the 9th of July 1616, left Issue by *Christian* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas* first Earl of *Haddington*, *John* his Son and Heir, and *Helen* married to Sir *William Scot* of *Ardross*.

Which *John*, was by the special Favour of King *Charles I.* and for the greater Splendour of his Coronation, Anno 1633, raised to the Honour of Earl of *Lindsay*, being then the first Lord in the Rolls of Parliament. In 1641, he was constituted Lord high Thesaurer of Scotland upon the Removal of *John Earl of Traquair*; which Imployment he enjoyed till the

(a) Johnston.



the 1649, he was laid aside by the Estates of Parliament for his vigorous Appearance in raising the Army which designed the King's Relief out of the Isle of *Wight*. After the Murder of the King, he adhered to the lawful Heir of the Crown, King *Charles II.* from whom he received a Commission to raise Forces for his Service, in order to his Restauration, Anno 1651, when unluckily he was with several other Lords surprized by the *English* at *Eliot* in *Angus*, and sent Prisoner to the Tower of *London*, where he suffered a long and tedious Imprisonment, till he was released by the Restauration of the King, Anno 1660 : In Consideration whereof, his Majesty was pleased to restore him to the Thesaurer's Office, which in 1664 he resigned to the Earl of *Rothes*, his Son-in-Law; and departing this Life, Anno 1676, he left Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *James* Marques of *Hamilton*, two Sons, *William* his Successor; *Patrick*, who married *Margaret* Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, also four Daughters,

1. *Anne*, married to *John Duke* of *Rothes*.
2. *Christian*, to *Thomas* Earl of *Haddington*.
3. *Helen*, to Sir *Robert Sinclair* of *Stinstoun*, Baronet.
4. *Elisabeth*, to *David* Earl of *Northesk*, and all had Issue.

Which *William*, was constituted President of the Privy Council, Anno 1689, and one of the Lords of the Thesaury. He married first, *Mary* Daughter of *James* Earl of *Annandale*, by whom he had *John* the present Earl, Colonel *James Lindsay* who was killed at the Battle of *Almanza*, Anno 1708, and *Henrietta*, married to *William Baillie* of *Lamington*, and has Issue. 2dly. *Henrietta*, Daughter of *Charles* Earl of *Dumfermling*, Widow of *William* Earl of *Wigton*, by whom he had a Son *Thomas*, and six Daughters;

Lady *Anne*.  
 Lady *Christian*.  
 Lady *Margaret*.  
 Lady *Helen*.  
 Lady *Susanna*.  
 Lady *Catharine*.

} all unmarried.

He departing this Life, *March 6th* Anno 1698, was succeeded by *John* his Son and Heir, who betaking himself to a Military Life, has had several considerable Commands in the Army, and was made Brigadeer before the end of the late War. He married *Æmelia*, Daughter of *Alexander* Lord *Down*, by whom he had *John* Lord *Lindsay*, and *William*.

### A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Gules, a Fess Cheque, Azure and Argent, 2d and 3d Or, a Lyon Rampant Gules surmounted of a Ribban Sable, Supporters two Lyons Gules; Crest, an Ostrich with a Key in its Mouth, with this Motto, Indure Furth.

## MACKENZIE

### Earl of Cromarty.

THIS Family has its Descent from Sir *Roderick Mackenzie*, second Son of Sir *Colin Mackenzie* of *Kintail*, by *Barbara* his Wife, Daughter of *James Grant* of that Ilk, which Sir *Roderick* being a Person of singular Courage and Conduct was very Instrumental in civilizing the Northern Parts, especially in *Ross* shire, in Recompence of which acceptable Service King *James VI.* conferred on him the Honour of Knighthood, and gave him several Lands then in the Crown by Forfeiture. He married *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of

*Torquill Macleod* of the *Lewes*, where-upon he added to his Arms Or, a Mountain in a flame Azure and Gules, and departing this Life, Anno 1625, left Issue by the said *Margaret* his Wife

1. Sir *John* his Successor.

2d. Sir *Kenneth* of *Scatwell*.

3d. *Colin*.

4th. *Alexander* of *Baloon*.

5th. *Margaret*, married to Sir *James Mackdonald* of *Slate*, Baronet, and had Issue.

Which *John* so succeeding, was made Baronet by King *Charles I.* Anno 1628, three Years after the Institution of that Honour. He married *Margaret* Daughter and Co-heir of Sir *George Erskine* of *Innertail*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Brother to *Thomas* first Earl of *Kelly*, by whom he had Sir *George* and Mr. *Roderick Mackenzie* of *Prestonhall*, who was promoted to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Anno 1702, and dyed 4th January 1712, leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Dr. *Alexander Burnet* Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, a Son *Alexander Mackenzie* (alias *Frazer*) of *Frazerdale* Esq; who changed his Name by reason of his Marriage with *Æmelia* Baroness of *Lovat*.

Besides these Sons he had likewise five Daughters,

*Margaret*, married to *Roderick Macleod* of that Ilk, but had no Issue.

*Anne* to *Hugh* Lord *Lovat*.

*Isabel*, to *Kenneth* Earl of *Seaforth*.

*Barbara*, to *Alexander Mackenzie* of *Garloch*.

*Catherine*, to Sir *Colin Campbel* of *Aberuchill*.

He departed this Life the 10th September 1654, and was succeeded by

Sir *George* his Son and Heir: This noble Lord in the 1654 obtained a Commission from King *Charles II.* during his Exile, to raise what Forces he could for his Majesty's Service, in order to his Restoration, and there-

with joined Lieutenant General *John Middleton*, who sustained a War with the *English* for a whole Year, till they were defeated by Colonel *Morgan*; then his Lordship capitulated with the Enemy upon very honourable Terms. This signal Appearance for his distressed Sovereign, probably seemed one Cause that upon his Majesty's Restoration, when he constituted a new Set of Judges in the 1661, he named him one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords of his Privy Council. Anno 1678, he was constituted Justice General upon the decease of Sir *Archibald Primrose*, and three Years thereafter he was made Lord Clerk Register, in which Station he continued till the Death of King *Charles II.* Anno 1685.

King *James VII.* had no less Value for his Abilities, for in the first Year of his Reign, he renewed his Patent for being Register, and on the 15th of April the same Year, created him Viscount of *Tarbat*, Lord *Macleod* and *Castlehaven*, and continued him in that Employment till the Dissolution of the Government in 1689.

In the 3d of *William and Mary*, Anno 1692, he was again restored to the Registers Office: Then it was he put forth a Vindication of King *Robert III.* from the Imputation of Bastardy, an Error all our Historians of former Times, either maliciously or ignorantly had fallen into; and from the national Archives clearly evinced, that *Elisabeth More* was the first and lawful Wife of King *Robert II.* when Earl of *Strathern*; that she was long dead before he came to the Crown; that *Robert III.* her Son, was not only owned as the eldest lawful Son of his Father in all publick Deeds, after he became King, but also in the time of King *David Bruce* his Grand-Uncle.

In 1702 the first of Queen *Anne* he was constituted Secretary of State, and the first of January the next Year raised



raised to the Honour of Earl of *Cromarty*, his Age making the Fatigue of the Secretarie's Place uneasy to him, he dimitted, and in Lieu thereof, her Majesty was pleased to give him an Employment of a much easier Nature, making him Justice General, which he resigned to the Earl of *Ilay*, Anno 1710. He married first *Anne* Daughter of Sir *James Sinclair* of *May*, by whom he had Issue,

1<sup>st</sup>. *John* Lord *Mackleod*.

2<sup>d</sup>. Sir *Kenneth Mackenzie* of *Cromarty*, Baronet.

3<sup>d</sup>. Sir *James* of *Roystoun* created Baronet, 8 February 1704, and promoted to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice, in 1710.

Also four Daughters, *Margaret*, married to *David Bruce* of *Clackmannan*, *Elisabeth* to Sir *George Brown* of *Colstoun*, *Jean* to Sir *Thomas Steuart* of *Balcasky*, and Lady *Anne*.

He married next *Margaret* Countess Dowager of *Weems*, but by her he had no Issue, and became a Widower by her Death, in 1705.

### A R M S.

Four Coats quarterly, 1<sup>st</sup> Or, a Mountain in a flame Azure and Gules, 2<sup>d</sup> Azure a Dears Head cabos'd Or, 3<sup>d</sup> Argent on a Pale Sable, an imperial Crown Or, within a double Tressure, counter-flour'd Gules, 4 Gules, 3 Legs armed proper, conjoined in Fess at the upper part of the Thigh, flex'd in a Triangle, garnished and spur'd Or, and supported by two Savages proper, Crest, the Sun in his Splendor, Motto, Luceo non uro.

### R A M S A Y.

Earl of *Dalhousie*.

**A**Mong those who were Witnesses to the Grant of the Church of *Livingstoun*, by *Thurstanus filius Li-*

*vingi* to the Monastery of *Holy-Rood-house*, in the time of King *David I.* 600 Years since, *Simundus de Ramefie*, is there taken notice of for one, from which *Simund* did Sir *William de Ramefie* of *Dalhousie* Knight descend, who firmly adhered to King *Robert Bruce*, and upon his Accession to the Throne, did Homage for his Lands in *Edinburgh Shire*. Likeas, he was one of the many Scots Barons who wrote and seal'd that memorable Letter to the Pope, declaring the Independency of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, Anno 1320, which is all I have found on Record concerning him. To this Sir *William*, succeeded Sir *Alexander Ramsay* of *Dalhousie*, who signally raised the Grandeur of his Family, by his great and loyal Services to King *David Bruce*, against *Edward Baliol*, who then call'd himself King of this Realm; in Consideration whereof, he was by the said King *David* constituted Warden of the Middle Marches, and Constable of the Castle of *Roxburgh*, Anno 1342, which he had by his Valour taken from the *English*. This brave Man, who well deserves, and I know will have a Place among the Scots Heroes, was slain by *William Douglass* of *Liddesdale*, 7 July 1348, and to him succeeded

Sir *William Ramsay* his Son, who tracing the Steps of his loyal Father, took up Arms for the Service of his King and Countrey, was in the Wars of *England*, and acted a very noble Part, in Recompence whereof, no doubt, it was, that he obtained a Grant to him, and *Agnes* his Wife, of the Lands of *Nether Libertoun*, Anno 1370, by a Charter still extant under the Great Seal. This Sir *William* was succeeded by

Sir *Alexander* his Son, who came nothing behind his Ancestors for Loyalty, Courage and Conduct, which he manifested in a very eminent Degree, in the Battle of *Nisbet* against the *English*, and afterwards at *Homildon* in *Northumberland*, in which

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Action

Action he lost his Life in the Service of his Country, 5 May 1401.

Sir *Alexander Ramsay* of *Dalhousie* his Son, was one of the Barons of this Realm, who obtained Letters of safe Conduct from the King of *England*, to come into that Kingdom, to accompany King *James I.* home to *Scotland*, Anno 1423, he being one of the Barons on whom he conferred the Honour of Knighthood, for the greater Splendor of his Coronation, Anno 1424. By . . . . . Daughter of . . . . . his Wife, he left Issue,

Sir *Alexander*, who flourished under King *James II.* and *III.* Being like his Ancestors, a Man of a Martial Spirit, he accompanied the Earl of *Angus* the King's Lieutenant, in that Expedition against the *English*, whereupon ensued the Battle of *Piperdein*, where the *Scots* obtain'd the Victory over the *English*.

To this Sir *Alexander* succeeded *Alexander* his Grand-son and Heir, Son of *George* his eldest Son, who dyed before him. This Sir *Alexander* was ( according to common Fame ) a Man of prodigious Stature, and of Strength answerable to his Hight.

By . . . . . *Douglafs* his Wife, he had Issue, *Nicol* his Son and Heir, who succeeded him upon his Death, which happened the 9th September 1513, at the Battle of *Flowdon*.

Which *Nicol Ramsay* of *Dalhousie*, married *Isabel* Daughter of . . . . . Lord *Livingston*, by whom he had,

*George* his Successor, who loyally adhered to Queen *Mary*, when the War broke out in that Reign, and was one of the Barons who entred into that memorable Association in her behalf, bearing date the 7th of May 1568. He married *Elisabeth*, Daughter of . . . . . *Hepburn* of . . . . . by whom he had,

*John*, who succeeded him, but he dying without Male Succession, his Estate descended to

Sir *George Ramsay* his Nephew, who obtaining first the Honour of Knighthood from King *James VI.*, afterwards by the special Favour of the the said Prince, was raised to the Honour of Lord *Ramsay*, by Letters Patent, bearing date 25 of August 1618 (a). He married *Margaret*, Daughter and sole Heir of Sir *George Douglafs* of *Ellenhill*, brother of *William* Earl of *Morton*, by whom he had *William* his Successor, and *Margaret* married to *William Livingston* of *Kil-syth*. He departed this Life Anno 1630, and was succeeded by

*William* Lord *Ramsay* his Son, who was by King *Charles I.* raised to the Honour of Earl of *Dalhousie*, 19th June 1633, at the saids King's Coronation. He married *Catherine*, Daughter of *David*, first Earl of *Southesk*, by whom he had,

*George*, his Successor.

Captain *John Ramsay*, Father to the present Earl; also two Daughters.

1. *Mary*, married to *James* Earl of *Buchan*.

2. *Margaret*, to *John Scrimgeor* Earl of *Dundee*, but had no Issue. 2dly. To Sir *Henry Bruce* of *Clackmanan*.

He dying the 11th of February 1674. his Estate and Honour devolved upon

*George* his Son and Heir, who married *Anne*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Wigton*, Widow of *Robert* Lord *Boyd*, by whom he had,

1. *William*, his Successor.

2. *George*, who in his Youth carried Arms in *Holland*, and in the Low Countries, in *Balfour's* Regiment: He rose gradually to be Ensign, Lieutenant, Captain and Major in the same Regiment, after that he was preferred to be Lieutenant Colonel, and not long after, to be Colonel of a Regiment.

In the 1690, he was made Brigadier after the Action of *Valcour*, and Col-

(a) Register of the Chancery Office.



Colonel of the Scots Regiment of Guards. In the Year 1693, after the Battle of Landen, he was made Major General, and in 1702, the first of Queen Anne, Lieutenant General of the Army, and Commander in Chief of the Forces in Scotland, which he enjoyed till his Death, which happened in November 1705.

Besides which two Sons, he had likewise two Daughters, Jean, married first to George Lord Ross, next to Robert Viscount of Oxenford, and Anne to James Earl of Hume. This Earl dyed in 1675, and was succeeded by

William his Son, who married . . . . . More, Daughter to the Earl of Drogheda of the Kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had two Sons and a Daughter, viz.

1. George, who was killed in Holland by one Mr. Hamilton, Anno 1696.

2. William, who dyed Colonel in the Scots Regiment of Guards in Spain, Anno 1711, both unmarried.

Elisabeth, married to William Lord Halley of the Kingdom of Ireland, and has Issue.

William, Earl of Dalhousie, dying without Issue, the Honour devolved on Colonel William Ramsay, his Father's Cousin German, who married Jean, Daughter of George Lord Ross, by whom he had,

George Lord Ramsay.

Charles.

Malcolm.

Anne.

Jean.

## ARMS.

Argent, an Eagle display'd, Sable, Supporters, two Griffons display'd of the 2d; Crest, an Unicorn's Head coupé, Motto, Ora & Labora.

## SCOT

### Earl of Delorain.

LORD Henry Scot, Son of James Duke of Monmouth, by Anne Dutches of Buclugh, was in the fifth Year of the Reign of her Majesty Queen Anne, by Letters Patent, bearing date the 29th of March 1706, created into the Dignity and Titles of Earl of Delorain, Viscount of Hermitage, and Lord Scot of Goldylinds, all in the County of Roxburgh.

He married Anne Daughter of William Duncomb of Batlesdin, in the County of Bedford, Esq; and has Issue.

## ARMS.

The same with the Family of Buclugh, with a proper Difference.

## DENNISTON,

### Lord of Denniston.

THIS Family is one of the most ancient in the Shire of Renfrew, and was of great Repute there, long before the Time of King Robert II, insomuch, that we find Ronnaldus de Denniston, is a Witness to the Inquisition, which David Prince of Cumberland made of the ancient Possessions of the Church of Glasgow, Anno 1116, when John Achaian was promoted to that See. Hence descended Sir John Denniston, Knight, who flourished under King David Bruce, he married . . . . . Daughter of Malcolm Fleeming Earl of Wigton (a);

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by

(a) Charta peries Comitum de Glencairn.

by whom he had Sir Robert his Son and Heir, who obtain'd a Grant from King Robert II. of the Barony of *Glencairn*, Anno 1370, and dying without Male Issue, in the beginning of King Robert III, his Estate went to his Daughters, and Co-heirs,

*Margaret*, married to Sir William Cuninghame of *Kilmaurs*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Glencairn*, who thereby acquired the Baronies of *Glencairn*, *Finlaystoun* and *Kilmaronock*.

*Elisabeth*, married to Sir Robert Maxwel of *Calderwood*, who thereupon added to his paternal Coat, the Arms of the Family of *Dennistoun*, viz. *Argent*, a Bend *Azure*, which is still born by Sir William Maxwel Baronet, his lineal Heir Male. A Branch of this Family, *Dennistoun* of *Cowgrain*, doth still remain in *Dunbarton* shire.

## KEITH,

### Lord Dingwall.

A Collateral Branch of *Keith* Earl of *Marishal*, was *Andrew Keith* Esq; In the Time of King *James VI.* who coming to Court, he soon grew so popular, that he was first Knighted, and then by his Majesty's special Favour attained to the Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Keith* of *Dingwall*, before the Year 1584 (a). Being a Person of excellent Parts, he was with *George* Earl of *Marishal* sent Ambassador to *Denmark*, to Treat about a Marriage betwixt King *James* and *Anne* a Daughter of that Crown, which was happily concluded in 1589, but he dyed soon after, without either Wife or Issue that I find.

## PRESTON,

### Lord Dingwall.

THIS Surname was first assumed from the Lordship of *Preston*, in *Vicecomitatu Edinburgi*, where they have been seated as early as the Reign of *Alexander III.* The first of whom I have found upon Record, is Sir William *Preston* Knight, who was one of the Barons of *Scotland*, who were summoned to *Berwick* in the 1291 (b), when the Controversy run high betwixt *Robert Bruce* and *John Baliol*, for the Crown of this Realm.

The principal Family of the Name seems to have been *Craigmillier*: Sir *Henry Preston* Knight in the 2d of *Robert III.* is joined in Commission with Sir *John Swinton*, Sir *Henry Douglass*, and Sir *John Dalziel* (c) to treat with the *English*, touching a Peace betwixt the two Crowns. Of this Family.

Sir *Richard Preston* was a younger Son in the Reign of *James VI.* whose high Advancements to Honour, added no small Lustre to this worthy Family. He was educated at the Court, and being of an agreeable and winning Deportment, he soon grew into his Majesty's special Favour, attaining first the Honour of Knighthood, and e're long, was made one of the Grooms of the Bed-Chamber. Upon King *James's* attaining the *English* Crown, he accompanied him into that Realm, where he received further Honour, being made one of the Knights of the *Bath*, at his Majesty's Coronation the 30 of July 1603 (d). Also in 1607, he was further dignify'd with the Title of Lord *Dingwall*, the Constabulary of which Castle, the King then bestowed on him. His faithful Services, together with the King's Counte-

(a) Act of Parliament in favours of *Andrew* Lord *Dingwall*, Anno 1584. (b) *Rymer's Fœdera Angliz.* (c) *Ibidem.* (d) List of the Knights of the *Bath*, in 1603.



Countenance, procured him the Marriage of *Elisabeth* Daughter and Heir of the Earl of *Desmond* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, into which Dignity he was created, by Letters Patent, bearing date 24 July 1619, and departing this Life Anno 1622, the *Irish* Honour expired, but the Title of Lord *Dingwall* being to the Heirs of his Body whatsoever lawfully begotten, devolved upon the Lady *Elisabeth* his only Daughter and sole Heir, married to *James* Duke of *Ormond*, by whom she had Issue, *Thomas* Earl of *Offory*, *Richard* Earl of *Aran* in *Ireland*; also two Daughters,

1. *Elisabeth*, married to *Philip* Earl of *Chesterfield*, by whom he had only one Daughter *Elisabeth*, married to *John* late Earl of *Strathmore*.

2. *Mary*, to *William* Duke of *Devonshire* in *England*. But to return to *Thomas* Earl of *Osory* (the eldest Son) he being summoned to the *English* Parliament by the Title of Lord *Butler* of *Moor-Park*, was made Knight of the *Garter*, and Rear-Admiral of his Majesty's Fleet; and being a Person of singular Worth, gave many eminent Proofs of his Prudence and Valour both by Sea and Land, but was suddenly snatched away by Death in the flower of his Age, Anno 1680. He married the Lady *Æmelia* de *Nassau*, Daughter to *Lewis* de *Nassau*, Lord *Beverwart*, Son to *Maurice* Prince of *Orange*, by whom he had,

*James* now Duke of *Ormond*, *Charles* Lord *Butler* of *Westoun*, also three Daughters,

1. *Elisabeth*, married to *William* Earl of *Darby*.

2. *Æmelia*, unmarried.

3. *Henrietta*, to *Henry* Earl of *Grantham*.

His Father surviving him eight Years, then gave way to Fate, his Estate and Honour devolving upon the present Duke his Grandson, a lively Example of the Valour and Gallantry of his two great Ancestors. In 1689, his Grace was constituted

one of the Bed-Chamber to the King; Captain of the second Troop of Guards, and Knight of the *Garter*. On the Accession of her present Majesty to the Throne, he was appointed *Generalissimo* of the Forces sent against *Spain*; in his Return from whence he had a large share in the Service of destroying the *French* Fleet in the Harbour of *Vigo*, and was afterwards sent Lord Lieutenant into *Ireland*; also he was named *Generalissimo* of her Majesty's Forces in *Flanders*; upon the Removal of *John* Duke of *Marleborough*.

In 1710, he laid Claim to the Honour of Lord *Dingwall*, as being the Heir gradually and lineally descending from *Richard* Lord *Dingwall*: Being found to have Right, his Claim was allowed, and accordingly he Voted by his Proxy in the Election of the Sixteen *Scots* Peers, (who by the Treaty of Union are to sit in the House of Peers of *Great Britain*) 10th November the same Year.

He married first *Anne*, Daughter of *Laurence* Earl of *Rocheſter*, who deceased without any surviving Issue; and to his second Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*, by whom he had *Thomas* Earl of *Osory*, who dyed in 1694, *Elisabeth* and *Mary*, both living unmarried.

## A R M S.

Argent, three Unicorns Heads eras'd, Sable.

## DOUGLASS,

Duke of *Douglafs*,

THIS Family is a very great and ancient one in *Lanark* shire, of which there is a particular History

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wrote

wrote by a very learned Pen, who equalizes them to any of the ancient *Roman* Families, and gives them the preference to all other in *Europe*, those of crown'd Heads excepted. They have been particularly famous for great Generals, there having been more of this Name, than any other that is to be met with in History; neither was it their native Countrey alone that was indebted to their Valour, but they signaliz'd themselves in most places of *Europe*, and particularly in *France*, where they have had great Commands and Titles, as Duke of *Turris*, Count de *Longville*, &c. In short, this Family exceeded all the rest in the Kingdom, for the Number of Nobility and Gentry of their own Name, according to those old Lines,

*So many, so good as of the Douglasses have been,  
Of one Sirname was ne'er in Scotland seen.*

The Origin of this illustrious House is derived from one *Sholto*, who in the Reign of *Solvathius* King of *Scotland*, Anno Christi 770, having been the principal Man that routed *Donald Bane* and his Forces, who invaded the Countrey, and being a *Douglas*, or a black pale Man, as these Words signify (says my Author) both in old *British* and *Irish*, the King royally rewarded his Services, and made him a Grant of large Possessions in the County of *Lanerk*, which either he or his Successors called *Douglass*, and from thence took the Sirname of the Family. This *Sholto* was the Father of *Hugh*, of whom there is nothing memorable. He was succeeded in his Inheritance by his eldest Son *Hugh II.* whose younger Brother *William*, being sent by *Achaius* King of *Scotland*, pursuant to his League with *Charlemain*, with 4000 choice Men into *Italy* against

the *Lombard's*, he performed many glorious Actions, and became the Root of the Family of *Scoti* at *Placentia*.

But to leave the Family of the *Scoti* in *Italy*, *William* is supposed to be the Son of *Hugh* Lord of *Douglafs*, and the Father of *John*, who was the Father of *William*, the next Lord of the Family, who is Witness among others to the Charter of King *William*, whereby he confirm'd the Lands of *Dalgarnac* given by *Adger* the Son of *Dovenald*, to the Church of the Holy Cross at *Edinburgh*, in the former part of that Reign: He left Issue two Sons, *Archibald*, who succeeded in the Lordship, and *Bricius*, first Prior of *Lismabagoe*, afterwards Bishop of *Murray* (a).

*Archibald* first of the Name, married one of the Co-heirs of the Barony of *Crawfurd* of the same Sirname, (b) and was succeeded by *William III.* the Father of Sir *Hugh de Douglass*, who lived in the Time of *Alexander III.* and did signalize himself at the Battle of the *Largs*, where the *Scots* obtained a glorious Victory over the *Norwegians*, Anno 1263. He married *Marjory*, Daughter of *Alexander*, and Sister to *Hugh* Lord of *Abernethy* (c); but having no Children by her, at least that survived him, his Brother *William*, for Distinction called the *Hardy*, succeeded him. In the time of the War with *England*, upon all Occasions he distinguished himself in the Service of his Country. In the 1295, he was chosen Governor of *Berwick*, then in the Hands of the *Scots*, which he defended with great Resolution and Courage; but afterwards falling into the Enemies hand, he dyed there Prisoner, Anno 1303 (d), leaving Issue by . . . . his Wife, Daughter of *Keith* of that Ilk, *James* Lord of *Douglass*, and *Hugh*; also by *Margaret*

(a) Chartulary of the Episcopal See of *Murray*, and the Chronicle of *Melrofs*. (b) *Simon's* Essay on the Family of *Douglass*. (c) *Charta penes Ducem de Douglass*. (d) *Mr. Hume*:



ret Daughter to Ferrairs Earl of Darby, of the Kingdom of England (a), Archibald Lord of Galloway, of whom the Family descended, and John, Progenitor to the Earl of Morton.

Which James Lord Douglass, commonly called The good Sir James, laid the Foundation of the Grandeur of the House of Douglass: He was famous all the World over for his Valour and glorious Actions in the Service of his Country, for which his Memory will still be honoured: He entred early into the Service of King Robert Bruce, and in 1313 (b) he assaulted and took the Castle of Roxburgh from the English, and the next Year he commanded the left Wing of the Scots Army, at the famous Battle of Bannockburn, where he behav'd so well, as to merit the Honour of Knighthood in the Field (c), after which, he was constituted Warden of the Marches toward England (d), and entring Cumberland, wasted that County. In Consideration of his good Services before that time perform'd, he had a Grant of the Castle, Village, and Forrest of Jedworth (e), then erected into a free Forrestry, Cum indictamentis latrociniorum & ministracionem earundem in omnibus terris suis infra regnum nostrum; & si aliquis de hominibus suis per justitarios nostros fuerint judicati, volumus quod dictus Jacobus, hæredes sui, & eorum ministri habeant liberam earundem ministracionem cum omnibus libertatibus, commoditatibus ad predicta indictamenta pertinen. in feudo. & hæreditate perpetuo, salvo tantum communi auxilio pro defensione regni nostri contingenti, And the Seafin is declared to be the giving him the King's Ring with the Emerald Stone.

An Author reckons this illustrious Person to have been in fifty seven

Battles and Re-encounters against the English, thirteen times victorious against the Saracens, and other Infidels, thrice as often as he had been Years in Action, which were about twenty four, from King Robert Bruce's Coronation, 1306, to the time of his Death, in 1330, which happened fighting against the Saracens, the Enemies of our Faith. Now tho what is above recorded of this noble Lord were alone sufficient to preserve his Memory, yet cannot I omit adding this Epitaph which Mr. Hume gives him.

Quicquid fors potuit mortali in pectore ferre,  
Vel facere, hoc didici perficere, atque pati,  
Prima ubi luctando vici, fors affuit ausis  
Omnibus: & quid non pro patria ausus eram?  
Hosti terror ego: nullus me terruit hostis:  
Consiliis junxi robor a dura meis.  
Prelia quot numerat, titulos, actosq; triumphos  
Brucius, hinc totidem pene trophæa mihi.  
Qua jam signa feram? major querendus & orbis,  
Atque hostis; famam non cepit iste meam.  
Arma Saraceno objeci prope litora Calpes  
Herculeæ, hic tellus me male fausta tegit.  
Herculeæ Græcis memoretur gloria ludæ,  
Fallor an Herculeæ stant potiora mea.

Sir James was succeeded by his Brother Hugh, but an unactive Man, of whom there is little on Record, having no Issue of his own Body. In 1343, he resigned the Lordship of Douglass, in favours of Sir William his Nephew (Son of Archibald Lord of Galloway, who was slain at the Battle of Halydonhill, so fatal to the Scots, Anno 1333) whereupon he obtained from King David Bruce a Charter De omnibus terris redditus & possessiones per totum regnum Scotiæ, de quibus quondam Jacobus Dominus de Douglass avunculus suus & Archibaldus pater suus obierunt vestiti, cum regalitate & libera warena, integre & honorifice, una cum ducatu hominum Vicecomitatum de Roxburgh & Selkirk. In the 1346, he was Warden of the

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East

(a) Mr. Simson. (b) Abercrombie's Martial Atchievements. (c) Barber's Life of King Robert I. (d) Abercromby. (e) Charta penes ducem de Douglass, data 6 May 1319, alia data apud Berwick 8 Nov. 1329.

East Marches toward *England*, and accompanying King *David* to the Battle of *Durham*, he was taken Prisoner with his Sovereign (a), but was soon afterward released. In 1357, he was one of the Commissioners on the part of *Scotland*, authorized to treat with the *English* about the Redemption of the King (b), and among other Nobles bound to *Edward III.* for a hundred thousand Pound *Sterling* Ransom, in which Deed he's designed *Willielmus Dominus de Douglass miles*. Much about the same time he was dignified with the Honour of Earl of *Douglass*; for I find him intituled *Willielmus comes de Douglass*, when he's joined in Commission with diverse Lords to treat with *English* Commissioners about King *David's* Inlargement (c). This Earl was deeply engaged on the *French* side, in the memorable Battle of *Poitiers* (where *John* King of *France* was taken Prisoner by the *Black Prince*) and very narrowly escaped, being then Ambassador from King *Robert II.* to the *French* Court, where the ancient Alliance betwixt the two Crowns was renewed and confirmed. As for his Works of Piety, I have only discover'd, that he gave in pure Alms to the Abby of *Melross*, and the Monks serving, and perpetually to serve God there, the Patronage of the Church of *Cavers*, with its Tithes, for celebrating Divine Service there, according to the Tenor of a special Ordination by him made, viz. for certain Priests, who

were to perform that Service for the good Estate of his Sovereign Lord King *David*, and of himself, during his Life, and for the health of his Soul, and his Ancestors and Successors after his Departure hence; and which Donation the said King ratified in the 30th of his Reign.

He married first *Margaret*, Daughter of *Donald*, Sister, and at length sole Heir of *Thomas* Earl of *Mar* (d), by whom he had *James* his Son and Heir, and *Isabel*, a Daughter, after the Death of her Brother Countess of *Mar*, who became first the Wife of Sir *Malcolm Drummond* of *Cargill*, who in Right of her was intituled Lord *Mar* (e), and thereafter of Sir *Alexander Steuart* Knight, in whose favour she resign'd the said Earldom, Anno 1404, *Causa* (says she) *Matrimonii contracti inter dominum Alexandrum Senescal & nos dictam Isabelam* (f), which Honour he enjoy'd till his Death.

This Earl *William's* second Marriage (having Divorc'd his former Wife) was with *Margaret*, Daughter of *Patrick* Earl of *March* (g), by whom he had *Archibald* Lord *Galloway*, afterward Earl of *Douglass*: And his third and last was *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Steuart* Earl of *Angus*, by whom he had *George Douglass* first Earl of *Angus* of that Name: He departed this Life in 1384, and was interr'd in the Abby Church of *Melross*, according to Mr. *Winton*, whose Words are these,

To

(a) Hume. (b) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (c) Rymer. (d) Here I take the liberty to differ from Mr. Hume, who says, this Earl's first Marriage, was with the Earl of *March's* Daughter, and that he had by her *James* Earl of *Douglass*, killed at *Otterburn*, which is a Mistake, for I have seen a Mortification by *Margaret* Countess of *Douglass* and *Mar*, to the Church of *St. Mary* of *Garrioch*, for the Soul of *William* Earl of *Douglass*, her Husband, and *James* Earl of *Douglass* her Son and Heir: Also there's a Confirmation by the same Earl *James* to the Monks of *Melross* of the Church of *Cavers*, wherein he's designed *Comes de Douglass & Mar*: Moreover, 'tisto be considered, that upon the Decease of Earl *James*, *Isabel* his Sister, of the whole Blood, succeeded him in the Honour of *Mar*, when the Earldom of *Douglass* devolved upon *Archibald* their Brother of the half Blood. (e) *Charta penes Ducem de Douglass*. (f) *Charta in Rotulis Roberti III.* (g) This is with greater Probability, than that he was Brother by the same Mother to *James* Earl of *Douglass*, killed at *Otterburn*; for when he succeeded to the Honour and Estate of *Douglass*, he made no Claim to *Mar*, which descended to *Isabel*, Earl *James's* Sister, as is above narrated.



To Douglasdale as I heard say,  
An Sickness took him by the way,  
And there he dyed in short space,  
: : : : :  
To Melrose then they took his Body,  
And there it buryit right honourably.

This Earl was succeeded by James his Son, between whom and Sir Henry Percy there were glorious Feats of Arms performed in Honour of their Country. He was killed at the Battle of Otterburn, 31 of July 1388, fought betwixt him and Sir Henry Hotspur, Son to the Earl of Northumberland, an Encounter, says one, managed with that unparalleled Courage on both sides, that it was hardly to be matched in History, and was the Occasion of an old Rhime, of which this is a part,

*It fell about the Lammas Tide,  
When Yeoman win the Hay,  
The doughtie Douglafs gan to ride  
In England to take a Prey.*

Mr. John Johnston, our famous Poet, has endeavoured on his Part, to perpetuate his Memory by the following Elegy,

*Quæritis d quid agam? en animam jam ago: fata  
meorum  
Hæc sequor. Innumero huc vulnere facta via est.  
Nesciat hoc hostis: sequitor quam quisq; secat spem,  
Atque aliquis nostri funeris ulter adest.  
Finis, & subito rediivo funere surgens  
Mars novus intonuit, victor & ultor obit.*

This Heroick Earl was married with the Lady Isabel Steuart, Daughter to King Robert II (a), but dying without lawful Issue, he was succeeded in the Earldom by

Archibald Lord Galloway, his Brother, commonly called Archibald the Grim. In 1381 he was sent Ambassador to France, which Negotiation he managed with Success and Honour. This Earl added to his ancient patrimonial Inheritance the Lordship of Bothwell, in Vicescomitatu Lanerici, by

Marriage of Elisabeth, only Daughter and sole Heir of Thomas Murray, Lord of Bothwell, and thereupon had an Augmentation to his ancient Arms, viz. Azure, three Mallets within a double Tressure, Or. He founded the Collegiate Church of Bothwell, establishing Maintenance for a Provost and eight Prebends, out of the Lands of Osbairnstoun and Nether-Urd, who were continually to perform the Offices of the Church for the Soul of him and his Successors, of the Date 10th Octob. 1398 (b), and departing this Life in the Month of February 1400 (c), he was interr'd at Bothwell Church, without any Epitaph on his Monument, leaving Issue by the said Elisabeth his Wife, Archibald his Successor, and a Daughter Marjory, married to David Prince of Scotland, elder Brother to King James I.

Which Archibald was a Nobleman of great Valour, and much addicted to Arms. In 1401, he had a Command in the South against the English, ravaged the Country as far as Newcastle, carried off the Stores, and then returned Home without any manner of Loss.

This Earl was in such Esteem for his Conduct, Valour, and other bright Qualities, that he was made Captain General of all the Forces then designed to be transported into France, in behalf of the French against the English, where he did such signal Service to that Crown, that King Charles VII. invested him in the Duchy of Turrin, and to his Heirs Male for ever, and made him Marishal of France (c): He had the chief Command in the Battle of Vernuil, where he lost his Life, 7th of August 1425, and was interr'd in St. Gratians Church in Tours.

This Earl had Issue by his Wife Margaret, Daughter of King Robert III.

Archibald, who succeeded him,

B b

James

(a) History of the Royal Family of Steuart, Anno 1710. (b) Spotiswood's Practiques, (c) Simson. (d) Hume.

*James, Lord Abercorn.*

*Margaret, married to William Earl of Orkney.*

*Elisabeth, to John Steuart Earl of Buchan, Constable of France, and Chamberlain of Scotland.*

*Helen, to Alexander Lauder of Hatton.*

*Mary, to Sir Simon Glenddining of that Ilk (a).*

*Archibald, next Earl of Douglass, his Son, was a Person of great Accomplishments either for Peace or War: I find him in 1424, appointed to go upon a solemn Embassy into England to treat upon the Redemption of King James I. Henry Bishop of Aberdeen, and Sir William Hay of Erroll, were appointed to accompany him, and to be his Colleagues: The first mention of his Martial Actions is in 1420, the first of the Government of Murdock Duke of Albany, when he, with his Brother-in-law, John Earl of Buchan, were sent into France with 7000 Auxiliaries, wherewith they perform'd many signal Services against the English: He gave way to Fate on the 26 June 1438, and was buried in the Church of Douglass, with this Epitaph on his Monument,*

*Hic jacet Dominus Archibaldus Douglass Dux Turroniæ, Comes de Douglass & Longoville, Dominus Gallovidiæ, & Annandiæ, locum tenens Regis Scotiæ, obiit 26 June, Anno Dom. Millesimo quadringentesimo Trigesimo octavo.*

This Earl had no Issue by his first Wife *Matilda (b)*, Daughter of *David Earl of Crawford*: But *Eupham Graham (c)*, Daughter of *Patrick Earl of Strathern*, his second Wife, bore him two Sons, viz. *William*, who succeeded him. 2d. *David*, and *Margaret* a Daughter, first Countess of *Douglass*, and thereafter the Wife of *John Steuart, Earl of Athole*, Uterine Brother to King *James II.*

To *Archibald Earl of Douglass* succeeded *William* his Son, a Youth of

great Expectation, of an high Spirit and a sweet Disposition, but the Vanity of his followers, and his own want of Experience, led him into several Misdemeanors, and being on his Journey to a designed Parliament, he was met, and sumptuously entertain'd by *William Lord Crichton*, then Chancellor, who minded him of the Greatness and Merit of the Family, and his own Duty to the Crown; the Earl in Return acknowledged his Fault lay in his Youth and Ignorance, blaim'd his evil Counsellors, chided his Dependents, promised Obedience for the future, and gave all the Marks of a sincere and generous Resolution: But after all this, he was invited to the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and being set at the King's Table, was suddenly remov'd, and instantly murdered, in the 16th Year of his Age, together with his younger Brother *David*, and *Sir Malcolm Fleeming of Cumbernald*, his Friend, Anno 1441.

To *William* last mentioned, succeeded *James Lord Abercorn*, his Uncle, for Distinction called *The gross Earl*, of whom I find nothing remarkable, save that he was Warden of the Marches toward *England*, in the Reign of King *James II.* He married *Beatrix Sinclair*, Daughter to the Earl of *Orkney*, who bore him six Sons, viz. *William*, who succeeded him. *James Douglass*, Knight, who took to Wife *Mary*, one of the two Daughters and Coheirs of *James Dunbar Earl of Murray*, in Right of whom he came to possess that Honour. *Sir Hugh Douglass* 4th Son, was Earl of *Ormond*. *John Lord Balveny*, and *Henry* the youngest; also four Daughters,

1. *Margaret*, married to *James Earl of Morton*, and had Issue.

2. *Beatrix* to the Lord *Aubignie*.

3. *Janet*, to *Robert Lord Fleeming*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Wigton*.

4. *Elisabeth*,

(a) Simson. (b) Simson. (c) Ibidem.



4. *Elisabeth*, to *Wallace* of *Craigie* in *Vicecomitatu de Aire* (a).

This Earl died the 24th of *March* 1443, and was interr'd at *Douglafs-Church*: Upon his Tomb ye may read this Epitaph,

*Hic jacet magnus & potens Princeps Jacobus Comes de Douglafs, Dominus Annandæ & Gallovidiæ, Liddaliæ, & Jedburgh-forestiæ, & Dominus de Balvenia magnus Wardanus Regni Scotiæ versus Angliam, &c. qui obiit vicefimo quarto die mensis Martii, Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo tertio.*

*William*, Son and Heir of the former Earl, being unwilling that so great an Inheritance as the Earldom of *Douglafs* was, should be divided, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *William*, and Sister and Heir to *William* Earl of *Douglafs* his Cousin, *A Marriage* (says one) made him as much hated by his Friends, as feared by his Enemies. This Earl prosecuted Revenge on Chancellor *Crichton*, as the Author of his Cousins Death with more Violence than Success, his Affectation of a mighty Pomp and Splendor, procur'd him Envy: His Contempt of the Courtiers begot Hatred, and incurr'd him their Displeasure. They improv'd his Failings, magnified his Designs, and plotted his Ruine; His Power and haughty Conduct rendred him suspected to his Sovereign *K. James II*, whose Hand and Dagger put a period to his Life in *Stirling Castle*, the 13th of *February* 1452.

*James* succeeded to *William* his Brother in the Earldom, he took up Arms against his Prince; and coming to a Battle, he was intirely routed by the Earl of *Angus*, the King's Lieutenant, Anno 1455. Retireing then to the Court of *England*, he was intertain'd by King *Edward*, who made him one of the Knights of the most noble Order of the *Garter*; but invading the Kingdom again with

with the Duke of *Albany*, assisted from *England*, Anno 1483, he was taken Prisoner, and confined in the Abby of *Lindores*, where he took upon him religious Orders, and continued in Devotion till his Life's End, which happned to fall out on 15th of *April* 1488: He was inter'd before the high Altar, under a Marble Stone, to which was affixed a Tablet of Brass (b) containing this Inscription,

*Hic Requiescunt*

*Ossa Jacobi quondam Comitiss de Douglafs, incliti hujus Monasterii Monachi, qui post varia vite discrimina obiit in summa pace quinta die Aprilis, Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo octavo.*

This Earl is thus Characteriz'd by a good Historian (c), who says, He was a Nobleman of a Majestick Presence, Valiant, Learn'd, and Wise, but of a resolute and precise Temper, yet somewhat over distrustful of his own Power, and other Performances, and if he had been either a more resolute Adventurer, or a more complying and submissive Subject, he might have made Peace on his own Terms. I shall conclude with Mr. *Hume's* Epitaph on him, as Follows,

*Quid rides rasumque caput, celleque recessum?  
Quod que cucullatis Fratribus anumeror?  
Si fortuna volvente vices fiet modo Princeps,  
Plebeius: Monachus sæpe Monarcha fuit.*

*English'd,*

Why do you laugh to see my shaven Crown?  
My Cell, my Cloister, and my Hooded-Gown?  
This is the Power of that Sovereign Queen,  
By whom Monks, Monarchs, Monarchs  
Monks have been.

The principal Branch of the Illustrious Family of *Douglafs*, thus expiring, I shall at present confine my Memoirs to the House of *Angus*, the next great Family of the Name, who, tho inferior to that of the old Earls of

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*Douglafs*

(a) Simson. (b) Sir James Balfour's Peerage of Scotland M. S. penes me. (c) Mr. Simson.

yet exceeded most others for Royalties, Greatness, number of Vassals, and Military Glory. They had many Privileges inherent in their Family, as, that the Earls of *Angus* should have the first Place and Vote in Parliament or Council, that he should carry the Crown in Riding of Parliaments, to be the King's hereditary Lieutenant, and to have the leading of the Van of the Army in the Day of Battle; all which were confirmed by King *James VI.* to *William Earl of Angus* Anno 1591.

*George Douglass*, first Earl of *Angus*, was only Son of *William* first Earl of *Douglass*, by *Margaret* his 3<sup>d</sup> Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Thomas Steuart* Earl of *Angus*: He was invested in this Honour upon his Mother's Resignation by a Charter, of which this is a part,

*Robertus Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, &c. sciatis nos dedisse & hac Charta confirmasse Georgio Douglas totam & integrum Comitatum Angusie, cum Dominio de Abernethy jacent. in Vicecomitatu de Perth & Berwick, & heredibus masculis corporis dicti Georgii; quibus deficientibus Alexandro Hamilton militi & Elisabethæ Steuart sponsæ suæ sorori dictæ Comitissæ Angusie, &c. Test. Waltero Episcopo sanctæ Andree, Joanne Episcopo Dunkelden. Cancellario, Joanne Comite de Carrick Senescallo Scotiæ primogenito nostro, Roberto Comite de Fife & Montieith Custode Scotiæ, filio nostro. Apud Edinburg decimo die Aprilis, Anno Regni nostri decimo nono, Anno Dom. 1389.*

This *George*, in the 1397, married the Lady *Mary Steuart*, Daughter to King *Robert III* (a), by whom he had *William* his Successor, *Sir George Douglass* Knight, and a Daughter *Elisabeth*, married to *Sir William*

*Hay of Lockhart* (b), Ancestor to the present Marquess of *Tweeddale*. All that I have found in History of this Earl, is, that he accompanied the Earl of *Douglass* to the Battle of *Homildon*, where he was taken Prisoner, and there falling Sick, he dyed Anno 1402, his Lady re-marrying with *Sir James Kennedy* Knight, after that she became the Wife of *Sir William Graham* of *Kincardin*, whom surviving, also she was a fourth time married to *Sir William Edmiston* of *Duntreath* (c).

*William*, second Earl of *Angus*, in the 1423, was sent to *England* one of the Hostages for the Ransom of King *James I.* his Uncle (d), at the Solemnity of whose Coronation he had the Honour of Knighthood conferr'd on him, an Honour much more valued in ancient Times than we have since found it to be: And in the Year 1424, he was one of the Peers that sat upon the Trial of *Murdock* Duke of *Albany* (e), and the 29th of the said Reign he was appointed Warden of the middle Marches toward *England*, and the next Year after, had a special Grant of all the Mannors, Castles, and Lands descended to him from his Ancestors, in as ample manner as they held the same.

In 1436, the *English* making several Incursions upon the Borders, under the command of the valiant *Percy*, he was sent against them, where he destroyed several Towns upon the Marches, and routed them at *Piperdeen*. He departing this Life the following Year 1437 (f), left Issue by *Elisabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir William Hay of Locherret* (g), my Lord *Tweeddale's* Ancestor, *James* who succeeded in the Honour.

Which *James*, in the second of  
James

(a) The original Contract extant in the Writes of the Family of *Douglass*. (b) Charta penes Marchionem de *Tweddale* ad Annum 1409. (c) Charta Jacobi II. Willielmo Edmiston de *Colodin* militi & *Mariæ* Comitissæ *Angusie* sponsæ suæ amitæ nostræ de terris de *Duntreath*, Anno 1452, penes Dominum *Duntreath*. (d) *Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ*. (e) History of the Royal Family put forth in 1710. (f) *Simson*. (g) Dispensation by *William Bishop* of *Glasgow* for *William Douglass* Earl of *Angus* to marry *Margaret* Daughter of *Sir William Hay of Locherret*, in the 1425, in the Writes of the Family of *Yester*.



James II. was one of the Conservators of the Peace with *England* (a), a Truce being then concluded betwixt the two Realms. He married the Lady *Jean Steuart*, Daughter to King *James I.*, but dying without Issue, he was succeeded both in his Honour and Estate by

Sir *George Douglass* his Uncle (b), a Man of great Parts, and much esteem'd for Wisdom, Loyalty, and Valour. The first notice of him, is in the 1449, that he was one of the Commissioners on the part of *Scotland*, who met with several *English* Lords at *Berwick*, and there concluded a League of stricter Amity, as they termed it, betwixt both Nations; and soon after he was constituted Warden of the East and Middle Marches (c). In 1457, the 20th of *James II.*, he was sent against the Earl of *Douglass*, then in Rebellion, which he successfully quell'd; in Consideration of which special Service so perform'd by him, he had a Grant of the Lordship and Barony of *Douglass*. Finally he Indents with *Henry VI.* of *England*, then dispossessed of the Crown by *Edward Duke of York*, that for the Earl's Assistance towards his Restauration, he obliges himself *in verbo Principis*, that he shall erect to his Lordship and his Heirs, as much Land betwixt *Humber* and *Trent* as shall amount to two thousand Merks *Sterling* a Year; and at the same time by a bold Interprise, he reliev'd Monsieur *Brisack* and the *French* Troops under his Command, then besieged in the Castle of *Alnwick*, in the fight of the *English* Army, and brought them safe into *Scotland*, but after all his great and loyal Services, he gave way to Fate, well advanced in Age, 14th November 1462, and was buried with his Ancestors at

*Abernethy*. His Wife was *Elisabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Andrew Sibbald* of *Balgony* in *Vicecomitatu de Fife*, by whom he had *Archibald* the next Earl, *George Douglass* of *Bonjedward* (d), and three Daughters,

*Jean*, married to *William Lord Graham* (e).

*Elisabeth*, to Sir *Robert Graham* of *Fintrie*, and had Issue.

*Margaret*, to Sir *Duncan Campbel* of *Glenurchie*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Breadalbin*.

*Archibald* his Son and Heir succeeding, commonly designed *The great Earl*, he made a considerable Figure in the Reigns of *James III.* and *IV.* In 1488, he was one of the associating Lords who at *Lawder-bridge*, in presence of the King seized on *Thomas Homil* and *Robert Cochran* the mean Favorites of that Prince, and caused Execute them as the Authors of the Mismanagement of the publick Affairs, tho I don't find he was in the Prince's Army at *Bannockburn*, where the unfortunate King lost his Life. In the 24th of *James IV.*, Anno 1492, he was made Warden of the Marches, also one of the King's Privy Council, and the next Year constituted Lord high Chancellor of *Scotland*, then void by the Decease of *Colin Earl of Argyle*, from which he was removed in 1498, *George Earl of Huntly* being put in his stead.

His first Wife was *Elisabeth*, Daughter of *Robert Lord Boyd*, Lord high Chamberlain of *Scotland*, by whom he had three Sons,

1. *George*, Master of *Angus*.  
2. Sir *William Douglass* of *Braidwood*, who was killed at *Flowdon*, of whom and his Descendants more will be said afterwards.

3. *Gavin Douglass* third Son, devoting himself to the Service of the  
C c Church,

(g) Mr. Rymer's *Foedera Angliæ*. (b) Mr. Hume. (c) Ibidem. (d) Simson's Notes on the Family of *Douglass*. (e) *Charta Willielmi Domini Graham, & Jeanæ Douglass sponsæ suæ Georgio Graham corum filio de terris de Calendar*.

Church, was put into Orders about 1493: His first Preferment was to the Rectory of *Heriot*, and then to the Provostry of *St. Giles, Edinburgh*, in which Station he continued till the 1515, he was promoted to the Episcopal See of *Dunkeld*, then void by the Death of Bishop *Brown*, where he exercised his Episcopal Function till Death took him away, Anno 1522(a).

His second Wife was *Catherine*, Daughter of Sir *William Stirling* of *Keir*, in *Viceminitatu de Perth* (b), who bore him a Son *Archibald Douglass* of *Kilspindy* (c), and three Daughters. 1st. *Marjory*, married to *Cuthbert* Earl of *Glencairn*. 2d. *Elisabeth* to *Robert* Lord *Lyle*, Justice-General of *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *James IV*. 3d. *Janet*, to *Robert* Lord *Herris*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Nithsdale*.

But its requisite here to observe, That *George* Master of *Angus*, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *John*, first Lord *Drummond*: His Children by her were three Sons,

1. *Archibald*, who succeeded his Grand-father.

2. Sir *George Douglass*, who by *Elisabeth* his Wife, Daughter and sole Heir of *David Douglass* of *Pittendrich* (d) had Issue *David*, afterward Earl of *Angus*, *James* Earl of *Morton*, Regent of *Scotland*, in the Minority of King *James VI*. *Elisabeth*, married to Sir *John Carmichael* of that Ilk, and *Mary* to Sir *George Auchinleck* of *Balmanno* (e), in *Viceminitatu de Perth*.

3. *William*, Prior of *Coldingham*, afterward promoted to be Abbot of *Holy-rood-house*, Anno 1522, upon the Promotion of *George Crichton* to the Episcopal See of *Dunkeld*.

Also six Daughters, *Elisabeth* married to *John* Lord *Tester*, Progenitor to the Marquess of *Tweeddale*. *Janet* to *John* Lord *Glamis*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Strathmore*. *Janet*, to Sir *James Douglass* of *Drumlanrig*, An-

cestor to the Duke of *Queensberry*. *Alison*, married first to *Robert Blackader* of that Ilk, in *Viceminitatu de Berwick*, and secondly to Sir *David Hume* of *Wedderburn*, in *dicto Viceminitatu*. *Margaret*, to *Robert Crawford* of *Achinnams*, in *Viceminitatu de Renfrew*. This *George* behaving himself very gallantly at *Flowdonfield*, there lost his Life, with two hundred Gentlemen of his Name and Family, 9th September 1513; which Disaster so affected his aged Father, that he retired from the World to prepare himself for Death, which he was sensible was approaching, and it happened in the Beginning of the next Year 1514.

To *Archibald* the great Earl of *Angus* succeeded *Archibald* his Grandson, a Person of great Accomplishments, either for Peace or War. This noble Person in his Youth travelled into *France* and other Foreign Parts, where he received great Honours from the Princes themselves of these respective Countrys, particularly from *Henry II*. of *France*, who made him a Knight of the most noble Order of *St. Michael*. About the Time of his Return, Anno 1515, *Scotland* was then afflicted with the Death of King *James IV*. who left his Son very Young, and the Regency to the Queen Mother, who for her better Support married this Earl.

Upon the Resignation of the Government by the Duke of *Albany*, he together with the Earls of *Aran*, *Lennox*, and *Argyle*, by a special Act were made Counsellours to the young King *James V*. Anno 1521, and the Year after constituted Lord high Chancellour of *Scotland*; he held the Office till the Year 1528, at which time, upon a Disgust taken against him by the King, he was removed and out-law'd, whereupon he retir'd into *England*, where he was nobly entertain'd by *Henry VIII*. and

(a) Vita Episcoporum Dunkelden. M.S. penes me. (b) Remarks upon the Family of Angus, by Mr. David Simson. (c) Ibidem. (d) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi quinti ad Annum 1535. (e) Manuscript History of the House of Angus, in the Custody of Sir Robert Douglass of Glenbervy, Baronet.



and taken into the Number of his Privy Council, where he sojourn'd fifteen Years, till the Death of King *James V.* Anno 1542. Then returning home, he was Parliamentarily restor'd to his Estate and Titles of Honour, and at the fatal Battle of *Pinkiefield* he commanded the Van-guard of the Army against the *English*, where he behaved very worthily, and living peaceably the remainder of his Days, he departed this Life at his Castle of *Tantallon*, in the 1557, aged 64, and was interr'd at *Abernethy*.

This gallant Earl married thrice, his first Wife being *Margaret Hepburn* Daughter of *Patrick* Earl of *Bothwell*, by her he had no Children. Next, he had the Honour to marry *Margaret* of *England*, Widow of *James IV.* of *Scotland*, eldest Daughter of *Henry VII.* and Sister to *Henry VIII.* Kings of *England*, who bore him one Daughter, the Lady *Margaret Douglass*, married to *Matthew* third Earl of *Lennox*, Mother by him of *Henry* Duke of *Albany*, Lord *Darnly*, &c. Father of *James VI.* first Monarch of *Great Britain*. His third Wife was *Margaret* Daughter of *John* Lord *Maxwell*, by whom he had a Son *James*, who dyed in his Childhood. To *Archibald* Earl of *Angus* succeeded,

*Sir David Douglass* of *Pittendrich*, his Nephew, who did not live long to enjoy the Honour: He departing this Life in 1558, leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir John Hamilton* of *Clidesdale*, Brother to *James* Duke of *Chatlerault*, Widow of *Sir John Johnston* of that Ilk, a Son *Archibald*, who succeeded into the Honour; also two Daughters,

*Margaret*, married to *Sir Walter* Scot of *Buclugh*, and after his Death to *Francis Stenart* Earl of *Bothwell*.

*Elisabeth*, to *John* Lord *Maxwell*, afterward Earl of *Morton*.

Which *Archibald*, for his vertuous Endowments, was Sirnamed *The good Earl*. He married first *Margaret Erskine*

Daughter of *John* Earl of *Mar*. Next, *Margaret* Daughter to the Earl of *Roths*, but by neither of these had he any Issue. 3dly *Jean*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Glamis*, who bore him a Daughter *Elisabeth*, who dyed a Maid.

The first time I find this Earl in publick Business, is in 1573, he was constituted Sheriff of *Berwick*, and one of the Wardens on the Borders, which he exerce'd with an universal Reputation for five or six Years, Justice never being better administred.

Upon the fall of his Uncle the Earl of *Morton*, the King grew jealous of him, whereupon he retir'd to *England*, where he was bountifully entertained by Queen *Elisabeth*, and there he had Opportunity to contract a Friendship with the famous *Sir Philip Sidney*, very much to their mutual Satisfaction: But after some Years, upon better Information, his Majesty not only restored him to his former Favour and Familiarity; but appointed him Lieutenant on the Borders, which he defended with great Reputation for several Years; but at last being seiz'd with a Sickness, which was thought to be Sorcery, he languished under his Distemper till about the end of *July* 1588, at which time he gave way to Fate, with the Character of being a good Man in all respects, well versed in Learning, and tho' endowed with many excellent Qualities, his Piety was allowed to be the reigning Vertue in him. He was interr'd at the Collegiate Church of *Abernethy*; upon him I find this Epitaph,

Morte jacet seiva Angustus, spes illa bonorum,  
Terror malorum maximus:  
Cui, laude & luctu meritis, pia turba parentat;  
Patrem, Parentem ingeminans.  
Par studium impietas simulat: quem carpere livor  
Vivum solebat, mortuum  
Aut veris sequitur lacrymis, aut gaudia fictis  
Celat pudenda; & laudibus  
Saltem non fictis os pene invita resolvit,  
Seque arguit mendacii.  
O laus! O veri vis! O victoria! honosque  
Cunctis triumphis clarior!

C c 2

Englified

## Englished,

*Angus* by cruel Death lies here,  
 The good Mans hope, the wickeds Fear,  
 The Praise and Sorrow of the most  
 Religious, who, as having lost  
 A Father, mourn, most Men are known  
 To find a Woe if they have none.  
 Envy, accustomed to wrong  
 His guiltless Life, imployes her Tongue  
 Now a loud Trumpet of his Fame,  
 And weeps, if not for Grief, for Shame,  
 Enforc'd to give her self the Lie,  
 O Power of Truth! O Victory!  
 By which more Honour is obtain'd,  
 Than is in greatest Triumphs gain'd.

The Male Line of *George* Master of *Angus* terminating in this Earl, the Honour and Estate, by reason of the entail upon the Heirs Male, devolved on Sir *William Douglass* of *Glenbervy*.

*Glenbervy* is a Barony in the Shire of *Kincardin*, which was the Possession of the *Melvil's*: As far back as the Time of *Alexander II.* *Philip de Melvil* Knight, executed the Office of Sheriff of *Aberdeen*, in the beginning of that Reign (a). In his Line the Barony continued till the 8th of *James III.* Anno 1468 (b), and then determined in *Elisabeth*, Daughter, and at length sole Heir of *Alexander Melvil* of *Glenbervy*, married to Sir *John Achinleck* of that Ilk, an ancient Family in *Air-Shire* (c), by whom he had *James* his Son and Heir, who marrying *Giles* Daughter of Sir *John Ross* of *Halkhead*, Knight (d), left a Daughter *Elisabeth* his sole Heir, whose Ward and Marriage falling to the King, *James IV.* he assigned it to Sir *William Douglass* of *Braidwood*, Knight, Son to *Archibald* Earl of *Angus* (e), Anno 1492: Whereupon there happened a Contest betwixt the said *Elisabeth* and *James Achinleck* of that Ilk, her Cousin German, about the Right of Succession: The Matter at length, after long Dispute, was referred by both Parties to cer-

tain Noblemen, who determined the Barony of *Glenbervy* to the said *Elisabeth*, and Sir *William Douglass* her Husband, whereupon he took the Coat of *Achinleck*, viz. A Cross imbattled, Sable, into his Atchievment. He was killed at the fatal Battle of *Flowdon*, Anno 1513, leaving Issue by the said *Elisabeth* his Wife, *Archibald* his Son and Heir, on whom King *James V.* conferred the Honour of Knighthood. His first Wife was *Agnes*, Daughter of *William* Earl *Marishall*, by whom he had *William* his Son and Heir: Also by his second Marriage with *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Alexander Irvine* of *Drum*, he had two Sons,

1. *James*, a Clergyman, Parson of the Paroch Church of *Glenbervy*, Grandfather by *Robert Douglass* of *Kilmouth*, his eldest Son, of the right reverend Dr. *Robert Douglass* Bishop of *Dumblain*, he was born Anno 1626, and had his Grammar Education in the Country, from whence being sent to the University of *Aberdeen*, he proceeded to the Degree of Master of Arts, continuing to pursue his Theological Studies with great Assiduity, he commenced Preacher about the Year 1650, but what was his first ministerial Charge before he was Parson of *Renfrew* in the *West*, does not occur to me. From thence, after some Years stay, he was removed to the Provostry of *Bothwell*, and not long after that, to the Deanry of *Glasgow*, & Parsonage of *Hamilton*, where he continued to exercise his Ministerial Function, till Dr. *Robert Lawry*, who had presided over the Episcopal See of *Brèchin*, from the Year 1671, to the 1682, departing this Life, Mr. *Douglass* was consecrated in his Room, and on the 29th of June 1684 translated to the See of *Dumblain*, where he continued in the exercise of his Episcopal Function till the 1689, he was deprived of

(a) Chartulary of Arbroth. (b) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi III. ad Annum 1468. (c) Charta in Rotulis dicti Regis. (d) Charta penes Ducem de Douglass. (e) Ibidem.



of his Bishoprick; since which time, he has made Conscience to live peaceably under King *William's* Government, and that of her present Majesty, and is now arrived to the uncommon age of 87, exercising himself daily in Works of Devotion and Piety, patiently waiting till the great Change come of translating him from this World, to the State of endless Felicity in the other.

2. *John Douglass*, second Son.

To Sir *Archibald Douglass* of *Glenbervy*, succeeded Sir *William* his Son and Heir, to whom the Honour of Earl of *Angus* devolved Anno 1588.

This Earl, while a private Gentleman, accompanied Queen *Mary* in her Northern Expedition, Anno 1562, and was active in the Fight at *Corrichie*, where *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly* was slain. Upon the turn of the Reformation, in the memorable Year 1560, when both the Doctrine of the Church, and Authority of the Bishop, of *Rome* was parliamentarily abolished; he did eminently signalize himself by his firm Adherence to, and zealous Profession of the Protestant Religion, of which he was a very great Promoter, and of Consequence was a mighty Supporter of King *James VI's* Authority during the Administration of the Regents *Murray*, *Lennox*, *Mar*, and *Morton*; which in that Prince's Minority, very much to his Detriment, he maintained, assisting both with his Money and Counsel; but having no Opportunity of signalizing himself by Arms, we hear no more of moment concerning him, till the time of his Death, which happened 14 April 1591, leaving a numerous Family by *Giles* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Robert Graham* of *Morphie*, in *Vicecomitatu de Kincardin*;

1. *William* his Successor in the Honour.

2. Sir *Robert*, who got his Father's paternal Estate of *Glenbervy*, and was created Baronet, by King *Charles I.*

the 30th of May 1625, being the sixth in Number of Precedency in that Honour. His Wife was *Elisabeth*, Daughter of Sir *George Auchinleck* of *Balmanno*, by whom he had Sir *William* his Successor, and Dr. *George Douglass* Rector of *Stepney*, Grandfather to Sir *Robert Douglass* now of *Glenbervy*, Baronet.

3d Son *Gavin Douglass* of *Bridgeford*.

4th. *John Douglass* of *Barras*.

*Margaret*, eldest Daughter, married to *John Forbes* of *Monimusk*, in *Vicecomitatu de Aberdeen*. *Elisabeth* the second, to Sir *Alexander Gordon* of *Cluny*. *Jean* the third, to *James Wisbart* of *Pittarow*, in *Vicecomitatu de Kincardin*. *Sarah* fourth and youngest, to Sir *Alexander Strachan* of *Thorntoun* Baronet, and after his Death to Sir *George Auchinleck* of *Balmanno*.

*William* his eldest Son, succeeded in the Honour, was a Nobleman well versed in the Antiquities and History of his Country, especially in that Part relating to Genealogies; and from the *Scots* History, and the Documents of his Family, he wrote a Chronicle of the *Douglasses*, a much more elaborate Work than that put out in the Year 1644, Dedicated to the Marquis of *Douglass*. This Earl, in the latter part of his Life, made Defection to the *Romish* Faith, which put him so much under the King's Displeasure, that with leave he retired into *France*, where he spun out his Time in the Devotions of that Church till his Death, in the Year 1616. His wife was *Elisabeth*, Daughter of *Lawrence* Lord *Oliphant*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *George* Earl of *Errol*, by whom he had three Sons, and two Daughters, *William* Lord *Angus* his Successor, Sir *James Douglass* afterward Lord *Mordingtoun*, Sir *Francis Douglass* of *Sandilands*, Knight.

*Mary*, second Wife of *Alexander*  
D d Earl

Earl of *Linlithgow*, *Margaret*, to Sir *Alexander Campbel* of *Calder*, in *Vice-camitatu Moraviæ*, and had Issue.

To this Earl succeeded *William* his Son, who as he was Master of a most plentiful Fortune, so he kept up the old *Scots* Hospitality and Grandeur at his Castle of *Douglafs*, where he usually resided, having perhaps a more numerous Family and Attendance than any Nobleman in the Kingdom. King *Charles I.* constituted him chief Commander or Lieutenant on the Borders (a), and created him Marquis of *Douglafs* on the 17th of June 1633, the Day immediately preceeding his Majesty's Coronation. Upon the commencing of the Civil War, in that Reign, I do not find this noble Lord engaged much on either side, but kept himself out of the Broils of these times, as much as any of his Quality in the Kingdom, till the 1645, perceiving the hard Usage of the King, and the Miseries that threatned his native Country, he took up Arms in Defence of both, and joining his Forces with these under the Command of the Great Marquis of *Montrose*, his Majesty's Caprain General in *Scotland*, He accompanied him to the Battle of *Philiphaugh*, where he behaved himself with great Valour and admirable Courage. Upon the loss of the Day, he had the Misfortune to be taken Prisoner; and notwithstanding all the Disadvantages and Dangers he lay under from the usurping Powers of these Times, continued steady in his Loyalty to his Prince King *Charles II.* tho in Exile, to the frequent hazard of his Life, and Detriment of his Fortune, *Oliver Cromwell* imposing a considerable Fine upon him in the 1654.

His first Marriage was with *Margaret* Daughter of *Claude Hamilton* Lord *Paisly*, Sister to *James* first Earl of

*Abercorn*, by whom he had two Sons and four Daughters.

1. *Archibald*, Lord *Angus*, who upon the breaking out of the Civil War, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* was on the Parliament's side for some time, but afterward disliking the Service; and finding Things carried on to Extremities, he left them, and appeared very forward to testify his Loyalty to King *Charles II.* at whose Coronation, which was solemniz'd the first of January 1651, his Lordship was constituted Lord high Chamberlain for the Day. He married first *Anne*, Daughter of *Esmae Steuart* Duke of *Lennox*, by whom he had *James* who succeeded his Grandfather. 2dly *Jean*, Daughter of *David* Earl of *Weems*, by whom he had *Archibald* Earl of *Forfar*, and *Margaret* fourth Wife of *Alexander* Viscount of *Kingstoun*. This Lord dyed in the prime of his Age, Anno 1655, his Wife surviving him, re-married with *George* Earl of *Sutherland*.

2d. *James* the 2d Son, whose Genius leading him to the Wars, he went over to *France*, where he signaliz'd himself in the Service of *Lewis XIV.* on every Occasion that offered, and more particularly at the Siege of *Doway*, where he was killed, his Death preventing his being honoured with a Marshal's Batton. Besides these Sons, he had also three Daughters,

*Jean*, married to *William* Lord *Alexander*, Son and Heir of *William* first Earl of *Stirling*.

*Margaret*, to Sir *John Hamilton*, who was created Lord *Bargany* by King *Charles I.*

*Grisel* the third, to Sir *William Carmichael*.

His Lordships second Wife was *Mary* Daughter of *George* Marquis of *Huntly*, by *Henrietta* his Wife, Daughter

(a) Mr. Simson.



ter of *Esmae* Duke of *Lennox*, by whom he had *William*, created Earl of *Selkirk*, Anno 1646, and afterward Duke of *Hamilton* 1661. The second, *George* Earl of *Dunbarton*; Colonel *James Douglass*, third Son, dyed unmarried; likewise four Daughters,

1. *Henrietta*, married to *James* Earl of *Annandale*.

2. *Catherine*, to Sir *William Ruthven* of *Douglass*, in *Viccomitatu de Berwick*.

3. *Isabel*, to *William* the first Duke of *Queensberry*.

4. *Jean*, to *James* 4th Earl of *Perth*, Lord high Chancellour of *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* and King *James VII.*

5. *Lucy*, to *Robert* Earl of *Nithsdale*, and all had Issue.

My Lord Marquis surviving all our intestine Commotions, which were not a few, the detail of which, I need not at this time enter into, he at last gave way to Fate in a good advanced Age, in the Spring of the Year, 1660 (a).

*James* succeeded his Grandfather in the Honour, he was sworn one of the Privy Council to King *Charles II.* about 1670, and so continued to two succeeding Kings, for the space of 30 Years, even to his Death. He married first *Barbara*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Mar*, by whom he had a Son, *James* Lord *Angus*, a very brave Youth, who engaging early in the Wars, signaliz'd his Courage upon every Occasion that offered it self especially at the Battle of *Stenkirk*, where he was unfortunately slain, 3d. of *August* 1692, in his 21 Year, generally lamented, being a Nobleman of great Hopes and Expectation, and would have been an Honour and Ornament to his Country, had not an untimely Death too soon depriv'd his illustrious Family of the great Advantages it might have reaped by his

Enjoyment of a longer Life. His Lordship married to his second Wife, *Mary*, Daughter of *Robert* Marquis of *Lothian*, by whom he had *Archibald* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Lady Jean*. He departed this mortal Life in a most Christian manner, and with an entire Resignation to the Will of the Creator, on the 25th of *February* 1700, at the Age of fifty four, and was interr'd at *Douglass* without any Funeral Solemnity.

*Archibald* the present Duke, a young Nobleman of great Hopes, succeeded his Father at six Years old, and Her Majesty *Queen Anne* was pleas'd in the ninth Year of his Age, to augment his Lordships Honours, by creating him Duke of *Douglass*, on the 18th of *April* 1703: The Reasons for bestowing the Honour upon him, is thus set forth in the Preamble to his Patent.

*Quod nos in Regio nostro animo revolvētes fidelissimum & dilectissimum nostrum Consanguineum Archibaldum Marchionem de Douglass, ex familia nobili & illustri ortum esse, & a progenitoribus qui maximæ fiduciæ munia illis concredita immaculata virtute & singulari fide obierunt. quique ob res ab illis clarissime gestis, Regium diadema tuendo & sustentando summis honoris & dignitatis titulis per nostros Regios predecessores exornati fuerunt: Nos quoque hujus maxime memores & cupidæ per ulteriorem honoris additionem dictum Archibaldum Marchionem de Douglass ejusque heredibus masculis ipsius corporis, sibi animum addere, ut nobiles suos predecessores imitetur; Noveritis igitur nos fecisse, constituisse, creasse & inaugurasse Archibaldum Marchionem de Douglass Ducem de Douglass, Marchionem de Angus & Abernethy, Vicecomitem de Jedburgh Forrest Dominum Douglass de Lonckle, Prestoun, & Robertoun.*

(a) Mr. Simson's Essay on the Family of Douglass, penes me.

## A R M S.

Four Coats quarterly, 1<sup>st</sup> Azure, a Lyon Rampant crown'd with an imperial Crown Or: 2<sup>d</sup> Or, a Lyon rampant Gules, surmounted of a Ribban, Sable: 3<sup>d</sup> Or, a Fesse Cheque, Azure and Argent, surmounted of a Bend, Sable, charged with five Buckles, Or: 4<sup>th</sup> Argent, three Pyles, Gules; over all in a Shield of Pretence, Argent, a Heart, Gules, ensign'd with an imperial Crown, Or, on a Chief, Azure, three Mollets of the first, supported on the Dexter, with a Savage, wreathed about the Loins with Lawrel, and on the Sinister by a Stag Proper: Crest, a Salamander vomiting Fire: Motto, Jamais Arriere, all within a Compartment of Stakes impal'd.

## M A X W E L,

## Earl of Dirleton.

THE first and last Earl of this Place, was Sir James Maxwell of Innerweel, Knight, Son of John Maxwell of Kirkhouse (a Branch of the Family of Maxwell) by Jean his Wife, Daughter of Sir Charles Murray of Cockpool. Which Sir James was first introduc'd to Court by the means of his Uncle John Earl of Anandale, the great Favorite of James VI. where he soon obtain'd so much of his Majesty's Favour, as to be made a Knight, and one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber. King Charles not only continued him in his Service, but further to reward his long and constant Fidelity in that Imployment, created him into the Dignity and Titles of Earl of Dirle-

ton, and Lord Elbotle, in the Year 1646. He married *Elisabeth de Bousoyn*, a Foreigner, by whom he had two Daughters,

*Elisabeth*, married to William second Duke of Hamilton.

*Jean*, to Charles Lord Cranburn, eldest Son of William Earl of Salisbury in England, and had Issue.

## A R M S.

Argent, Saltyre, Sable.

## S U T H E R L A N D,

## Lord Duffus.

THE Murray's were the first Proprietors of the Barony of Duffus, in the County of Murray, and that as early as the time of King William the Lyon, *Hugh de Moravia*, being Brother to *William de Moravia*, who first assum'd the Sirname of Murray: He's Witness in several Grants made to the Episcopal See of Murray, by his Brother, therein designed *filius Willielmi filii Friskini* (a).

This *Hugh* left Issue *Walter de Moravia*, who cedes his Right of the Wood of *Spiny* to *Archibald* Bishop of Murray (b), in pure and perpetual Alms, Anno Dom. 1226. He was succeeded by *Frsikinus de Moravia* his Son, who designs himself *Dominus de Duffus*, in a solemn Contract betwixt him and the Bishop of Murray, relative to several Lands that had been in Dispute between Sir *Walter* his Father, and the former Bishop of that See, dated on St. *Cuthberts* Day 1248. By *Jean* his Wife, he left Issue two Daughters his Coheirs (c), *Mary* married to Sir *Reginald le Chien*, Knight, and *Christian*

(a) Chartulary of Murray in the Lawyers Library, M. S. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem.



*Christian* to *William de Federeth*, who divided the Inheritance.

The Lands of *Duffus* falling to the Share of the eldest Sister, *Sir Reginald de Chein*, and *Mary* his Wife foresaid, they gave a Donation to the Cathedral of *Elgin*, 1<sup>st</sup> May 1269, for the good of their Souls. After some Descents this Barony was transferred by the Marriage of *Mary* Daughter and Heir of *Rynald Chine*, Knight, to *Nicol* a younger Son of *Kenneth* Earl of *Sutherland*, who was slain at the Battle of *Halydonhill*, Anno 1333 (a), he obtained by his Brother's Grant on the 30th of September 1360, the fourty pound Land of *Therboll*, to be holden of the said Earl, which King *David* II, confirmed by his Charter under the Great Seal, in the 1364 (b), and by reason of this Marriage, the *Sutherlands* of *Duffus* added to their paternal Coat, the three Cross Crosets, the Arms of *Chine*, which is still in their Atchivement. This *Nicol* was succeeded by *Henry Sutherland* of *Duffus*, his Son and Heir (c), as he was by *Alexander*, who obtain'd a Charter of the Lands of *Therboll* from *John* then Earl of *Sutherland*, his Superior, dated the 12th of July 1444. He added much to the Wealth of his Family by the Marriage of the Heir Female of *Chisholme* of that Ilk, (d) and thereupon assumed into the Center of his Coat of Arms a Boars Head coupe. *Alexander Sutherland* of *Duffus*, Successor to the former, dying without Male Issue, in the Reign of *James* IV. (e) *Christian* his only Daughter and Heir, was married to *William Oliphant* of *Berrindale*: the Barony of *Duffus* after a long Dispute, came to *William Sutherland* of *Querrelwood* (f) as Heir Male. He departing this Life in 1529, left Issue by *Janet* his Wife, Daughter of *Alexander Innes* of that Ilk (g), *William* his

Successor, and *Alexander* a Clergyman, who was Dean of *Caithness* (h).

As to the Descendents of this *William*, seeing they did not stand in the rank of Peers, tho' a considerable Family, I shall not trace them, but come down to the Reign of King *Charles* II. in whose Time *Sir Alexander Sutherland* of *Duffus*, was one of the Barons, who by Reason of his special Merit was advanced to the Honour of Lord *Duffus*, 8th December 1650, some Days preceeding his Majesty's Coronation.

He married to his first Wife, *Jean* Daughter of *Colin* Lord *Kintail*, Widow of *William* Lord *Berrindale*. 2dly, . . . . . Daughter of *Sir Robert Innes* of that Ilk. And next, *Margaret* Daughter of *James* Earl of *Murray*, by whom he had *James* his Successor, and *Henrietta* a Daughter married to *George* Earl of *Linlithgow*.

*James* late Lord *Duffus*, married *Margaret* Daughter to *Kenneth* Earl of *Seaforth*, by whom he had *Kenneth* the present Lord, who succeeded his Father in the 1705. His Lordship having acquired great Knowledge in Maritime Affairs, was meritoriously advanced to the Command of *The Advice*, one of her Majesty's Ships of War, in which Character, in several Expeditions he has behaved with admirable Courage and Bravery. He married *Charlota Christina*, Daughter of *Erich de Sioblade* Governour and Admiral of *Gottenburgh* in *Sweden*, by whom he has a Son *Erick*, Master of *Duffus*.

The present Lord has two Brothers, *James Sutherland* Esq; who changed his Name for that of *Dunbar*, by reason of his marrying *Mary*, Daughter, and Heir of *Sir William Dunbar* of *Hemprigs*; he was created Baronet 10th of December 1706, and *William Sutherland* of *Roscommon*.

E e

OSBURN,

(a) *Sir Robert Gordon's* History of the Family of *Sutherland*. (b) Information for the Earl of *Sutherland* against the Earls of *Argyle*, *Crawford*, *Errol* and *Marshall*. (c) *Ibidem*. (d) *Sir George Mackenzie's* Baronage of *Scotland* MS. penes me. (e) *Charta* in *Rotulis Jacobii* IV. ad Annum 1507. (f) *Ibidem*. (g) *Chartulary* of *Murray*. (h) *Ibidem*. (i) *Ibidem*.

## O S B U R N,

## Viscount of Dumblain.

**A**MONG many others, whose great Deserts and special Services inclin'd his Majesty King Charles II. to confer sundry Titles of Honour upon them, was Sir Thomas Osburn, Son and Heir of Sir Edward Osburn Baronet, vice President of the Council to King Charles I. for the Northern Parts of England, and Lieutenant General of the Forces that were raised for the Service of that Prince, upon the first breaking out of the Rebellion in England, Anno 1642.

This Sir Thomas faithfully adhering to the royal Interest during the Usurpation, and Co-operating with many others his Majesty's loyal Subjects, in order to his Restauration, and afterwards constantly applying himself to his Service, with all Fidelity and Diligence, was sworn of his Privy Council, 3d of May 1672, and made Thesaurer of the Navy, as a further Testimony of his Majesty's Esteem. He was by Letters patent bearing date the 19th July 1673, created Viscount of Dumblain in this Realm; and in 1674, honoured with the Title of Viscount of Latimer and Earl of Danby in England, and soon after instal'd Knight of the Garter; afterward concurring in the Revolution, Ann 1688, he was upon the Prince of Orange Accession to the Crown of England, constituted President of the Council, and on the 9th of August 1689, created Marquis of Carmarthan, and afterward Duke of Leeds, 4th May 1694; he married *Bridget*, Daughter of *Montague* Earl of *Lindsay*, by whom he had

1. *Edward*, Lord *Latimer*, who dyed without Issue.

2d. *Peregrine*, who became Viscount *Dumblain*, upon his Father's

surrender of the Honour; also four Daughters,

*Anne*, married to *Robert Cock* of *Hoskham*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Esq; and since to *Horatio Valpole* Esq;

*Bridget*, to *Charles* Earl of *Plymouth*, to whom she had no Issue, since whose Decease she has married with *Philip Blifs*, Doctor of Divinity.

*Catherine*, to *James Herbert* Esq; *Martha*, to *Charles* Earl of *Bath*.

*Sophia*, first to *Donatus* Lord *O'Brien*, and again to *William* late Lord *Lempster*.

His Grace dyed full of Days and Honour, the 29th of July 1712, aged 81 Years, and was succeeded by

*Peregrine*, Lord Viscount of *Dumblain*, and now Duke of *Leeds*, his Son and Heir. This noble Lord, having experienced himself in Maritime Affairs, and commanding as an Admiral in several Expeditions at Sea, has on many Occasions distinguished his gallant Behaviour, especially at the Business of *Cameret*, where his Conduct and Bravery were very remarkable. He married *Bridget* Daughter and Heir of Sir *Thomas Hide* of *Worthmymys*, in the County of *Hartfort*, by whom he had *William* Marquis of *Carmarthan*, who dyed at *Utrecht*, returning from his Travels, 16th of August 1711, aged 21.

*Peregrine*, now Marquis of *Carmarthan*, who is married with *Elisabeth* Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Oxford*, Lord high Thesaurer of Great Britain; also two Daughters,

Lady *Bridget*,

Lady *Mary*.

## A R M S.

Quarterly Ermine and Azure, a Cross Or.



SETON,

Earl of Dumfermling.

THAT the Study and Practice of the Law, has raised many to great Wealth and Honour, is evident enough from sundry Examples of that kind; amongst which Sir *Alexander Seton*, the first of this Family is not the least; he was a Younger Son of *George Lord Seton*, by *Isobel* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Hamilton* of *Sorn*, Knight, Lord high Thesaurer of *Scotland*, in the Reign of *James V.* he was educated in *Italy*, where he studied the Laws, in which Profession he became so great a Proficient, that King *James VI.* upon his return home, constituted him one of the extraordinary Lords of the Session, 12th of *March 1585*, that he might thereby come to the knowledge of the Forms here used: After which, in *February 1587*, he was admitted one of the ordinary Senators of the College of Justice, and on the 3d of *August 1591*; his Majesty advanced him to the Dignity of a Lord of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Urquhart*; and that he might the better support the Honour he had conferred on him, that Prince took the first Opportunity to augment his Fortune, and in the 21st. of his Reign, upon the Dissolution of the Monastries, made a Grant to him and the Heirs of his Body, lawfully begotten, of the whole Lands and Tithes of the rich Priory of *Pluscarden* in *Murray*; his Lordship ascending still higher in Esteem, in Respect of his eminent Knowledge, was preferred to be President of the Session, in the Room of *William Baillie* of *Provan*, deceased 12th of *May 1593*; as also in 1595, to be one of the Commissioners of the Thesaury. Rising by these Gradations, in the 36 of the said King, Anno 1604, he was advanced

to that eminent Post of Lord high Chancellour of *Scotland*, and upon the 3d of *March* the Year after dignified with the Honour of Earl of *Dumfermling*, he was likewise appointed one of the Commissioners to treat of a nearer Union betwixt *Scotland* and *England*, which was not compleated at that time; after which continuing in the Chancellours Office with much Honour, for the full Term of 18 Years, He departed this Life 16th of *June 1622*, and was interr'd at the Paroch Church of *Dalgaty* in *Fife*, with great Funeral Solemnity.

His first Wife was *Lilias*, Daughter of *Patrick Lord Drummond*, by whom he had four Daughters,

1. *Anne*, married to *Thomas* second Earl of *Kelly*.

2. *Isabel*, to *John* first Earl of *Lauderdale*.

3. *Margaret*, to *Colin* Earl of *Seaforth*.

4. *Sophia*, to *David* first Lord *Balcaces*.

His second Marriage was with *Grisel*, Daughter of *James*, Son and Heir of *Andrew* Earl of *Roths*, by whom he had only a Daughter *Jean*, married to *John* first Earl of *Twedale*.

He married to his third Wife, *Margaret* Daughter to *John* Lord *Tester*, by whom he had *Charles* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Grisel*, who dyed unmarried.

*Alexander*, Earl of *Dumfermling*, was succeeded in his Honours and Estate by his Son *Charles*, who upon the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1638, was at first on the Covenanters side: However, such was his Prudence and Moderation, that he endeavour'd to advance all Motions toward a Peace, and was the first Lord in the King's Commission to treat with the *English*, in order to compose the unhappy Differences between his Majesty and his Subjects in *Scotland*, which was by his Endeavours happily concluded in the Year 1641. And that he might be further

able to serve the King with the Church, he was appointed Commissioner to the General Assembly, *Anno* 1641, wherein he proposed very temperate Counsels, and earnestly recommended to the Clergy, that in return of all his Majesty's Favours toward their Church, they would make Conscience by their Doctrine and Example to keep the People in their Duty to God and the King, during the succeeding Times of Anarchy and Usurpation. This noble Lord affecting to lead a retired Life, I find no Account of him in any of the publick Transactions that ensued, but upon the Dawn of the Restauration of King *Charles II.* he appeared very forward to express his Loyalty, and to re-establish the old *Scots* Constitution, to which he firmly adhered, not long after, he was constituted one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, and in 1671 made Lord Privy Seal, in the Room of *William* Earl of *Marshall* deceased; which Office he enjoy'd till his Death, *Anno* 1674. By *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Morton*, he had three Sons and a Daughter,

1. *Alexander*, who succeeded in the Honour, but dyed unmarried.
2. *Charles*, killed aboard the Fleet in the great Sea Fight against the *Dutch*, *Anno* 1672.
3. *James*, who succeeded his Brother in the Honour.
4. *Henrietta*, married first to *William* Earl of *Wigton*, and after to *William* Earl of *Crawford*, and had Issue.

Which *James* Earl of *Dumfermling*, in his Youth, having a Genius to War, he betook himself to Arms in the Service of the States of *Holland*, and was in several memorable Expeditions under the Prince of *Orange*; but quitting those Military Employments, upon his Accession to the Honour, he lived at home in great

Splendor, till the Revolution, in 1688. He was one of the *Scots* Peers who faithfully adhered to the Interest of King *James*: And the Viscount of *Dundee* no sooner took the Field, and declared for the King, than his Lordship brought and joined him with a Troop of Horse, upon the Head of which he was personally engaged in the Battle of *Killicrankie*, where he behaved very bravely, for which he was Forfeited by Authority of the Parliament, 1690. Upon the Capitulation of the *Highlanders*, when there was no probability of supporting King *James*'s Interest any longer in *Scotland*, he retired to the Court of *St. Germans* in *France*, where the said King, to alleviate his Misfortunes, was pleased to honour his Lordship with the most noble Order of the *Thistle*, as a distinguishing Mark of his royal Favour (and as he said) *An Earnest of what he intended to do for him and his Family, when it would please God to restore him to the peaceable Possession of his own*; here he sojourned till his Death, in the Year 1694, leaving no Issue that survived him by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *Lewis* Marquis of *Huntly*; so that the Honour by Reason of the entail to Heirs Male, would descend to *George Seton* of *Barns*, descended of Sir *John Seton* Knight, immediate elder Brother to *Alexander* first Earl of *Dumfermling*, were it not for the Forfeiture.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st. and 4th. Or: Three Crescents Gules, within a double Tressure flowr'd and Counterflowr'd, Or: 2d. and 3d. Argent, on a Fess, Gules: Three cinque Foils of the first, supported by two Horses, Argent: Crest, a Crescent, Gules: Motto, Semper.

HUME,



# H U M E, Earl of Dunbar,

IN ancient Deeds and Charters, *Cof-patricius* is styled *Comes de Dunbar*, *tempore David I.* but his Successors came to be designed Earls of *March*, under which Title they will be more properly spoken of. The first then who enjoyed this Honour since, was Sir George Hume Knight, Son of Alexander Hume of Manderstoun, in *Viccomitatu de Berwick*, a Cadet to the Branch of *Wedderburn* (in *prædicto Viccomitatu*) who being a Person of great Learning, singular Judgment, and other great Endowments, was first admitted Gentleman of the Bed-chamber (a), 18vo. *Jacobi VI.* Anno 1585, Knighted Anno 1590, and constituted Master of the Wardrobe (b). Also in 1601, he was made Lord high Thesaurer of Scotland, Alexander Lord Elphinston resigning the Office. Upon his Majesty's Accession to the Crown of England, Anno 1603, he accompanied him into that Realm, being then of the Privy Council, and was by his Majesty's special Favour, by Letters patent, bearing date 7th of July 1604, created a Baron of England, by the Title of Lord Hume of Berwick (c), and on the 13d of March 1605, dignified with the Title of Earl of Dunbar (d), and instituted Knight of the Garter, Anno 1609. (e) His Lordship having discharged all the great and weighty Employments he engaged in with admirable Prudence and Dexterity, at length gave way to Fate on the 29th January 1611, and was interr'd at the Collegiate Church of Dunbar. Over his Grave was a stately Monu-

ment erected of black and white Marble, with his Portraiture lying thereon, below this Inscription,

*Here lyes the Body of the Right Honourable George Hume Earl of Dunbar, Baron Hume of Berwick, Lord high Thesaurer of Scotland, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, who departed this Life the 29th of January, MDCXI.*

This Earl left Issue by Catherine his Wife, Daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Gight, Knight, in *Viccomitatu de Aberdeen*, by Mary his Wife, Daughter to Cardinal David Beaton Bishop of St. Andrews (f), two Daughters his Coheirs; Anne, the eldest, married to Sir James Hume of Coldingknows, in *Viccomitatu de Berwick*, Mother by him to James 3d Earl of Hume; Elisabeth, the second, to Theophilus Earl of Suffolk of the Kingdom of England, and had Issue.

## A R M S.

Three Coats quarterly: 1st. and 4th Vert, A Lyon rampant, Argent: 2d Argent, Three Papingoes Vert: 3d. Argent, Three Escutcheons, Vert: and in furtout Gules, A Lyon rampant, Argent, within a Border, charged with eight Crosses of the second.

## CONSTABLE, Viscount of Dunbar.

THE next who enjoyed any honourary Title from this Place, was Sir Henry Constable of Halsham, Knight, of a good Family, in the County of York in England. He was by the  
F f Favour

(a) Johnstoni Historia rerum Britannicarum. (b) Ibidem & Melvil's Memoirs. (c) Dugdale's Baronage of England, Tom 2. (d) Creation of the Scots Nobility. (e) Dugdale. (f) Mr. Martin of Claremont's Genealogical Collections, in the Hands of Claremont his Son.

Favour of King *James VI*, raised to the Honour of Viscount of *Dunbar* in *Scotland*, by Letters Patent, bearing date the 14th of *November 1620*. He married *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *John Tuffton*, Baronet (a). *John* his Son and Successor in the Honour, married *Mary* Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Cardigan*. To this *John* succeeded *Robert* Lord Viscount of *Dunbar*, who took to Wife *Mary* Daughter of *John* Lord *Bellaisès*, and *Robert* the next Viscount, married *Dorothea*, Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Cardigan*, Widow of *Charles* Earl of *Westmoreland*, Mother by him, I presume; to *Edward* the present Lord Viscount of *Dunbar*, whose paternal Coat of

## A R M S.

*Is, Or, three Bars, Azure, supported on the Dexter with a Bull, Sable, and on the Sinister with a Lyon rampant, Gules: Crest, a Dragons Head: Motto, Sans maivaise Desire.*

## DOUGLASS,

Earl of *Dunbarton*.

FROM this royal Burrough, none derived any Title of Honour till King *Charles II*. raised Lord *George Douglass*, younger Son of *William* first Marquis of *Douglass*, to the Dignity of Earl of *Dunbarton*, the 9th of *March 1675*.

This noble Person served *Lewis XIV*. of *France* in the Quality of one of his Pages of Honour; afterward taking himself to the Profession of Arms, he rose gradually to be Colonel Brigadeer, and at last Major General:

He was present in most of the Sieges and Actions betwixt the *French* and the Confederates, wherein he acquired immortal Honour by his unparalleled Valour, in 1678. Upon the Conclusion of the Peace with the States of *Holland*, by the Treaty of *Nimiguen*, He was called over to *Britain*, and resided most at Court during the remainder of King *Charles's* Reign.

Upon the Accession of King *James VII*. to the Crown, in the 1685, he was constituted General of the Forces in *Scotland*; and in that Station he commanded against the Earl of *Argyle* upon his Invasion of this Realm, whom he so closely pursued, that his Men were soon dispersed, and himself taken Prisoner, whose Fate I need not re-count here. Also in the 1687, he was elected one of the twelve Knights, Companions of the most noble Order of *St. Andrew* of *Scotland*, which his Majesty was then pleased to revive, after it had lyen dormant for 145 Years.

Upon the landing of the Prince of *Orange* in *England*, his Lordship stuck close to King *James*, and together with the Earls of *Aran*, *Salisbury*, and *Leitchfield*, attended his Majesty to *Rocheſter*, from whence he set Sail for *France*, whether my Lord *Dunbarton* soon followed, and dyed at the Court of *St. Germans*, Anno 1692, leaving Issue by . . . . . his Wife, Sister to the Dutcheſs of *Northumberland*, *George* the present Earl of *Dunbarton*, now in the *British* Service.

## A R M S.

*The four quartered Coats of the Family of Douglass, with the paternal Arms, over all in a Shield of Pretence; for Distinction within a Border quartered, 1st Azure: Three Flower-de-Lys Or, 2d Gules, three Lyons passant guardant Or, 3d as 2d. 4th as 1st.*

SCRIM:



SCRIMGEOUR,

Earl of Dundee.

According to the Authority of our Historians, this noble and ancient Family derive their Origine from one Sir *Alexander Caron*, a brave and valiant Knight, who in the first of *Alexander I. Anno Dom. 1107*, signaliz'd his Valour against the Northern Rebels, who had attempted no less than the Murder of the King, for which (continue they) he had his Name changed to *Scrimgeour*, that is a *Sharp Fight*;

Wherefore he had a special Grant from the King to himself, and the Heirs Male of his Body, to be hereditary Standard-bearers to the Kings of *Scotland*, and for his Coat of Arms, *Gules*, a Lyon rampant, *Argent*, holding in his dexter Paw a crooked Sword *Proper*, and the word *Dissipate* for his Motto. Mr. *Johnston* the Poet, has left us the following Verses to the Honour of his Memory,

*Quid trepidas? da signa mihi, superabimus amnem;  
Terreat an pavidos nos fugitiva cohors?  
Dixit, & areptis signis ruit acer in hostem,  
Nil rapidi metuens agmina torva vadi:  
Hinc decus augusto surgit sub Principe, ab armis  
Scrimgeræ genti fama decusque manent.  
Arma alius jactet, nos scimus fortibus armis  
Utter, hand dici, malumus esse viri.*

This Name has been remarkable in our Scots History on several other Occasions, particularly Sir *Alexander Scrimgeour*, was among the first who took the Field for King *Robert Bruce*, and faithfully adhered to him; in Consideration whereof, when that valiant Prince came to be established on the Throne, he gave him sundry Lands about the Burgh of *Innerkeithing*, then in the Crown, by the Attainder of Sir *Philip de Moubray*, Knight. Also Sir *John Scrimgeour* was killed at the fatal Battle of *Halydonhill* 1333; and

another Sir *James Scrimgeour* Constable of *Dundee*, his Successor, was slain in the Governours Army against *Donald* Lord of the Isles, at the Battle of *Harlaw*, Anno 1411. I need not be at much Pains to show the several Matches they have made with some of the most noble Families of this Kingdom, since the whole Course of this Book makes mention thereof, only I shall take notice, that in process of Time, after having flourished long in the State of Barons, they came to the Honour of Peerage the in Person of Sir *James Scrimgeour* Constable of *Dundee*, who was raised to the Honour of Viscount of *Duddop*, by King *Charles I.* in the Year 1641. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, he accepted of a Command in those Forces that were sent from *Scotland* to the Aid of the *English* Parliament, against the King, and lost his Life in the Battle of *Marston Moor*, 2d July, Anno 1644. A Person (says one) who for the Nobleness of his Extraction, and many personal Endowments, deserved a better fate, at least to have dyed in a better Cause. He left a Son *John*, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert* first Earl of *Roxburgh*, who succeeded him in the Honour.

This Lord put himself in Arms in behalf of King *Charles II.* and marched with him to the Battle of *Worcester*, 3d September 1651, after which he suffered much for his Loyalty, but living to see the Restauration, he received some part of amends, being created Earl of *Dundee*, Anno 1661, and made one of the Privy Council. His Wife was *Mary* Daughter of *William* first Earl of *Dalhousie*, but dying without Issue, in 1668, by reason of an Entail of his Estate, which (purely thro' Inadvertency) terminated in the Heirs Male, the King succeeded thereto as *ultimus hæres*, and the Honour became extinct, and lay dormant till the Year 1688, that the Title of Viscount of *Dundee* was bestowed on General *Graham*.

## G R A H A M, Viscount of Dundee.

**T**HE Family of *Fintry* anciently seated in *Stirling-shire*, of which the Viscount of *Dundee* was sprung, descended from Sir *Robert Graham* eldest Son of Sir *William Graham* of *Kincardin*, by the Lady *Mary Steuart* his second Wife, Daughter of *Robert* third King of *Scotland*. This Sir *Robert Graham* of *Fintry*'s second Son *John Graham* of *Balargus*, was Founder of the Family of *Claverhouse*: He obtain'd from *Archibald* Earl of *Angus* a Grant to himself and *Marjory* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *James Scrimgeor* of *Duddop*, Constable of *Dundee*, of the Lands of *Balargus* in *Forfar-shire*, Anno 1482 (a), where he fixed his Residence, *tempore Jacobi Tertii*, from whom descended in a direct Line, *William Graham* of *Claverhouse*, who marrying *Anne*, Daughter of *Robert Lundy* of *Balgony*, in *Vicecomitatu de Fife*, had Issue by her *William* his Successor, and *Walter* first of the Branch of *Duntroon*. The next *William* by his Vertue and good Conduct, much bettered the Condition of his Family, acquiring a great Estate, he obtained the Honour of Knighthood. His Wife was *Marion*, Daughter of *Thomas Fotheringham* of *Poury*, in *Vicecomitatu de Forfar*, by whom he had *William* his Son and Heir, who taking to Wife *Jean Carnegy*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Ethy*, Sister to *David* 1<sup>st</sup>. Earl of *Northesk*, he had, *John*, Viscount of *Dundee*.

Mr. *David Graham*.

*Margaret*, married to *Robert Graham* of *Morphie*.

*Anne*, to *Robert Young* of *Auldbar*.

Which *John*, after he had gone through the Course of his Studies at the University of *St. Andrews*, he

went into Foreign Parts to accomplish himself by Travels, betaking himself to a Military Life, he served at first Volunteer in the *French Service*, where he learned the Rudiments of War, after some time he engaged in the Service of the States of *Holland*, 1672. His first step to Advancement was a Cornet's Commission in the Prince of *Orange*'s Guard of Horse; in which Character he did eminently signalize himself in the Battle of *Senef*, fought betwixt the Confederates, under the Command of *William* Prince of *Orange*, and the *French* under the Prince of *Conde*, in August 1674; after this he was immediately preferred to be Captain of a Troop of Horse; in which Station he served with the highest Reputation for his Valour. Leaving the *Dutch Service* upon some disgust given him, he came over to *Britain*, by a particular Character from the Prince of *Orange* to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Tork*, he was recommended to King *Charles II.* who was pleased, as a Testimony of the Esteem he had for Mr. *Graham*, to nominate him one of the Captains of the three independent Troops which were raised to force the Dissenters in the Western Shires to comply with the Constitution of the Church, as established by Law, Anno 1678, the Earls of *Hume* and *Airly*, having the Command of the other two.

When the Troops came to be regularly modell'd, 1684, he was constituted Captain of the Royal Regiment of Horse, the late Duke of *Queensberry*, then Earl of *Drumlanrig*, being his Lieutenant Colonel.

King *James* ascending the Throne on the Decease of his Brother King *Charles II.* 6th February 1685, he was sworn a Privy Councilour, and made a Brigadeer in the beginning of 1686, which was his highest Preferment, till the 1688. Upon the Prince

(a) Charta in publicis Archivis.



Prince of Orange's landing in England, he marched with his Regiment thither for King James Service: Then his Majesty was pleased to advance him to the Degree of Major General, and on the 12th of November, the 4th Year of his Reign, raised him to the Honour of Viscount of Dundee (the Constabulary of which Burrough, together with the Barony of Duddop, being some time before bestowed on him.) This Dignity, his Patent mentions, was granted him, *Propter egregia servitia & præclara admodum officia & nobismetipsis & carissimo nostro Fratri Carolo secundo sempiternæ memoriæ in singulis muneribus & publicæ fiduciæ provinciis tum civilibus tum militaribus multis retro annis fidei suæ demandatis fideliter præstita & peracta, fidemque ejus intemeratam; quodque omni occasione sibi data coronæ nostræ juribus firmus semper adhæserat; Hisce igitur multisque aliis magni mementi rationibus præviis, durabilem quandam nostri regii favoris tesseram in ipsum & familiam suam conferre; Noveritis igitur Nos creasse fecisse & inaugurasse Majorem Generalem Joannem Graham de Claverhouse, Vicecomitem de Dundee, Dominum Graham de Claverhouse, & hæredes masculos ex ejus corpore legitime procreatos seu procreandos; quibus deficientibus in alios ejus hæredes masculos, &c.*

In the beginning of the Year 1689, his Lordship came down to Scotland, and sat some Days in the Convention of Estates, which the Prince of Orange had called, till he discern'd the House disposed by a great Majority to declare the Throne vacant, and Forfault King James; as also a Design the Mobb had to Assassinate him, of which he informed the Meeting, but his Complaint not being regarded; and Justice denied him, he absented from the Convention; and after having had a private Conference with the Duke of Gordon, at the *Postern-Gate* of the Castle of

Edinburgh, which held out for King James, he retired to *Linlithgow* with a small Party of Horse, and so by the Way of *Stirling-Bridge*, rode home to his House in the Country, whereupon the Convention voted him an intercommuned Person, and sent a Messenger to require him to appear before them at *Edinburgh*; but his Lordship excusing himself upon pretence of Danger, there was a Party sent to apprehend him. This necessarily obliged him to go into the *Highlands* for Refuge, where he raised the Clans by King James's Authority, and having got a Reinforcement of 300 *Irish*, Headed by Colonel Cannon, with a Body of about 1600 Horse and Foot, he engaged Major General Mackay, who was advancing toward him with 4000 Foot, and some Troops of Horse and Dragoons at *Kilicrankie* in *Athole*, 27th of July 1689. In the first Charge, his Lordship received a Shot of a Musket-Ball in his right Side, of which he instantly expired; and notwithstanding this Discouragement, his Men fought like *Lyons*, and routed Mackay; yet the Death of my Lord Dundee did more than overballance the others Loss of 2000 Men killed on his side. After the Battle, his Body was found and deposited in the Vault of of the Family of *Athole*, within the Church of *Blair*, where I leave him to his Rest, and shall only add this Epitaph done on him by the learned Dr. *Archibald Pitcairn*,

*Ultime Scotorum, potuit quo sospite solo  
Libertas patria salva fuisse tue:  
Te moriente novos accepit Scotia Cives,  
Accipitque novos te moriente Deos.  
Illa tibi superesse negat, Tu non potes illi,  
Ergo Caledonia nomen inane vale:  
Tuque vale gentis priscae fortissime ductor,  
Optime Scotorum atque ultime, GRAME, vale.*

Englified by Mr. Dryden,

O last and best of Scots! who did'st maintain  
Thy Country's Freedom from a foreign Reign;

G g

New

New People fill the Land, now they are gone;  
New Gods the Temples, & new Kings the Throne.  
Scotland and thou, did each in other live,  
Thou could'st not Her, nor could she thee survive  
Farewell thou living, that did support the State,  
And could'st not fall, but by thy Country's fate.

He married *Jean* Daughter of *William* Lord *Cochran*, Son and Heir of *William* first Earl of *Dundonald*, by whom he had a Son *James*, who dyed an Infant, in the Month of *December* 1689, the Honour devolving on

*Mr. David Graham* his Uncle, who heartily espousing King *James's* Interest at the Revolution, he was present with his Brother in the Battle of *Killicrankie*, for which he was Outlaw'd, *Anno* 1690, retiring to the Court of *St. Germans*, in 1692, the said King, as a special Mark of his Favour, and to testify the great Esteem he had for his Lordship, was pleased to make him a Knight of the most noble Order of *St. Andrew*, and tho he continued a very zealous Protestant, yet he was King *James* particular Favorite till his Death, which happened in the 1700, unmarried; so that had not his Estate and Honour been forfeited, *William Graham* of *Duntroon* would have succeeded him in both the one and the other.

### A R M S.

Or, three Pyls wave within a double Treffure counterflour'd, Sable, on a chief of the Second: three Escalops of the first.

## COCHRAN,

### Earl of Dundonald.

THIS Family, which originally took its Sirname from the Barony of *Cochran* in *Renfrew-shire*, is

of very great Antiquity, and tho none of the Family arriv'd not to the Dignity of Peerage till the Reign of *K. Charles I.* yet its undeniable that they were Barons of special Account for many Ages before, and indowed with large Possessions in these Parts, and elsewhere.

The first of whom I have found upon Record, is *Waldenus de Coveran*, i. e. *Cochran*, who in the 1262, is Witness to the Grant which *Dungal* the the Son of *Suayn* made to *Walter Steuart* Earl of *Monteith*, of sundry Lands in the County of *Argyle* (a), which came in After-times to be transmited to *Forrester* of *Carden*. Another *William de Coveran* is mentioned by *Pryn*, as a Person of a Account in this County, who makes his Submission to King *Edward I.* *Anno Dom.* 1296 (b) in the *Ragman Roll*; also *John de Coveran* is Witness in the regular Election of *James* Abbot of *Paisly* 17th of *David II.* *Anno* 1346. (c). The next remarkable Person of the Family, is *Gosline de Cochran*, who flourished under King *David Bruce*, he is Witness to several Grants made by *Robert* second, when Earl of *Strathern*, to the Religious of *Paisly*, an Abbacy he assumed into his particular Patronage, wherein his Ancestors Donations being made to the Glory of God, are particularly narrated. He left Issue, *William de Cochran* of that Ilk, his Son, who obtained from King *Robert II.* a Charter of the Lands of *Cochran* to be held in as ample a manner as any of his Progenitors held the same of the Lord high Stewart of *Scotland*, dated on the 22 of *September* 1389; as he stood in special Favour with this King, so was he in no less with *Robert 3d* his Son, to whom it seems he had been serviceable, for when he came to the Crown, he had so greatful a Sense thereof, that in the second Year of his Reign, *Anno* 1392, he made

(a) Chartularly of *Paisly* penes *Joannem* Comitem de *Dundonald*. (b) *Pryn's* History. (c) Chartularly of *Paisly*.



made him a Grant of fourty Shilling Sterling in Annuity arising out of the Profits of the Burgh of *Rutherglen* (a). He was succeeded by *Robert* his Son, who resigned his Estate in favours of *Allan* his Son, Anno 1456. This *Allan*, in 1452 is Witness to the Mortification which *Robert Lord Lyle* made to the Abbot & conventual Brethern of the Monastery of *Paisly*, of the Fishing on the River of *Clyde*, at the place called *Crokatsbot*, for the help of there Prayers to advance his spiritual Estate, in in which Deed he's designed *Allanus Cochran Armiger*, his Father being then alive, and to whom he succeeded before the 1480. He married . . . . . Daughter of . . . . . by whom he had *Robert* a Son, who was Father of *John Cochran* of that Ilk, who immediately succeeded his Grand-father, upon his Death.

Which *John*, for some Considerations, I know not, obtained a Licence from his Sovereign Lord King *James IV.* under the Great Seal, impouring him to dispose of either his Lands of *Easter Cochran* in *Renfrew-shire*, or his Lands of *Pitfour* in *Perth-shire*, Accordingly he alienated a part of his Lands of *Cochran* to *James Archbishop of Glasgow*, Anno 1519, to which Deed he appends his Seal, the Impression bearing *Three Boars Heads* eraz'd, and circumscribed, *Sigillum Johannis de Cochran*. His Wife was *Elisabeth* Daughter of *John Semple of Fullwood* (b), who bore him a Son *John*, who was served and retoured Heir to his Father on the 12th of May 1539, he dying in the 1557, left Issue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Lindsay of Dunrod*, in *Vicecomitatu de Renfrew*, a Son.

*William*, who succeeded him. In 1593, he erected from the Foundation, at *Cochran* the ancient Seat of his Family, a very high Tower of Free-stone, and adorned it with large Plantations,

he marrying *Margaret* Daughter of *Robert Montgomery* of *Skelmurly*, in *Vicecomitatu de Air*, by *Mary* his Wife Daughter of *Robert Lord Semple*, had a Daughter *Elisabeth*, his sole Heir.

He wisely considering the proper way of supporting his Family, was to settle his Daughter in his own time, and declining to Marry her into a richer Family than his own; he made a prudent and discreet Match for her with *Alexander Blair*, a younger Son of an ancient and genteel Family in *Air-shire* (c), whose Ancestors had been seated in the County fore said for many Ages before, so that beside a noble Alliance, and a competent Patrimony, he yielded to change his Name to *Cochran*, which was almost the only Condition the old Gentleman required. This *Alexander* so taking upon him the Sirname of *Cochran*, was a vertous and frugal Man, and studied as much the good of the Family, as if he himself had been born the Heir thereof. In 1622, he acquired the Lands of *Cowdown*, with an Intention to unite them to the ancient patrimonial Inheritance of *Cochran*; but he afterwards sold them to *Sir William* his second Son, as a Fund to provide his younger Children; for beside *Sir John* his eldest Son, he had six other Sons and two Daughters.

*Sir William Cochran of Cowdown.*

*Alexander*, a Colonel in the King's Service, in the Wars of *Ireland*, which commenc'd in the 1641, with the Murder of upwards of fifty thousand Scots and English by the Native Irish.

*Hugh*, Author of the Branch of *Fergusly*, he was a Colonel first under the renoun'd *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden*, and afterward to King *Charles I.* in the time of the Civil War in *Ireland*.

G g 2

Bryse,

(a) Charta in Rotulis Roberti III. (b) Charta penes Comitem de Dundonald. (c) He was the third Son of *John Blair* of that Ilk, by *Grisel* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Lord Semple*.

*Bryse*, a Colonel in the time of the Civil War, who lost his Life in the King's Service, Anno 1650.

Captain *Ochter Cochran*.

*Gavin Cochran* of *Craigmore*, was the seventh and youngest Son.

*Elisabeth*, married to *John Lennox* of *Woodhead* in *Stirling-shire*.

*Grisel*, to *Thomas Dunlop* of *Houffe*.

Which Sir *John*, in the Time of the unhappy Civil War in *Britain*, firmly adhered to the Interest of King *Charles I.* and had a Colonel's Commission in the Army. In the Year 1644, he was sent Ambassador to several Princes to solicit their Assistance in his Majesty's behalf (a), which he perform'd with such Diligence and Conduct, that in the Treaty of Peace which was set on Foot betwixt the King and the Parliament of *England* and the Estates of *Scotland*, Anno 1646, he was together with the Marquis of *Huntly* and *Montrose*, the Earls of *Nithsdale*, *Crawfurd*, *Traguir*, &c. proposed to be excepted from the King's Pardon, which his Majesty generously refused (b). Upon the Murder of the King, he attended King *Charles II.* into Foreign Parts, and in the 1650, was sent into *Polland* to crave Aid of the *Scots* Merchants there; but before his Return the King and the *Scots* Army were defeated at *Worcester*, he continuing with the King, during his Exile, dyed about the time of the Restoration without Issue; so that his next Brother Sir *William* became his Heir.

Which Sir *William* was very carefully educated in Grammar learning in his Youth, whence he was remov'd to the University, where having applied himself indefatigably to his Studies, and highly improv'd his natural Endowments with Academical Learning, he removed from thence after he had taken the Degree of Master of Arts, and studied our Laws; in which

Profession he attained to an uncommon Perfection. Soon after his entering on the Stage of Business, he became much fam'd for his prudent Management and Conduct, by which he acquired a fair Estate, both in the Shires of *Renfrew* and *Air*, for the last of which he had the Honour to serve as a Member in the Parliament, 1647, wherein his Abilities were soon discovered by the great and leading Men of the House, and he shewed himself thro' the Course of the Sitting of that Parliament, a good and even Patriot, wholly Intent upon the Honour and Safety of the King, whose Interest he did visibly advance, and the Welfare and Tranquillity of the Nation, then in no small Ferment. He appeared very forward to raise the Army for the Relief of his Majesty, then under Restraint, in Consideration whereof, he was by Letters Patent, bearing date at *Scarborough*, 27th December 1647, created Lord *Cochran* of *Cowdon*. Increasing still more and more in Wealth and Honour, not long after he acquired the Lordship of *Paifly*, where he fixed his Seat, and lived with great Splendor and Hospitality for many Years. After the barbarous Murder of the King, his Lordship contributed his best and hearty Endeavours toward bringing home King *Charles II.* to inherit the rightful Possession of the Throne of these Realms, which no doubt was the Cause, when *Oliver Cromwel* came to be called *Protector*, he fined my Lord *Cochran* among other Loyalists, in 5000 Pound *Sterling*, by a special Ordinance of the Commonwealth of *England*, the 12th of April 1654 (c).

The King being happily restored in the 1660, he was soon after sworn a Privy Counsellour, and by his Majesty's special Choice constituted one of the Commissioners of the Thesaury and Exchequer, which great and weighty

(a) *Montrose's Life* by Dr. *Wihart*. (b) *Guthrie's Memoirs*. (c) Original Print penes me.



ty Employment he discharged with admirable Prudence and Integrity, to the general Satisfaction of the whole Nation, of which his Majesty was so fully satisfied, that he was pleased to advance him to the Title of Earl of *Dundonald*, the 12th of May 1669, and that in Consideration of the special Services he had render'd the Crown in those high and eminent Stations, continuing in great Esteem with King *Charles*, during the whole Course of his Reign.

He married *Euphame* Daughter of Sir *William Scot* of *Ardross*, in *Viccomitatu de Fife*, by whom he had two Sons and a Daughter.

1. *William* Lord *Cochran*, who dyed in the flower of his Age, Anno 1680, leaving Issue by the Lady *Catherine* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Cassils*, *John* who succeeded his Grand-father in the Honour, *William Cochran* of *Kilmarnock*, a Member of Parliament for the Burgh of *Wigtoun*, and the other Towns in that District, and one of the Commissioners for keeping her Majesty's Signet, Sir *Alexander Erskin* Lord *Lyon*, and *John Pringle* of *Haining*, being joined in Commission with him. He married *Grisel*, Daughter of *James*, second Marquis of *Montrose*, and has Issue; *Thomas Cochran* of *Polkely*, third Son, dyed without Children; *Alexander Cochran* of *Bonshaw*, the youngest; also three Daughters, 1st. *Margaret*, married to *Alexander* Earl of *Eglintoun*. 2d. *Helen*, to *John* Earl of *Sutherland*. 3d. *Jean*, to *John* Viscount of *Dundee*, and afterward to *William* Viscount of *Kilsyth*.

2d Son, Sir *John Cochran* of *Ochiltree*, in *Air-shire*.

Likewise a Daughter *Grisel*, married to *George* Lord *Ross*.

This Earl gave way to Nature in the spring of the Year 1686, and was by his own Direction interr'd in

the Paroch Church of *Dundonald*, without any Funeral Monument, but upon his Escutcheon I find the Arms of these noble and ancient Families.

Paternal Side.

*Cochran* of that Ilk.

Lord *Semple*.

*Cunningham* of *Glengarnock*.

Lord *Cairlyle* of *Torthorald*.

Maternal Side.

*Cochran* of that Ilk.

*Montgomery* of *Skelmurly*.

*Lindsay* of *Dunrod*.

Lord *Semple*.

To *William* Earl of *Dundonald* succeeded *John* his Grandson and Heir, a Nobleman of great Goodness and excellent Parts, he dyed in the prime of his Years, Anno 1691, regrated by all those who knew him, leaving Issue by the Lady *Susanna* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Duke of *Hamilton*, two Sons, *William* who succeeded in the Honour, but dyed unmarried the 19th of November 1705. And

*John* the present Earl, who married *Anne* Daughter of *Charles* Earl of *Dunmore*, a Lady who wanted no Vertue to make her an acceptable Wife; she dyed in the 1711, universally lamented, whose Conduct in all Conditions of Life render'd her Loss a lasting Grief to her Relations; he had by her a Son and three Daughters.

*William* Lord *Cochran*

Lady *Anne*,

Lady *Catherine*,

Lady *Susanne*,

} all Young.

A R M S.

Argent, a Chiveron, Gules, betwixt three Boars Heads Azure, supported by two Ratch Hounds of the first, Crest, a Horse, Argent, Motto, Virtute & Labore.

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GAL-

## GALLOWAY,

## Lord Dunkeld.

THE Ancestor of this Family was Mr. *Patrick Galloway*, first Minister of the Gospel in the Burgh of *Pearth* (a), whence he was translated to the City of *Edinburgh*, where he exercised his Function till the 1624, he departed this Life, leaving Issue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Mr. *James Lawson*, one of the Ministers of the City of *Edinburgh*, a Son

Sir *James Galloway* of *Carnby*, who was Master of Requests both to King *James VI.* and King *Charles I.* (b) and conjunct Secretary of State with *William* Earl of *Stirling*, Anno 1640, when the Troubles broke out in that Reign, he approved himself a most faithful Servant to his Majesty in the Times of his greatest Exigency, in Testimony whereof he was by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 15th May 1645, created Lord *Dunkeld* (c). He married . . . . . Daughter of Sir *Robert Norter*, Knight, by whom he had

*Thomas* Lord *Dunkeld*, his Son and Heir, who marrying *Margaret* Daughter of Sir *Thomas Thomson* of *Duddingston*, by *Jean* Daughter of Sir *James Scrimgeour* of *Duddop*, had Issue

1. *James*, late Lord *Dunkeld*.
2. *Andrew Galloway* Esq;
3. *John Galloway* Esq;

*Catherine*, married to *Thomas Forbes* of *Watertoun*, in *Aberdeen* shire.

*Margaret*, to *James Ratry* of *Craig-hall*, in *Viccomitatu de Pearth*.

*Mary*, to the Reverend Mr. *John Falconer*, a Divine.

Which *James* Lord *Dunkeld*, being Abroad in the Army, at the Revolution freely resorted to the Service of King *James VII.* and had a Command in the Battle of *Killiecrankie*, for which he was Forfeited, and re-

tiring to the Court of *St. Germans*, he dyed not long ago.

## A R M S.

Argent, a *Lyon rampant Azure*, the Supporters two *Eagles Sable*, Crest, a *Mound bespread with the Rayes of the Sun*, embraced betwixt two *Corn-Ears*, *Saltyreways*, Or, Motto, Higher.

## MURRAY,

## Earl of Dunmore.

KING *James VII.* was pleased to raise Lord *Charles Murray*, second Son of *John* Marquis of *Athole*, by the Lady *Æmilia Stanly*, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Darby*, to the Honour of Earl of *Dunmore*, by Letters Patent the 16th of August 1686. His first Preferment was, to be Lieutenant Colonel to a Regiment of Horse commanded by General *Thomas Dalziel*, Anno 1679, and Master of Horse to her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne*, now Queen of Great Britain: He was afterward made Colonel of the same Regiment, upon the Death of the General his Superior Officer, Anno 1685, and Master of Horse to Queen *Mary*, Wife of King *James VII.* both which Offices he held till the Revolution depriv'd him: All King *William's* time he lived retir'dly, but upon the Queen's Accession to the Crown, he was constituted one of her Majesty's Privy Council, the 4th of February 1703, and Captain of the Castle of *Blackness*, Anno 1707, upon the removal of *David* Earl of *Buchan*, and departing this Life in

1710.

(a) Calderwood's History of the Church of Scotland. (b) Dalrymple's Camden. (c) Registration of the Patent in the Chancery Office, Edinburgh.



1710. He left Issue by Catherine his Wife, Daughter of Robert Watts of the County of Hertfort, Esq;

1. James Lord Fincaſtle, dyed without Issue. 2d. John now Earl of Dunmore, Lieutenant Colonel in the English Foot Guards, Commanded by his Grace James Duke of Ormond. 3d. Robert, a Colonel in the Scots Foot-Guards. 4th. Charles. 5th. William. 6th. Thomas, a Page of Honour to her Majesty Queen Anne; also three Daughters,

Henrietta, married to Patrick Lord Kinnaird, sans Issue.

Anne, to John Earl of Dundonald.

Catherine, to John Master of Nairn, Son and Heir of William Lord Nairn.

## ARMS.

The Coat of the Duke of Athole, viz. The Arms of the old Steuarts Earls of Athole, quarter'd with the paternal Coat of Murray Earl of Tilliebardin; and in an Escutcheon over all, a proper Difference taken from his Relation to the noble Family of Stanly Earls of Darby, Lord of the Isle of Man.

## CRICHTON,

Earl of Drumfrees.

THIS Family was a Branch of Crichton in Lothian; in the Time of King Robert Bruce, William Crichton Knight, then obtaining the half of the Barony of Sanguhar in Drumfrees-shire, by the Marriage of

Isobel de Ross, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of Ross of Sanguhar(a), whence they came to carry the Coat of Ross, viz. Azure, three Water-Budgets, Or. Hence descended,

Robert Crichton of Sanguhar, tempore Jacobi II. who stood in special Favour with that Prince, from whom he obtained first the Honour of Knighthood; and in the 1452, being also one of the Lords of Privy Council, he greatly enriched himself, by the Marriage of Catherine, the Heir of Sir Nicol Erskine of Kinoulde, in Vicecomitatu de Perth, and had Issue,

1st. Robert, his Successor.

The 2d. Edward Crichton, who had by his Father's Grant, the Lands of Kilpatrick, which was confirmed by the King's Charter, Anno 1483(b), and at the same time, he had divers Lands then in the Crown, by the Forfaulture of those who assisted the Duke of Albany, and other Rebels. This Branch terminated in a Daughter, in the Reign of James V. married to James Gordon of Lochinvar.

The 3d. was Alexander, from whom the Crichtons of Crawfordstoun in Nithsdale descended (c), and their Cadets.

4th. Lawrance Crichton, of Balnasmuchty;

Also several Daughters, Elisabeth, married to Sir William Douglass of Drumlanrig, Margaret to David Cairllyle of Torthorald: But to return to the aforesaid Robert Crichton of Sanguhar. This Robert signalized himself, both for his Loyalty and Valour in the Wars, against Alexander Duke of Albany, and James Earl of Douglass, in behalf of King James III, at the Battle of Kirkcubright Anno 1483, in Recompence whereof he had several of the Rebels Lands bestowed upon him,

H h 2

him,

(a) Charta Roberti I. F icardo dicto Edgar de Manerio capitale cum medietate totius Baronie de Sanguhar ad ipsum capitale manerium pertinente sicut dicta Baronia inter Willielmum de Crichton & ipsum Ricardum nuper fuerat Divisa. Dalrymple's Collections. (b) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi II. ad Annum 1485. (c) Charta Roberti Crichton de Sanguhar militis Alexandro Crichton filio suo de Terras de Crawfordstoun, Anno 1466.

him; in the Grant his Services to the Crown are particularly narrated with Honour (a); having thus augmented his Fortune, he came in the same Reign to be called Lord Crichton of Sanguhar.

He married Marion, Daughter of John first Earl of Lennox, and had Issue Robert his Successor.

Marion, married to Malcolme Crawford of Kilbirny, Ancestor to the Viscount of Garnock.

Which Robert married Elisabeth, Daughter of . . . . Murray of . . . . & had William his Successor, who was Killed by the Lord Semple (b), Anno 1550, leaving Issue by Elisabeth his Wife, Daughter of Malcolm Lord Fleming, 1st. Robert his Successor in the Honour, but dyed without Issue, 2d. Edward who after his Brothers Death was Lord Sanguhar.

3d. John Crichton of Rayhill, who married Mary Daughter of Sir John Carmichael of Crawford, and had William afterward Earl of Drumfries, which Edward so succeeding his Brother, married Margaret Daughter of Sir James Douglass of Drumlanrig, by whom he had Robert his only Son and Heir, who residing at the Court, after King James's Accession to the Crown, acquired great skill in most of the Exercises then in Vogue, particularly in Fencing, whereby he came to value himself much upon his Skill therein, and intending to disparage one John Turner a Fencing-Master in his own School, and he apprehensive of his Design, press'd so rudely upon this Lord, that he put out one of his Eyes; his Lordship being afterward in the Court of France, and the King understanding that he lost his Eye by a common Fencing Master, said to the Lord Sanguhar, *Vit t' il encore? Is the Man still alive that did it?* This Question put him upon meditating a Revenge, and some Years after, coming to

England, he hired one Robert Cairlye to Murder Turner, which he did with a Pistol at his own House in Whitefriars, London; whereupon his Lordship absconded; and hearing a thousand Pound was offered for his Head, he resigned himself to the King's Mercy, and acknowledged the Murder, but no Intercession could prevail, his Life satisfied the Law, for he was executed before the Gates of Westminster, the 29th of June 1612. He married Mary, Daughter of Sir George Farmour of Easton, in the County of Northampton, Ancestor to the Lord Lempster in England, but by her he had no Issue, and therefore so far as he could, made over his Estate to William Crichton his natural Son, and the Honour came to

William Crichton of Rayhill, his Cousin German, and Heir Male, who by the King's Determination, had also most of the Estate; he was by the said King James in 1622 raised to the Honour of Viscount of Air, and King Charles I. some Days preceeding his Coronation in Scotland, created him Earl of Drumfries by Letters patent, bearing date the 10th of June 1633, and to the Heirs of his Body for ever, and departing this Life in 1641; he left Issue by Eupham his Wife, Daughter of James Seton of Touch, in Vicecomitatu de Stirling, 1st. William, who succeeded him. 2d. Sir James Crichton of St. Leonards. 3d. John, a Colonel in the German Wars; also two Daughters,

1. Mary, married to Edward Swift, Viscount of Carlingford, in the Kingdom of Ireland, and had Issue.

2. Catherine, to Sir John Charters of Aimesfield, in Vicecomitatu de Drumfries.

Which William was one of Lords of the Privy Council to King Charles II. He married Penelope, Daughter of Sir Robert Swift, Knight, of the County

(a) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi III. ad Annum 1466. (b) Buchanan's History.



County of York by *Ursilla* his Wife, Daughter of . . . . . *Barnham Esq;* by whom he had *Charles Lord Crichton*, who died before himself and two Daughters *Elisabeth*, Wife of *Alexander Earl of Eglington*, and Lady *Mary* who dyed unmarried.

*Charles Lord Crichton*, married *Sarah* Daughter of *James* first Viscount of *Stair*, by whom he had *William* who succeeded his Grandfather, and four Daughters,

1. *Penelope*, now Countess of *Drumfrees*.
2. *Margaret*.
3. *Mary*.
4. *Elisabeth*.

This Earl resigned the Honour, Anno 1690; and got a Patent to his Heirs Male or Female, with the Precedency, according to the former Creation(a), and dying in the 1691, he was succeeded by *William* his Grandson, who dying a Minor, Anno 1694, the Honour devolv'd upon *Penelope* his Sister, who is married with *William Dalrymple Esq;* Son to *John* first Earl of *Stair*, and has Issue, *William Lord Crichton*, and several other Children.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, a Lyon rampant, Azure, 2d and 3d Azure, three Water Budgets, Or, supported by two Lyons, Azure, crowned with an Earls Coronet Proper, Crest, a Dragons Head, Vert, spouting Fire, Motto, God send Grace.

## T A L M A S H,

### Earl of Dysart.

*William Murray*, created Earl of *Dysart*, by the Favour of King *Charles I.* Anno 1646(b), was the Son

of Mr. *William Murray* Parson of *Dysert*, a younger Brother of the Family of *Wood-endin Perth-shire*, branched from *Patrick Murray* Son of Sir *David Murray* of *Tillibardin*, in King *James III's* Time.

Which *William* was Educated at Court by Mr. *Thomas Murray* his Uncle, who was Preceptor, and then Secretary to King *Charles I.* when Prince of *Wales*, the Prince and Mr. *Murray* being about an Age, they contracted a more than ordinary Intimacy in their younger Years; when his Majesty came to the Crown, Anno 1626, he made him one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, which was a fair and probable way to Preferment; had it not been for the Changes that ensu'd during the Civil War; he was employed by the King in diverse secret Negotiations of the highest Importance: Likeas, he was with the Earl of *Carnwath* sent over with Instructions to the Scots Commissioners at *Breda*, then treating with King *Charles II.* in order to his Restoration(c), Anno 1650, which he performed with great Diligence and Conduct.

He married *Elisabeth Bruce*, of the Family of *Clackmanan*, by whom he had two Daughters, *Elisabeth* Countess of *Dysart*, and *Margaret*, married to *William Lord Maynard*, in England. This *Elisabeth* by the special Favour of his Majesty King *Charles II.* whose great Favorite the Countess was, procured certain Letters Patent, whereby the Dignity and Title of Countess of *Dysart* was conferr'd on her, and after her Death, the Honour of Earl to descend to her Heirs. Her first Husband, was Sir *Lionel Talmasb* of *Hellingham* in the County of *Suffolk*, by whom she had two Sons and two Daughters,

*Lionel Talmasb*, the present Earl of *Dysert*.

Lieutenant General *Thomas Talmasb*, who received his Death-Wounds in the Fight of *Cameret*, Anno 1694(d); also two Daughters,

I i

*Elisa-*

(a) Charta in publicis Archivis, ad Annum 1690. (b) Sir James Dalrymple's Edition of Camden Anno 1694. (c) Life of King Charles II, (d) Sandford's History.

*Elisabeth*, married to *Archibald*, first Duke of *Argyle*.

*Catherine*, to *James Lord Down*, Son and Heir of *Alexander Earl of Murray*, 2do. To *John Earl of Sutherland*, to whom she had no Issue.

She married after the Death of Sir *Lionel Talmaſh*, *John Duke of Lauderdale*, to whom she was likewise second Wife, whom surviving also, she dyed in the Year . . . , being then well advanced in Age, whereupon the Title of Earl, by vertue of the Grant above-mentioned, devolved to Sir *Lionel Talmaſh* her Son, the present Earl.

A R M S.

Argent, a Frette, Sable.

## MONTGOMERY,

Earl of *Eglintoun*,

*Eglintoun* is the Name of a Lordship and Castle in *Air-shire*, from whence its Owner took a Denomination, *tempore regis Malcomi, Bryce de Eglintoun*, Son and Heir of *Eglun*, Lord of *Eglintoun*, who acquired certain Lands from the Community of the Village of *Irvine*, *quas Radulphus filius & hæres quondam Hugonis de Eglintoun, dedit Communitati & Burgenſibus dicte villæ datum in vigilia ſancti Matthei, Anno gratiæ milleſimo ducentefimo quinto (a)*, from whom in a continued Series deſcended

Sir *Hugh Eglintoun* of that Ilk, who was Juſticiary of *Lothian*, Anno 1361 (b). He married *Giles*, Daughter of *Walter Lord high Stewart of Scotland*, Siſter to King *Robert II*, upon whoſe Advancement to the Throne, he obtained diſverſe Grants

of Lands, and ſeveral Employments, but leaving no Male Issue, his Eſtate went to his Daughter and Heir, married to Sir *John de Montgomery* of *Egleſham*, Knight, whoſe Anceſtor

*Roger de Montgomery*, Son to *Hugh de Montgomery*, a noble Knight of French Extraction, near allyed to *William Duke of Normandy*; he was one of thoſe Nobles who accompanied this victorious Duke into *England*, & commanded the Body of his Army in the memorable Battle of *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, Anno 1066, where King *Harold* was ſlain, and the Victory and Crown of *England* accrewed to the Conqueror, for which ſignal Service King *William* beſtowed on him very large Gifts, and both gave him the Territory and Honour of Earl of *Arundel*, with the Earldom of *Salſbury* (c), being alſo a Perſon of ſingular Devotion, he founded, and moſt amply endowed the Abby of *St. Peters* at *Salisbury*, where he at length took upon him the Habite of a Monk, and dyed 1094, leaving Issue by *Mable* his Wife, Daughter of *William de Talvaſe*, a great Baron in *Boleſm*, five Sons, 1ſt. *Hugh*, dyed without Issue, *Robert*, *Roger*, *Philip*, and *Arnulph*.

Which *Robert* was knighted by the Conqueror the 6th of his Reign, and always enjoyed his Favour, but upon his Death he adhered to *Robert Curthoſe*, againſt *Henry I.* and aſſiſted him in the Battle, where he was routed, and taken Priſoner. This exaſperated *K. Henry* ſo much, that he baniſhed this Earl, and diſcountenanced his Friends, then it is, and with much Probability ſuppoſed, that *Philip de Montgomery*, come for *Scotland*, and fixed his Reſidence in the County of *Tiviotdale* upon the Border, where he became a powerful Man. In the Time of *Malcolm IV.* frequent mention is made of *Robert de Mundegumery*, i. e. *Montgomery*, who

(a) Charta penes Burgum de Irvine. (b) Drummond's History published Anno 1710. (c) Dugdale's Baronage of England.



who is one of the many Witnesses to *Walter high Stewart of Scotland's* Foundation-Charter of the Monastery of *Paisly*, *Anno Christi 1160* (a). The next in Order of Succession taken notice of, if not his Son, is *Allan de Mundegumbri*, Knight, who held diverse Lands in the Tenement of *Innerwick*, of the Lord high Stewart of *Scotland* (b), he's a Witness to the Charter of *Robert Avenel* of his Wood of *Polwarth* to *Arnold Abbot of Kelso*, *Anno 1221*, (c) with whom he himself settles about the Tiths of his Lands of *Innerwick*, which had been in Dispute between him and the Convent; he left Issue, Sir *John de Montgomery*, Knight, his Son, who shar'd the Inheritance with *William de Haukerstoun*, which he obtained by *Helen* his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *Robert de Kent* in *Innerwick* (d), but more of this Sir *John* I have not discovered, saving that jointly with the forefaid *William*, he was a Benefactor to the Monks of *Kelso* for the Health of his Soul (e): From this to the Time of *Robert II.* by many advantageous and honourable Marriages, and their great and signal Services done to the Crown, both in the Wars and otherways, this Family became possessed of diverse fair Lordships.

But omitting some Traditions, I descend to Sir *John Montgomery* of *Eglesham*, Knight; who married the Daughter and Heir of Sir *Hugh Eglintoun* of that Ilk, which Sir *John* was in that Expedition made against the *English* at the Battle of *Otterburn*, *Anno 1388*, where *James Earl of Douglass* was slain; here he behaved very valiantly, and took *Henry Percy*, Son to the Earl of *Northumberland* Prisoner, and for his Ransom obliged him to build the Castle of *Punoon*, the chief Messuage of the Lordship of *Eglesham*, he had Issue two Sons,

1. Sir *Hugh*, a brave and gallant

Youth, who lost his Life in the Service of his Country, at the Field of *Otterburn*, where his Death is particularly remarked in this old Heroick Poem,

He had a Bow bent in his Hand,  
Made of a trusty Tree,  
An Arrow of a Cloath-year'd long  
Into the Head drew he.  
Against Sir *Hugh Montgomery*,  
So right his Shaft he set,  
The gray Goose Wing that was therein,  
In his Heart-blood was weet.

Sir *John* the second Son succeeded into the Estate, he was sent into *England* one of the Hostages for the Ransom of King *James I.* *Anno 1423* (f) and at the solemn Inauguration of the said Prince; he was one of the Barons on whom the Honour of Knighthood was conferr'd in 1424, and one of the Peers, who sat upon the Trial of *Murdo Duke of Albany*, where we find that unhappy Duke condemn'd to lose his Head, tho the Records are wholly silent as to his Crime. This Lord married *Agnes* Daughter to the Lord *Maxwel*, by whom he had

*Alexander* his Son and Heir, who indeed first raised the Grandeur of the Family, being a Man of great Parts. King *James I.* choose him a Privy Councilour, and in 1430, constituted him jointly in Commission with Sir *Alexander Cuningham* to be Governour of *Kintyre & Knapdale*, and the next ensuing Year he was with *Alexander Lord Gordon* and Mr. *John Methven* Secretary of State, sent to *England* to treat of the continuing a Peace betwixt the two Realms, which was at length concluded by them, having survived the many Difficulties and Factions of King *James I's* Reign. I find he was of the Privy Council to his Son King *James II.*, *Anno 1440*, from whom he obtained several beneficial Grants from the Crown, in Consideration of his good

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and

(a) Chartulary of Paisly. (b) Ibidem. (c) Chartulary of Kelso. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem. (f) Mr. Rymer's Foedera Angliæ.

and laudable Services, not only performed to himself, but to his Father of blessed Memory. This Lord was twice sent Commissioner into *England* (a) the first time in the 1444, and the other in 1457. In both the Commissions he's designed *Alexander Dominus Montgomery*. Simply he took to Wife, *Margaret* Daughter of *Thomas Boyd* of *Kilmaronock* (b) by whom he had Issue,

*Alexander*, who dyed in his Lifetime, but left two Sons behind him, by *Elisabeth* his Wife Daughter of . . . . *Hepburn* of *Hales* (c), viz. *Alexander* who after his Grand-father's Death, was Lord *Montgomery*, and *Robert* first of the *Montgomerys* of *Broadstone* (d), of whom *Hugh* Earl of *Mount-Alexander* of the Kingdom of *Ireland* in the Linal Heir.

*George Montgomery* of *Skelmurly*, was this Lords second Son (e) whose Successor is *Sir Robert Montgomery* Baronet.

*Mr. Thomas Montgomery*, the third Son, was Parson of *Egelsbam*.

He had likewise several Daughters, 1. *Margaret* married to *John* first Earl of *Lennox*. 2d. *Janet* to *Sir Robert Cunningham* of *Kilmaures*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Glencairn*. 3d. . . . . to *Alexander Hume* of that Ilk. 4th. *Jean*, to *John* Lord *Kennedy*. 5th. *Agnes*, to *William Cunningham* of *Glenarnock*; as to the precise Time of this Lords Death, I have not found, but he was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by

*Alexander* his Grandson, whom he married in his own time to *Catherine* (f) Daughter of *Gilbert* Lord *Kennedy*, by whom he had *Hugh* his Successor. 2d. *James Montgomery* of *Smeithston*. 3d. *John*.

Which *Hugh*, upon the Accession of King *James IV.* to the Crown, was named of his Council, and in 1489 he obtained a Grant of the Constabulary of his Majesty's Castle

of *Rothsay* (g), this King ever treating him with particular Marks of his Favour, and at last was pleased to creat him into the Dignity of Earl of *Eglintoun*, Anno 1503 (h), he married *Helen*, Daughter of *Colin* first Earl of *Argyle*, by whom he had three Sons and several Daughters.

1. *John* called Master of *Eglintoun*,

2. Son *Sir Neil Montgomery* of *Lainshaw*, who had a Grant from his Father of the Lands of *Lainshaw*, *Galowbery*, *Crevoch*, *Kilbryde*, *Milstonflet*, *Brad-furrow*, the Temple Land of *Stewartoun*, *Holowchaple*, *Langanfee*, *Charlewraik*, *Longford*, *Crochdow*, and *Lochdernel* in *Air-shire* (i), the Lands of *Airdoch* and *Nether-Craig* in *Renfrew-shire*. Moreover by Marriage of *Margaret*, Daughter and sole Heir of *Quintine Mure* of *Skeldon*, he considerably increased his Fortune, his Estate in all amounting to 100 Merk Land of old Extent, and thereupon he added to his Coat of Arms Argent, three Molets Azure.

He was killed in a Feud by the Lord *Boyd* in June 1547, having had two Sons by the said *Margaret*, his Wife; *John* who married *Margaret* Daughter of *Robert* Lord *Boyd*, but dyed without Succession, and *Sir Neil* who succeeded him, of whom and his Descendents more shall be said under the Title of *Lyle*, he marrying *Jean*, Daughter and sole Heir of *John* last Lord *Lyle*.

3d. Son was *Mr. William Montgomery* of *Greenfield*, who acquired the Lands of *Stane* in *Air-shire*, by Marriage of *Elisabeth* Daughter and sole Heir of *Robert Frances* of *Stane* (k). This Branch divided it self afterward by Means of *Hugh*, a younger Son, who became the Root of the *Montgomerys* of *Achinkood*, and his Cadets.

*Margaret*, 1st. Daughter, married to *William* Lord *Semple*. 2d. *Margory*, to *William* Lord *Somervel*. The 3d. *Maud* to *Colin* Campbel of *Arking-lafs*

(a) Rymer's Foedera Angliæ. (b) Genealogy of Eglintoun. (c) Ibidem. (d) Charta penes Dominum Grenock. (e) Account of the Family of Eglintoun. (f) Charta in publicis Archivis. (g) Ibidem. (h) Ibidem. (i) Charta penes Jacobum Montgomery de Lainshaw. (k) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. ad Annum 1508.



lafs, but had no Issue. 4th. *Ifobel* to *John Mure* of *Caldwell*, in *Vicecomitatu de Renfrew*, and had Issue. 5th *Elisabeth*, to *John Blair* of that Ilk. 6th. *Agnes*, to *John Ker* of *Kersland*, in *Vicecomitatu de Air*, and had Issue.

Here its requisite to observe, that *John*, Son and Heir apparent to this Earl, when the Feuds run high betwixt the contending Parties of the Nobility in the Minority of King *James V*, he was killed in a Scuffle betwixt the Earls of *Aran* and *Angus* on the Street of *Edinburgh*, 30 of *April* 1520 (a), leaving behind him a Son and a Daughter by *Elisabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir Archibald Edmonston* of *Duntreath* (b), *Hugh* who succeeded his Grand-father, and *Christian*, Wife of *Sir William Douglass* of *Drumlanrig*, Ancestor to the Duke of *Queensberry*.

Which *Hugh* was of the Privy Council to King *James V*. as he had been before to *John Duke* of *Albany*, Governour of *Scotland*, in the said King's Minority, and was one of the Lords to whom his Grace committed the Tuition of that Prince, upon his going to *France* to concert Measures with that Court for carrying on a War with *England*, Anno 1520 (c): Yea, the said King had such an Esteem of this Lord, that when he went to *France* in order to espouse *Magdalen*, Daughter of *Francis I*. Anno 1536, he appointed him one of the Governours of *Scotland*, the Earl of *Huntly* being joined in Commission with him. His Wife was *Marion*, Daughter of *George Lord Seton*, by whom he had only a Son,

*Hugh* his Successor in the Honour, who, as soon as he came to Man's Estate, married the Lady *Jean Hamilton*, Daughter of *James Duke* of *Chattlerault* Governour of *Scotland*, which Marriage was dissolved in the

1562, they standing in the fourth Degree of Consanguinity, the Pope's Dispensation not being obtained (d), & then by the Permission of the Bishop of *Rome*, he's allowed to Marry *Agnes* Daughter of *Sir John Drummond* of *Innerpeffrey*, Widow of *Sir Hugh Campbell* of *Lowdon*: By her he had four Children.

1. *Hugh* Earl of *Eglintoun*.

2. *Robert Montgomery* of *Giffen*, who married *Margaret* Daughter of *Sir Matthew Campbell* of *Lowdon*, by whom he had one Daughter, *Elisabeth*, his sole Heir, married to *Hugh* Earl of *Eglintoun*.

*Margaret*, eldest Daughter, was married to *Robert 1st*. Earl of *Winton*, Mother by him of *George 2d* Earl of *Winton*, and of *Alexander* Earl of *Eglintoun*.

*Agnes* the second, married to *Robert Lord Semple*, and had Issue.

This Earl stuck close to Queen *Mary* in the Time of her greatest Distress: He put himself in Arms in her behalf, and was personally engaged in the Battle of *Lang-side* (e), where he, together with the Lord *Seton*, and many Barons of Account, were taken Prisoners, after which he thought fit to tender his Submission to King *James VI*. and lived peaceably till his Death, which happened in the Month of *June* 1585 (f), his Estate devolving on

*Hugh* his Son, who was barbarously murdered on the score of a private Quarrel, by *John Cunningham* of *Colnbeith*, and his Adherents, the 12th Day of *April* 1586 (g), whereby his Country was deprived of an Honour and Ornament, his Prince of a faithful and able Subject, and his Family of a singular Advantage, Mr. *John Johnston* wrote the following Epitaph in Praise of him.

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(a) Hume's History of the Family of Douglass. (b) Charta penes commitem de Eglintoun. (c) Holinshed's History of Scotland. (d) Original Divorce still extant. (e) Crawford's Memoirs. (f) Charta in publicis Archivis. (g) Dr. Johnston's Scots Heroes.

*Ille opifex follers rerum, magni æmula Olympi  
 Natura, immensis ambitiosa opibus;  
 Illa sibi de te certans qua singula, rara,  
 Vix aliis, dedit hæc cuncta benigna tibi.  
 Sic artus, sic ora, animos, sic pectora finxit,  
 Cæteraque humanis anisferenda notis:  
 Vix aliquem ut credas mortali semine creatum,  
 At quales eulorum secula prisca deos.  
 Invidiosa nimis visa hæc mortalibus. Ergo  
 Tollere mox properas insidiosa manus.  
 Fortunam ingentem gravior sæpe exitus urget:  
 Precipitque vides fulmine magna quati.*

He left a Son by *Giles* his Wife, Daughter to *Robert Lord Boyd*, *Hugh* who succeeded him in his Estate and Honour. This Earl in the 1603 (a), obtained a Grant to himself, his Heirs and Assignes, upon the Resignation of *Mr. William Melvil*, erecting the dissolved Abbey of *Kilwinning* formerly a Seat of Benedictine Monks, with all the Lands and Tithes, either in Property or Superiority which had belonged at any time thereto into a temporal Lordship, with the Patronage of the Churches of *Kilwinning*, *Irvine*, *Dunbartoun*, *Kilmarnock*, *Loudoun*, *Ardrossan*, *Kilbirny*, *Dalry*, *Dunlop*, *Beith*, *Stewarton*, *Stevenson*, *Dreghorn*, *Pearston*, *Kilbryde*, and *Kilmachornal*.

He married *Elisabeth*, Daughter of *Robert Montgomery* of *Giffen*, but dying without Issue in the 1612 (b), his Estate by vertue of an Entail made by him, came to *Sir Alexander Seton* his Cousin German, who changed his Name to *Montgomery*, but he could not enjoy the Title of Earl, without the King's special Allowance, which soon after, his Majesty was pleased to bestow upon him, for the great Merit of his Ancestors, with the Dignity and precedency formerly enjoyed by *Hugh* Earl of *Eglington*, last deceased.

This Earl was among the Number of those Peers, who engaged themselves against the King, Anno 1638, upon the first commencing of our bloody Civil War; he had the Com-

mand of a Regiment in the Army that was sent to *Ireland*, Anno 1642, toward the suppressing the Rebellion, of the Native *Irish* (c): He was likewise personally engaged in the Battle of *Longmarstonmuir*, Anno 1643, in the Service of the Parliament of *England*, against the King, where he behaved with abundance of Courage, yet his Lordship still retained a Respect and Affection to his Majesty's Person, and no Man more abominated the Murder of the Lords Anointed than he.

He heartily concurred with, and was extremely satisfied with the Restoration of King *Charles II.* by whom he was constituted Captain of his Guard of Horse (d), Anno 1650; and the next Year while he was raising Forces in the Western Parts for the King's Service, he was surpris'd at *Dunbarton* by a Party of *English* Horse, and sent Prisoner to the Town of *Hull*, and afterward removed to *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, suffering likewise the Sequestration of his Estate till the Restoration reponed him, Anno 1660, his first Wife was *Anne*, Daughter of *Alexander* first Earl of *Linlithgow*, by whom he had

1. *Hugh* his Successor in the Honour.
2. *Sir Henry Montgomery* of *Giffen*, dyed without Children.
- 3d. *Sir Alexander*, a Colonel in *Ireland*, in which Kingdom he dyed.
4. Colonel *James Montgomery* of *Coalsfield*.

5. *Robert*, who in his Youth making choice of a Military Life, went over to the Wars in *Ireland*, Anno 1642, he was first made a Captain in his Father's Regiment, after which he list'd himself in the Service of the Parliament of *England*, where in Time he arrived to the Degree of a Major General, and acquired the Reputation of a Man of Courage, and a good Officer, he firmly adhered to

King

(a) Charta in publicis Archivis, 5 January 1603, (b) Spotswood's History. (c) Guthry's Memoirs. (d) My Lord Kingstons's History of the Family of Winton.



King Charles II. and in his Majesty's Service he gave many signal Proofs of his Loyalty and Valour on several occasions, especially at that memorable Encounter at *Dunbar*, 3d. of September 1650, in which Action he performed the part of a brave and valiant Commander; likewise he commanded in the Quality of Major General of the Horse in the Royal Army at *Worcester*. 3d. of September 1651, where he received diverse Wounds, and had the Misfortune to be taken Prisoner, whence making his Escape out of the Castle of *Edinburgh* in Disguise, Anno 1659(a), he got beyond Sea to the King, and returned with his Master, Anno 1660, being one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed Chamber. He married *Margaret* Daughter of *James* Viscount of *Kilsyth*, by whom he had *James Montgomery* Esq; his Son and Heir.

His Lordships had likewise two Daughters, 1st. *Margaret*, married to *John* 1st. Earl of *Tweedale* after his Death to *William* Earl of *Glencairn*, the 2d. *Anne* dyed unmarried. He married to his second Wife *Margaret* Daughter of *Walter* Lord *Buclogh* Widow of *James* Lord *Ross*, but by her he had no Succession, and arriving to the 73d Year of his Age, he departed this Life the 7th of January 1661, his Estate and Honour devolving on

*Hugh* his Son. This noble Earl was a Man of perfect Loyalty in the time of our Civil Troubles, as appears in all the Accounts of those Times, particularly by the Memoirs of the Bishop of *Dunkeld*, his Cotemporary. In the 1643, he raised a Troop of Horse, with which he marched in Person, and fought valiantly at *Langmarstonmuir*, and several other Battles and Skirmishes, and continuing to adhere faithfully to the Royal Cause, he was therefore excepted out of *Cromwel's* Indemnity, in the 1654(a), by *Anne* his first Wife,

Daughter of *James* Marquis of *Hamilton*, he had one Daughter *Anne*, married to *James* Earl of *Finlator*; also by *Mary* his second Wife Daughter of *John* Earl of *Rothes*, he had *Alexander* his Successor.

*Francis Montgomery* of *Giffen*, who was one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and one of the Commissioners of the Thesaury in the Reign of *K. William & Q. Anne*. He was appointed one of the Commissioners upon the Part of *Scotland* to treat upon a nearer Union with *England* in 1706, which was at that time compleated, he had no Issue by *Margaret* his first Wife, Daughter and sole Heir of *Alexander* Earl of *Leven*, but by *Elisabeth* Daughter of *Sir Robert Sinclair* of *Lochermackhouse*, in *Vicecomitatu de Haddingtoun*; He had *John Montgomery* Esq; a Member of Parliament for the County of *Air*. *Alexander*, one of the Colonels in Her Majesty's Foot Guards, who dyed a very hopeful Youth of his Death wounds at the Battle of *Almanara*, in the 1711; also *Elisabeth* a Daughter, married to *Patrick Ogilvy* of *Lonmay*. This Earl had moreover five Daughters,

1. *Mary*, married to *George* Earl of *Winton*, sans Issue.

2. *Margaret*, to *James* 2d Earl of *Loudon*.

3. *Christian*, to *John* 4th Lord *Balmerinloch*.

4. *Eleanor*, to *Sir David Dunbar* of *Baldoon*, Baronet, in *Vicecomitatu de Wigtoun*, and had Issue,

5. *Anne*, to *Sir Andrew Ramsay* of *Abbotshall*, Baronet. He departing this Life, Anno 1669, was succeeded by

*Alexander* his Son and Heir, who was named one of the Lords of the Privy Council, 1st of May 1689, and dying in the end of the Year 1701, he left Issue by *Elisabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Drumfries*, *Alexander* the present Earl, Major *Hugh* and Major *John Montgomery*,  
K k 2 and

(a) History of Seton by the Lord Kingstoun. (b) Original Act of Indemnity penes me.

and Mary married to Sir James Agnew of Lochnew, and had Issue.

Which Alexander, was one of the Lords of the Privy Council to King William, and one of the Commissioners of the Thesaury. In 1700, he had a Patent to sit and Vote in the Parliament of Scotland, as Lord High Thesaurer, all Officers of State tho neither Peers, nor elected as Commissioners, having by the Constitution a Place in Parliament, and the Crown a Right, when any one of the Officers were vacant, to appoint one to Represent in Parliament the said Office. Upon the Dissolution of the Parliament in 1710, he was on the 10th of November the same Year elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland to the Parliament of Great Britain; also in 1711, his Lordship was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Chamberlain-Court, which was then erected. He married first Margaret Daughter of William Lord Cochran, Son and Heir of William Earl of Dundonald, by whom he had two Sons, Hugh and Alexander, who both dyed in the Year 1696; also four Daughters,

1. Catherine, married to James Earl of Galloway.
2. Eupham, to George Lockhart of Carnwath, and has Issue.
3. Grace, to Robert Earl of Carnwath.
4. Jean, to Sir Alexander Maxwell of Monrieth, Baronet.

His second Wife was Anne Daughter of George Earl of Aberdeen, by whom he had a Daughter, Lady Mary.

His third Marriage was with Susanna, Daughter of Sir Archibald Kennedy of Colzean, Baronet, by whom he has two Daughters,

Lady Elisabeth.  
Lady Helen.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Azure, three Flower-de-lyces, Or: 2d and 3d, Gules, three Annulets, Or, ston'd, Azure, all within a Border, Or, flour'd and counter flour'd, Gules, supported by two Dragons Vert vomiting Fire, and for Crest, a Maid holding in her Dexter Hand a Mans Head, and in the Sinister an Anchor, Motto, Garde bien.

## B R U C E,

### Earl of Elgin.

THAT the ancient and noble Family of Clackmanan, is branched from the Earls of Carrick, all our Antiquaries do agree, tho they do not deduce the Line of that Descent in each Point alike, to the intent that it may clearly appear that it is, I thought fit to take notice, that King David II. made a Grant to Robert Bruce, *dilecto consanguineo suo*, of the Castle and Barony of Clackmanan, the 39th Year of his Reign (a), which is sufficient to show he was of the said King's Kindred.

Sir Edward Bruce of Shires-Mill, a younger Son of Sir Edward Bruce of Clackmanan, by Margaret Daughter of Sir Patrick Blackader of Tilliallan in the Time of King James V. acquiring several Lands from John Abbot of Culross, in 1541 (b), he raised to himself a fair Fortune. By . . . . his Wife, Daughter to the Lord Semple (c), he had Robert Bruce of Blairhall, Edward Bruce of Kinloss, and George Bruce of Carnock Ancestor to the Earls of Kincairn. Of these his Children, Edward the second being

(a) Sir George Mackenzie's Collections from the publick Archives of the Kingdom. (b) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi V. (c) Genealogy of the Family of Elgin.



being the Person of whom I'm chiefly to speak here, I shall deduce what I found related of him from unquestionable Authority.

This *Edward* being bred a Lawyer, was first made one of the Commisfarrs of *Edinburgh*, and after that preferred to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice by King *James VI.* 2d December 1597, by the Title of Commendator of *Kinlofs*: And being a Person of great Parts, was by the said King, with the Earl of *Mar* sent Ambassador to Queen *Elisabeth*, Anno 1601, to Congratulate her upon her good Success in repressing that Audacious Attempt of the Earl of *Essex*; and upon the Death of that Queen, being eminently instrumental to the peaceful Entrance of King *James* to the Crown of *England*, by the Intelligence, which he held privately in her Lifetime with Sir *Robert Cicer*, one of her principal Secretaries of State, and accompanying the King into *England*, Anno 1603, in Recompence of his faithful Services, he had the Office of Master of the Rolls conferred on him during Life; and as a further Testimony of his Majesty's Favour, he had a Grant of the dissolved Abbey of *Kinlofs* in *Murray* erected to him and his Heirs in a Temporal Lordship, by Letters Patent bearing date 8th of July 1604 (a), being of the Privy Council to his Majesty in both Kingdoms, he departed this Life in the 62 Year of his Age, on the 14th of January 1610, and was interred in the Chapel of the Rolls in *Chancery Lane*, *London*, where there is a fair Monument erected to his Memory, with this Inscription upon it,

F U I M U S

Sacrae Memoriae

Domini Edwardi Bruce, Baronis Bruce, Kinloffenfis, sacrorum scriniarum Magistri dicatum qui obiit 14 Jan. Anno sal. 1610. Aetate 62. Jacobi Regis 8vo.

*Brucius Edwardus fteus hic & Scotus & Anglus,  
Scotus ut ortu Anglis sic oriundus adis,  
Regno in utroque decus tulit auctus honoribus am-  
Regi a consiliis Regni utriusque fuit, (plis  
Conjuge prole, nuru, genero, spe, reque beatus  
Vivere nos docuit, nunc docet ecce mori.*

He left Issue by *Magdalen* his Wife Daughter of *Alexander Clark* of *Balbirny*, in *Vicecomitatu de Fife*, two Sons and a Daughter,

1. *Edward* Lord *Kinlofs*.
2. *Thomas Bruce* Esq;
3. *Christian*, married to *William* Earl of *Devon-shire* of the Kingdom of *England*, and had Issue; Also *Janet*, a natural Daughter, married to *Thomas Dalziel* of *Binns*, Mother by him of Lieutenant General *Thomas Dalziel*.

Which *Edward* Lord *Kinlofs* was made Knight of the *Bath* at the Creation of *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, and afterward one of the Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber to K. *James VI.* in 1613 he had the Misfortune to fall into a fatal quarrel with Sir *Edward Sackville*, afterward Earl of *Dorset*, upon which says a noble Historian (b), They both transported themselves into *Flanders*, attended only by two Chirurgeons, placed at a Distance, and under an Obligation not to stir but upon the fall of one of them, they fought under the Walls of *Antwerp*, where this Lord was killed, whereupon *Thomas* his Brother became his Heir.

Which *Thomas* attended King *Charles I.* into *Scotland*, and at the Solemnity of his Coronation, was by Letters Patent bearing date the 19th of June 1633, created Earl of *Elgin*, afterward in the 17 of *Charles I.* advanced to the Dignity of a Baron of *England*, by the Title of Lord *Bruce* of *Whorleroun*, in the County of *Tork*, he married *Anne* Daughter of Sir *Robert Chichester*, Knight. 2dly. *Diana*, Daughter, and one of the Co-heirs of *William* Lord *Burleigh*, Son and

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(a) Charta ad Annum 1604. (b) The Earl of Clarendon's History.

and Heir of *Thomas Earl of Exeter*, and departing this Life, *Anno 1663*, he left Issue by *Anne* his first Wife,

*Robert* his Son and Heir, who being Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Bedford*; and having given great Testimony of his Loyalty to King *Charles II.* under his misfortunate Troubles; as also been instrumental in the Restauration, he was in the 19th of *Charles II.* created Lord *Bruce of Skeltoun*, Viscount *Bruce of Amptbil*, and Earl of *Ailesbury*. He married *Diana* Daughter to *Henry Earl of Stamford*, by whom he had Issue,

*Thomas* Lord *Kinlofs*.

*James* *Bruce* Esq;

*Diana* eldest Daughter, married first to *Sir Seymour Shirely*, Baronet, and after to *John Duke of Rutland*.

*Anne*, to *Sir William Rich* of *Sunning*.

*Christian*, to *John Rolls* Esq; eldest Son of *Sir John Rolls* of *Stephenson*, and afterward to *Sir Robert Guyer* of *Stoke*.

*Mary*, to *Sir John Walter* of *Saresdon*, in the County of *Oxford*, Baronet.

*Anne-Charlotte*, to *Nicolas Bagnal* Esq;

*Henrietta*, to *Thomas Ogle* Esq; only Son of *Sir Thomas Ogle* Governour of *Chelsea College*.

Which *Thomas* eldest Son succeeded him in the Earldom, and married *Elisabeth* Daughter of *Henry Beauchamp*, Son of *William Marquis of Hartford*, Sister, and at length Heir to *William Duke of Somerset*, by whom he had Issue,

1. *Charles*, now Lord *Bruce of Kinlofs*, who has married *Anne* Daughter and Co-heir to *William Marquis of Halifax*, and had Issue a Son *Robert*, born 1707.

This Earl's eldest Daughter *Elisabeth*, was married to *George Earl of Cardigan*, and Lady *Mary* dyed young.

His Lordship has since married

the Countess of *Sanaw* in *Brabant*, by whom he had a Daughter *Charlotte-Maria*.

## A R M S.

Or, a Saltyre and Chief, Gules, on a Canton Argent, a Lyon rampant, Azure, Supporters two Savages Proper, wreathed about the Head and Loins with Lawrel, Motto, *Fuimus*.

## M U R R A Y,

Lord *Elibank*.

**I**S a Cadet of the Family of *Blackbarony*: His Ancestor was *Sir Gideon Murray* Son of *Sir Andrew Murray* of *Blackbarony*, by *Grisel* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir John Beaton* of *Crich (a)*, Relict of *Sir Walter Scot* of *Buclugh*. From a short Abstract of his Life, I find that *Mr. Murray* in his Youth, resolving to follow the Ministry, while he was a Student in Divinity, he happened unluckily to kill a Man by Accident (*b*), which made him relinquish that Profession, & become Chamberlain to the Laird of *Buclugh*; which Trust he managed with great Prudence, and considerably improved that opulent Fortune. He was first brought to Acquaintance with the Court, by means of his Nephew *Robert Earl of Somerset*, once the great Favourite of King *James VI.* who procured him first the Honour of Knighthood (*c*), *Anno 1605*; and upon his Lordships Promotion to the Thesaurers Office, on the Decease of *George Earl of Dunbar*, in the 1611 *Sir Gideon Murray* was constituted Thesaurer Depute, which Office he managed so much to the Ad-

(a) Mr. Martin. (b) Scots-arvets MS. (c) Balfour.



Advantage of the Crown, that beside the Charge of the Government, he both repaired and enlarged the Palaces of *Holy-rood-house*, *Falkland*, *Linlithgow*, *Dumfermling*, and the Castles of *Edinburgh*, and *Dumbarton*, and had the Treasury so full at the King's coming to *Scotland* 1617, that he defrayed the whole Charge of the Court, his Majesty appearing with as much Splendor at *Holy-rood-house* as at *Whitehall*. He departed this Life Anno 1621 (a), leaving Issue by *Margaret Pentland* his Wife (b),

Sir Patrick his Successor;

*Walter Murray* of *Livingston*; and a Daughter . . . . . married to Sir *William Scot* of *Harden*.

Which Patrick was by King *Charles I.* Anno 1628 (c) first made a Baronet, and afterward, in respect of his approved Loyalty to the said King, was advanced to the Dignity of Lord *Elbank*, March 18th 1643 (d). He married *Elisabeth* Daughter of Sir *James Dundas* of *Arnistoun*, by whom he had a Son, 1st, Patrick his Successor; 2d, . . . . . *Murray* of *Spot*, and several Daughters; *Elisabeth*, married to Sir *Archibald Stirling* of *Carden*.

Patrick Lord *Elbank* his Son, married *Elisabeth Steuart*, Daughter of *John* 1st, Earl of *Traquair*, by whom he had *Alexander* his Son and Heir, who married *Anne* Daughter of Dr. *Alexander Burnet* Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, by whom he had *Alexander* his Successor in the Honour, and two Daughters, *Anne*, married to *John* Lord *Mackleod*, Son and Heir of *George* Earl of *Cromarty*.

. . . . . to Sir *John Mackenzie* of *Coul*, in *Vic. de Ross*.

*Alexander* the present Lord, has married . . . . Daughter of *George Stirling*, Chirurgeon in *Edinburgh*, by whom he has Issue the Master of *Elbank* his Son and Heir apparent.

## A R M S.

*Azure, A Martlet betwixt Three Stars, within a double Tressure, Argent. Supporters, Two Horses bridled, Argent. Crest, A Lyon Rampant Saliant on a Pole Ax, Sable Motto, Virtute fideque.*

## ELPHINSTON,

Lord *Elphinston*.

THIS ancient noble Family originally took the Sirname of *Elphinston* from their own Lands of that Name in *Edinburghshire*, the first of whom I have found was *John de Elphinston*, who is Witness in that Grant which *Roger de Quincy* Earl of *Winchester* made to the Monks of *Dryburgh*, *de uno Tofto Terræ in Glaswoode circa Annum 1252* (e).

Another *Alexander Elphinston de Elphinston* in the Time of King *David II.* had the Lands of *Kinchinbar*, in *Baronia de Stenhouse*, in *Viccomit. de Stirling* (f), from *Gadofredus de Ross*, *Dominus ejusdem in feudo Chæreditate*: He was succeeded by *Alexander Elphinston Dominus ejusdem*, his Son, who in the 33d of King *David II.* exchanged the foresaid Lands with *Alexander* Son of Sir *Adam More* Knight, for the Lands of *Arthbeg* in *Stirlingshire*, since called *Elphinston*. Sir *William Elphinston* his Son, was slain fighting gallantly against the *English* at the Battle of *Piperdain*, Anno 1436, to whose Valour chiefly our Historians ascribe the Victory; leaving only a Daughter, *Agnes* his sole Heir, married to *Gilbert* Son of Sir *Adam Johnston* of that Ilk (g), who thereby came to the Possession of the Lands of *Elphinston* in *Lothian*: The rest of the Estate of the Family in *Stirlingshire*,

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(a) Historical Collections (b) Charta in Rotulis 1603. (c) List of Baronets. (d) Charta in pub. Arch. (e) Original Gift to the Abbey of *Dryburgh*. (f) Charta in Rotulis Regis *David*. (g) Mr. *Thomas Crawford*'s Notes on *Buchanan*.

shire, by a solemn Arbitration, in the 1471, came to *Henry Elphinstoun*, Brother to the aforesaid *Alexander* which he then called *Elphinston*.

*Sir Alexander Elphinstoun* of that Ilk, Son and Heir of *Sir John Elphinstoun* Knight, was by the Bounty and Favour of *K. James IV.* created Lord *Elphinstoun*, by whose special Countenance he obtained in Marriage *Elizabeth Barlow* an *English* Lady, one of the Maids of Honour to *Queen Margaret*. He was slain at the Battle of *Flodden*, with the said King his Master, 9th September 1513, leaving Issue, *Alexander*, who succeeded him in the Honour, *Isobel*, married to *David Lindsay* of *Dunrod*, 2dly, To *Robert Maxwell* of *Calderwood*, in *Vic. de Lanerk* (a), *Eupham*, to *John Bruce* of *Culmalindie* (b), *Elizabeth* to *Sir David Somervell* of *Plain*.

Which *Alexander* married *Catherine* Daughter of *John Lord Erskine*, by whom he had Issue, 1st, *Robert* the next Lord, 2d *John Parson* of *Innernochny*, 3d, *James Elphinstoun* of *Innerdovot* (c), 4th, *Sir Michael Elphinstoun*, Master of the Household to *King James VI.* 5th, *William*, who was the Author of that Branch of the *Elphinstouns* of *Calderhall* in *Stirling-Shire*; also several Daughters,

*Isobel*, married to *James Hamilton* of *Haggs*, and had Issue.

*Margary*, to *Sir Robert Drummond* of *Carnock*, and had Issue.

*Margaret*, to *Alexander Livingstone* of *Dunipace*.

This Lord was killed at the Battle of *Pinkie*, 10th of September 1547 (d), and was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by *Robert* his Son and Heir, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Sir John Drummond* of *Innerpeffery*, by whom he had, 1. *Alexander* his

Successor, 2. *George* (e), Rector of the *Scots College* at *Rome*, 3. *Sir James Elphinstoun*, 1st Lord *Balmorinloch*; likewise several Daughters.

1st, *Agnes*, married to *Walter Lord Deskford*.

2d. *Jean* to *Walter Barclay* of *Towie*, in *Vic. de Aberdeen*.

3. *Elizabeth* (f), to *Sir Robert Innes* of that Ilk, and had Issue.

4. *Margaret* to *John Cunningham* (g) of *Drumwastle*, in *Vic. de Stirling*, and had Issue.

He departed this Life, Anno 1602, and was succeeded by

*Alexander* his Son, who was one of the Lords of the Privy Council to *King James VI.* by whom he was prefer'd to be Lord high Theasurer of *Scotland*, Anno 1599, which Office he resigned to the Earl of *Dunbar* in 1601. By *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *William Lord Livingstone*, he had

1. *Alexander* his Successor in the Honour. 2. *James Elphinston* of *Barns*, Ancestor to the present Lord *Elphinston*. 3. *John Elphinston* of *Wortle* in *Aberdeen-Shire*. 4. *Michael Elphinston* of *Quarrel*, in *Vic de Stirling*; also five Daughters.

*Anne*, married to *John Earl of Sutherland*, and had Issue.

*Jean*, to *Arthur Lord Forbes*, and had Issue.

*Elizabeth*, to *Sir John Bruce* of *Airth*, and had Issue.

*Christian*, to *Sir Thomas Urquhart* of *Cromarty*.

*Helen*, to *Sir William Cockburn* of *Langtoun*, and had Issue. And again to *Mr. Henry Rollo* of *Woodside*, Grandfather and Grandmother to the present *Sir Henry Rollo* of *Woodside* Knight.

Which *Alexander* married *Elizabeth*,

(a) Charta ad Annum 1527. (b) Geni. of Elphinstoun. (c) Charta penes Gavinum Hamilton de Innerdovot. (d) Gen. of Elphinstoun. (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem. (g) Ibidem.



beth Daughter of Patrick Lord Drummond, Sister to James first Earl of Perth (a), by whom he had one Daughter Lillias; and departing this Life Anno 1649(b), the Title of Lord descended to

Alexander Elphinstoun of Barns his Nephew, who, that the Honour might be properly supported, married Lillias Daughter and Heir of Alexander Lord Elphinstoun his Uncle: He dying Anno 1654(c), left Issue, 1. Alexander. 2d. John, and a Daughter Anne, married to Walter Lord Torphichen.

Which Alexander married Anne Daughter of Dr. Alexander Burnet then Archbishop of Glasgow, and afterwards of St. Andrews, but he dying without Issue, Anno 1669 (d), his Estate and Title came to

John his Brother, who married Isobel, Daughter of Charles Earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had,

1. Charles.

2. John, who dyed in the blossom of his promising Youth, unmarried.

3. Captain William Elphinstoun.

Elisabeth, eldest Daughter, married to John Campbel of Mamore, Son to Archibald Earl of Argyle, and has Issue.

Margaret, to George Count Lesly of Balquhain, and has Issue.

Mary.

Charles Master of Elphinstoun, married Elisabeth Daughter of Sir William Primrose of Caringtoun, by whom he has Issue,

## A R M S.

Argent, a Cheveron Sable, betwixt three Boars Heads eras'd Gules, supported by two Savages Proper, Crest, a Lady above the middle, holding in her Dexter-hand a Castle, and in the Sinister a Laurel, Motto, Caus Causit.

H A Y,

Earl of Errol.

**BOTH** our ancient and modern Historians say, that this noble Family had its Rise Anno 980, tempore Kennethi Tertii, when the Danes invaded this Nation, and gave Battle to the Scots; whom they had routed near Perth, but for the Courage and Conduct of a certain Labourer, who perceiving his Country-men flying before the conquering Enemy, he and his two Sons stopped them with their Plow Gear in a certain Defile, and upbrading them for their Cowardice, obliged them to rally: whom the Danes supposing to be fresh Succours, he became thereby the means of transferring the Victory to the Scots side: And King Kenneth advanced him into the first Rank of those about him, and rewarded him with as much Land as a Falcon flying from a Fist, should measure out before he settled: To which Exploit, the Arms, Crest, and Supporters of the Family of Errol, are allusive. The praise of this illustrious Person and his Sons are celebrated by the polite Poet Dr. John Johnston, as follows,

Quo ruitis cives? Heia! hosti obvertite vultus!  
Non pudet infami vertere terga fuga?  
Hosti ego vobis; aut ferrum vertite in hostem.  
Dixit, & armatus dux praeit ipse jugo.  
Quaqua ibat vastam condensa per agmina Danum  
Dat stragem. hinc omnis consequiturque fuga.  
Servavit cives. Victorem reppulit hostem.  
Unus cum natis agminis instar erat.  
Hic Decios agnosce tuos magnae amula Romae,  
Aut prior hac; aut te bis Scotia major adhuc.

In the Reign of King Malcolm IV: William de Haia is Possessor of the Lands of Errol in Forfar-shire, and is among many other noble Persons Witnesses in that King's Charter to the Abbey of Scoon, he gave to the Monastery

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(a) Charta penes Dominum de Perth. (b) Charta in publicis Archivis. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem.

of Couper in pure Charity, the Lands of Lyderpoyls, which King William by his Royal Charter ratified and confirmed, *Comite Duncano Justiciario, Comite Gilberto de Strathern, Willielmo filio Thori*, being Witnesses therein, sufficiently prove it a very ancient Deed (a). He left behind him three Sons, *David, Robert, and Malcolm*.

Which *David* was a Benefactor to the Monks of Couper in Angus, by his Gift and Donation of three Acres of arable Land, with the Fishing of one Net upon the River of Tay, *Pro animæ piæ memoriæ Regis Willielmi, & animæ Willielmi de Haia patris mei & salute mea & Elene sponsæ meæ & Antecessorum & Heredum meorum, cum consensu Gilberti Heredis mei*.

Sir Gilbert Hay of Errol his Son, was one of the first Barons of Scotland, who assisted King Robert I. in retrieving the Independency of his Native Country, then almost subjected to the English by John Baliol; and assisted at the Solemnity of his Coronation, Anno 1306. In Consideration of his good and faithful Services he had diverse Grants of Lands then in the Crown; and that Monarch being further desirous to put a lasting Mark of Esteem upon him and his Family, he was graciously pleased to make him and his Heirs for ever Lord High Constables of Scotland, by his Charter 12th Nov. 1315 (b). He died Anno 1330 (c), and was interred in the Abbey of Couper, to which he and his Ancestors had been Benefactors. He was succeeded by

Sir William his Son, who adhered firmly to the Interest of King David Bruce, in whose Service he lost his Life at the Battle of Duplin, Anno 1333 (d), together with the whole Gentlemen of his Name; so that had

not his Lady been with Child, and supported it by the Birth of a Posthumous Son, it had been quite extinguished. Mr. Johnston the Poet writes thus of him,

*Me simul, & mecum spemque Eigenus omne meorum  
Vulnere non uno sustulit una dies.  
At vos crudeles Parcæ miserescite, nobis  
Degener haud tantis spes nova surgat avis.  
Audivere Deæ. Dabitur quod poscitis, ajunt,  
Aut dabis, aut conjux te tibi dante dabit.  
Stat rediviva igitur, potuitque excisa renasci,  
Et tibi gens a te posthuma surget avo.  
Si fas morte etiam victuram condere gentem,  
Qualia, quanta olim vita datura fuit!*

Sir William was succeeded by Sir David his Son, born after his Father's Death, and on that account came not into Action for a long time: He left a Son

Sir Thomas, who is one of the Barons who recognised John Earl of Carrick's Right to the Crown, upon his Father's Accession to the imperial Dignity of this Realm (e). He married Elizabeth Daughter to King Robert II. (f) and departing this Life Anno 1406 (g), he left Issue William his Successor, and a Daughter Elizabeth, married to Sir George Lesly Knight (h).

Which William was one of the Commissioners deputed by the Estates of Scotland to treat with the English, touching the Redemption of King James I. Anno 1424, which was then happily effected (i), at the Solemnity of whose Coronation he receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood. He married Alice, Daughter of Sir William Hay of Yester, Progenitor to the Marquis of Tweeddale (k), by whom he had William his Successor in his Estate and Honour, and Gilbert Hay (l) of Urrie.

This Sir William being a Person of singular Merit, was by the favour of King

(a) Original Writes of the Abbey of Couper. (b) Charta penes Comitem Errol. (c) Genealogy of Errol. (d) Ibidem. (e) Earl of Cromarty's Vindication of King Robert III. (f) Charta Roberti II. dilecto filio suo Thomæ Hay Constabulario Scotæ & Elisabethæ sponsæ suæ filiæ nostræ, ad Annum 1376. (g) Gen. of Errol. (h) Charta penes Comitem de Rothes. (i) Drummond's History of King James I. (k) Charter by William Earl of Errol to Sir David Hay of Yester, his Uncle, in the Year 1454, among the Writes of the Family of Tweeddale. (l) Charter by Nicol Earl of Errol to Gilbert his Uncle, of the Lands of Urrie in 1477.



King James II. created Earl of Errol Anno 1452, and departing this mortal Life in the 1455 (a), he left Issue by *Beatrix* his Wife, Daughter of *James Lord Dalkeith* (b).

*Nicol* his Son and Heir, who was one of the Privy Council to King James III. and one of the Commissioners upon the Part of Scotland nominated to treat with the English, touching the keeping a good Understanding betwixt the two Realms (c), Anno Dom. 1472 : He married *Elisabeth*, Daughter to the Earl of *Huntly*, (d) by whom he had,

*William* Earl of *Errol* his Son and Heir, who married *Janet* Daughter to *John* Earl of *Athole*, by whom he had two Sons, *William*, and *Sir Thomas Hay* of *Logie*, Knight (e).

Which *William* married *Elisabeth* *Lesly*, Daughter to the Earl of *Rothes* (f), by whom he had,

*William* Earl of *Errol* (g), who was constituted Sheriff of *Aberdeen*, Anno 1510 (h). He took to Wife, first *Christian*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Glamis* (i), and again *Elisabeth* Daughter to the Lord *Ruthven* (k). This Lord accompanying King James IV. to the Battle of *Flowdon*, was there slain with his Sovereign Lord, and the Flower of the Nobility on the fatal 9th of September 1513, leaving

*William* his Son and Heir to succeed him, who was of the Privy Council to King James V. and his special Favorite. He married *Helen*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Lennox*, by whom he had one Daughter *Jean*, married to *Andrew* Earl of *Errol* her Cousin ; his Estate and Honour devolving on

*George Hay* of *Logie*, his Heir Male (l). He married *Margaret*,

Daughter of *Sir Alexander Robertson* of *Strowan* (m), by whom he had *Andrew* his Successor ; also two younger Sons, *John Hay* of *Muchill*, *George Hay* of *Ardlithan*, and two Daughters,

1. *Elisabeth*, married to *William* Earl *Marishal*, and had Issue.

2. *Margaret*, to *Laurence* Lord *Oliphant*, and had Issue. He departed this Life Anno 1563 (n), and was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by

*Andrew* his Son, who was constituted one of the Lords of Queen *Marys* Privy Council in 1567, when the Civil War broke out in that Reign. I do not find him much engaged in either Party during all the Confusions of King James's Minority. He married *Jean* Daughter of *William* Earl of *Errol* (o), by whom he had *Francis*, who succeeded him, and a Daughter *Eleanor*, married to *Alexander* first Earl of *Linlithgow*, and had Issue.

His second wife was *Mary*, Daughter of *George* Earl of *Caithness*, Widow of *Hume* of *Coldingknows*, by whom he had *George Hay* of *Kilour*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Errol*. He dying Anno 1585 (p).

*Francis* his Son succeeded him, who was one of the Commissioners appointed to treat about a nearer Union of *Scotland* and *England*, Anno 1604 (q). He married first *Mary*, Sister to *James* Earl of *Murray*, next *Anne*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Athole*, and last of all *Elisabeth* Daughter of *William* Earl of *Morton*, by whom he had *William* his Son and Heir, and *Francis* who died unmarried ; also four Daughters,

1. *Anne*, married to *George* Earl of *Winton*.

2. *Jean*, to *John* Earl of *Mar*.

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3. *Elisa*

(a) Hawthornden's History of King James. II. (b) Genealogy of Errol. (c) Mr. Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (d) Genealogy of the Family of Errol MS. (e) *Charta Jacobi IV. Thomæ Hay filio Willielmi Comitiss de Errol & Margaretæ de Logy dominæ de Logy-Amond sponsæ suæ*, Anno 1493, in *Registro*. (f) *Charta Willielmo Comiti Errol & Elisabethæ Lesly sponsæ suæ ad Annum 1501*. (g) Genealogy of the Family of Errol. (h) *Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV.* (i) Genealogy of Errol. (k) *Charta in Rotulis Jacobi V. Elisabethæ Ruthven Comitissæ de Errol sponsæ Niniani Domini Ross.* (l) Manuscript History of the Family of Errol. (m) *Ibidem*. (n) *Ibidem*. (o) *Ibidem*. (p) *Ibidem*. (q) *Spotiswood*.

3. *Elisabeth*, to *Hugh Lord Semple*.

4. *Mary*, to *Walter Earl of Buclugh*.

5. *Sophia*, to *John Viscount Melgum*.

This Earl arriving to a great Age, at last his long Life was brought to a period on the 14th of July 1631. Upon him Dr. *Arthur Johnston* wrote this Epitaph.

*Occidit Hayorum Princeps Errolius, orbis  
Nunc desiderium, qui fuit ante decem.  
Adscripsit procerum numero domus edita Regum  
Stemmata, sanguineis nobilitata jugis.  
Manibus Heroum sociavit Martia virtus,  
Partaque fulminea mille trophea manu.  
Donavit calo pietas spectata. Quid ultra  
Vel meruere homines, vel tribuere Dei?*

*William Earl of Errol* his Son, was much in the Favour of King *Charles I.* and assisted at the said King's Coronation, 18 June 1633. He married *Anne* Daughter of *Patrick Earl of Kinghorn*, by whom he had *Gilbert* his Successor, and a Daughter *Margaret* married to *Henry Lord Ker*, Son and Heir of *Robert Earl of Roxburgh*, 2dly to *John Earl of Cassils*, and departing this Life, 17th of December 1636 (a) his Estate and Honour descended to

*Gilbert* his Son and Heir, then very young, and upon that account was not engaged in the Civil War; for I find no mention of him till the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when he was constituted one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, Anno 1661. He married *Catherine* Daughter of *James* second Earl of *Southesque*, but dying without Issue, Anno 1674, both his Estate and Honour, by virtue of an Entail to the Heirs Male, came to *John Hay of Kilour*, Son and Heir of *Sir Andrew Hay* (by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Patrick Kinnaird* of *Inchturk*) Son and Heir of *Sir George Hay of Kilour* (by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of . . . . . *Cheyne of Eslemont*) Son and Heir of *Andrew Earl of Errol*, as has been observed.

Which *John* so succeeding in the

Earldom, married *Anne* Daughter to *James Earl of Perth*, by whom he had *Charles* his Successor, *James* and *Thomas*, who both dyed unmarried; also two Daughters,

*Lady Mary.*

*Lady Margaret*, married to *James Earl of Linlithgow*.

He dying Anno 1705, was succeeded by *Charles* his Son,

Which *Charles* now Earl of *Errol*, was one of the Peers who in the Parliament 1706, dissented in every Article of the Union with *England*, in the Terms of the Treaty then before the House, before the Conclusion of which, his Lordship entred a Protestation, which chiefly respected his own Heritable Constabulary, in these Terms,

*I Charles Earl of Errol, Lord high Constable of Scotland, do hereby Protest, that the Office of high Constable of Scotland, with all the Rights and Priviledges of the same, belonging to me Heritably, and depending upon the Monarchy, Sovereignty, and ancient Constitution of this Kingdom, may not be weakned nor prejudged by the Conclusion of the Treaty of Union betwixt Scotland and England, nor any Article, Clause or Condition thereof, but that the said Heritable Office, with all the Rights and Priviledges thereof, may continue and remain to me and my Successors intire and unhurt by any Votes or Acts of Parliament, or other Proceedings whatsoever relative to the said Union: And I crave this my Protestation may be admitted and Recorded in the Registers and Rolls of Parliament.*

## A R M S.

Argent, three *Eschutcheons*, Gules, supported by two *Savages* carrying upon their Shoulder, two *Oxen* Hoaks, Crest, a *Falcon* Proper, with this Motto, *Serva Jugum.*

CHURCH.



## CHURCH-HILL,

## Lord Eymouth.

THE first who enjoyed this honourary Title, was *John Church-hill* Esq; Son of Sir *Winston Church-hill* of *Wottonbasset*, in the County of *Wilts*, by . . . . his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Drake* of the County of *Devon*, Baronet.

His first step to Advancement in martial Affairs, was the Honour of a Colours in the Royal Foot-Guards, which was procured him by his Royal Highness the Duke of *Tork*, while a Youth, rather to humour his forward Inclination that way, than any Advantage to be made by it. He soon after went to *France* with the Duke of *Monmouth*, who gave him a Company of his own Regiment, and served at the Siege of *Maastricht*, then under the Direction of the present *French King*. Upon his Return to *England*, by a particular Character of his Bravery and Conduct from the Duke of *Monmouth*, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel to Sir *Thomas Littleton* Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and Master of the Robes to the Duke of *Tork*: Not long after which, he was created Lord *Church-hill* of *Eymouth* in *Scotland*, by Letters Patent bearing date 21 December 1682 (a).

King *James* ascending the Throne, he was immediately made Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and Captain of a Troop of his Life-Guard. Also in the first Year of his Reign, 14th of May 1685. he created him a Baron of *England*, by the Title of Lord *Church-hill* of *Sandridge*; But notwithstanding these Honours, upon the Revolution he went over to the Prince of *Orange* then at *Sherburn*.

King *William* was no sooner on the Throne, but he was made Gentle-

man of the King's Bed-Chamber; also 9th of April 1689, he was raised to the Honour of Earl of *Marlborough*. The same Year he commanded the *English* Forces in *Flanders*, and was present with Prince *Waldeck* at the Shock at *Walcourt*: And Anno 1690, was sent General of the Forces to reduce *Cork* and *Kinsale*; which Service he perform'd with great Dispatch and Conduct.

The next Year, he made the Campaign under King *William* in *Flanders*, was constituted Governour to the Duke of *Gloucester*, sworn of his Majesty's Privy-Council, and made one of the Lords Justices; which he serv'd three times successively, in the King's Absence, who, at length, Anno 1701, appointed him General of the Foot, and Commander in Chief of the *English* Forces in *Holland*, also Ambassador-Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary for the Negotiation at the *Hague*.

In the first of Queen *Anne*, he was constituted Captain-General of Her Majesty's Land Forces, both at Home and Abroad, elected Knight of the Garter, and dispatch'd with the Character of Her Majesty's Ambassador-Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the States of *Holland*.

Anno 1702, he commanded the Army in *Flanders*, took *Venlo*, *Ruremond*, *Stevenswaert*, *Liege*, &c. and on his Return to *England*, was made Marquis of *Blandford*, and Duke of *Marlborough*.

In the Year 1704, he march'd to the *Danube*, routed the *French* and *Bavarian* Forces at *Schellenbergh*, and afterwards gave them a total Defeat at *Hochster*; was made a Prince of the Sacred Roman Empire; and on his Return to *England*, had the Honour and Mannour of *Woodstock*, and Hundred of *Wooton*, voted to him and his Heirs; and next Year settled by Act of Parliament.

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(a) Diploma in Cancellaria supremæ Dominæ nostræ Reginae.

In the Year 1705, he march'd to the *Moselle*, return'd to the *Netherlands*, rais'd the Siege of *Liege*, and forc'd the *French* Lines; At the end of which Campaigne, he made a Tour to *Vienna*, where the Emperor made him a Grant of the Lordship of *Mildenheim*, in *Suabia*, formerly possess'd by Duke *Maximilian*, Uncle to the present Duke of *Bavaria*; from which time, he was distinguish'd throughout the Empire, by the Style and Title of Prince of *Mildenheim*: And was afterwards invest'd therein, and admitted, by his Plenipotentiary Mr. *Stepney*, to sit and vote in the College of Princes.

In the Year 1706, he gave an intire Defeat to the *French* and *Bavarian* Forces at *Ramillies*, and gain'd the whole Country of *Brabant* to the Allies.

In the Year 1708, he (with Prince *Eugene of Savoy*) defeated the *French* and *Spanish* Army at *Audenarde*, cover'd the Siege of *Lisle*, succour'd *Brussels*, then besieg'd by the Duke of *Bavaria*, and re-took *Ghent* and *Bruges*.

He married *Sarah*, Daughter, and at length, one of the Co-Heirs of *Richard Jennings* of *Sandridge*, in the County of *Hertford*, Esq; by whom he had four Daughters,

*Henrietta* eldest Daughter, married to *Francis* Earl of *Godolphin*.

*Anne*, second Daughter, married to *Charles Spencer* Earl of *Sunderland*; to whom she is second Wife.

*Elisabeth*, third Daughter, married to *Scroop Egerton* Earl of *Bridgewater*.

*Mary*, fourth and youngest Daughter, married to *John* now Duke of *Mountague*.

## A R M S.

Sable, a Lyon Rampant Argent, in a Canton of the Second, the Cross of England.

## K I N G,

Lord *Eythen*.

SIR *James King* of *Birness* (a) in *Aberdeen* shire, was first train'd up in the Wars of *Germany*, under *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, where he rose gradually, till at last he came to be Lieutenant General; in which Character he serv'd with the highest Reputation; afterward upon the breaking out of the Civil War in *England*, he repair'd to his Majesty's Service, was constituted General of his Army against the *English* Parliament, which he ordered with great Wisdom and Dexterity: In Consideration whereof, the King was pleas'd to create him a Peer of *Scotland*, by the Title of Lord *Eythen* (b), the 28 March 1642.

## O G I L V Y,

Earl of *Finlater*.

IN the Reign of King *Robert II.* Sir *John Sinclair* Knight is possessor of the Barony of *Deskford* in *Banff* shire (c). He was succeeded by *Ingeram* his Son and Heir (d), as he was by *John* his Son, who was slain at the Battle of *Harlaw*, Anno Dom. 1411, leaving *Margaret* his only Daughter and sole Heir to succeed him in the Barony. In 1437 She was married to Sir *Walter Ogilvy* of *Achyven*, Knight, (a Branch of the Family of *Ogilvy*,) whereupon he assumed into his Coat of Arms, Argent, a Cross ingrail'd, Sable, which his Posterity still wear. This Sir *Walter*, in the 18th of *James II.* got leave of the King to fortify

(a) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. (b) Ibidem. (c) Charta aliquando in Rotulis Robert II. (d) Resignation by Alexander Sinclair Son to Ingeram Sinclair of Deskford to Sir Walter Ogilvy of Achyven, Knight, and Margaret Sinclair Lady Deskford his Neice, quam Deo volente dictus Dominus Walterus ducet in uxorem 1437. penes Comitem de Finlater.



fortify his Castle of *Finlater* with an embattled Wall of Lime and Stone, and all other Necessaries for a place of Strength (a). By the said *Margaret* his Wife, he had two Sons,

Sir *James Ogilvy* of *Deskford*.

Sir *Walter Ogilvy* who obtained the Lands and Thanedom of *Boyn* in the North, by the Marriage of *Margaret*, Daughter and one of the Co-heirs of Sir *James Edmonston* of that Ilk (b). Of this Branch the *Ogilvies* of *Dunlugus* and *Strathern* are sprung. He departed this Life Anno 1456.

Sir *James* his Son succeeded him; he was made a Knight by King *James III.* and married *Mary* Daughter of (c) Sir *Robert Innes* of that Ilk, in *Viccomitatu Moraviae*: By her he had,

Sir *James*, succeeded in the Fortune.

*Walter Ogilvy* of *Glasbaugh*.

*Alexander* killed at *Flowdown* (d).

*George* a Church-man: Also several Daughters,

*Margaret*, married to *James Abercromby* of *Birkenbog*.

*Marion*, to *Patrick Gordon* of *Haddo*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Aberdeen* (e).

*Catherine*, to *William Crawford* of *Federat*, in *Viccomitatu de Aberdeen*.

*Elisabeth*, to *John Grant* of *Freuchie*.

*Mary* to *Alexander Urquhart* Sheriff of *Cromarty*.

Which Sir *James Ogilvy* of *Deskford* married *Agnes*, Daughter of *George* Earl of *Huntly* (f), by whom he had,

1. *Alexander* his Successor,

2. *James*.

3. *Patrick*.

4. *George*.

5. *Elisabeth*, married to Sir *James Dunbar* of *West-field* (g) Sheriff of *Murray*.

*Alexander Ogilvy* of *Deskford* his Son, got from King *James V.* a Charter erecting his Lands of *Deskford*, *Finlater*, *Cathmore*, the Forreist of *Glensudech*, the third part of the Lands of *Inernach*, *Achinstank*, *Buchhaw*, with the Fishing on the River of *Dovern*, the Lands of *Sandlacht*, *Castle-field*, the Constabulary of *Cullen* and *Achendorn* in *Banff-shire*, the one half of the Lands of *Balball*, and the fourth Part of *Manmure* in *Forfar-shire*, into one intire Barony in all time coming, to be called the Barony of *Ogilvy*, of the date 22d of May 1527 (h). This *Alexander Ogilvy* of that Ilk, (for so he's after this designed) took to Wife first *Jean Abernethy*, Daughter of *Alexander* Lord *Saltoun*, by whom he had *James Ogilvy* of *Cardal*, his only Son. His second Wife was *Elisabeth Gordon*, a Lady of the Family of *Huntly* (i), by whom he had a Daughter *Margaret* married to *John Gordon* Son of *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly*. This Laird of *Finlater*, and *Ogilvy*, by the Influence and evil Counsel of his Wife, was prevailed upon to disinherit his Son, and to settle the most part of his Fortune on *John Gordon* his Son-in-law, upon Condition he should change his Name to *Ogilvy*, and he and his Heirs in all time coming, wear his Coat of Arms: Accordingly the said *John Gordon* succeeded into the Estate of *Finlater*, and kept Possession thereof till the 1562, it came to be forfeited for his being present in the Fight of *Corrichie*, whereupon *James Ogilvy* of *Cardal*, Son and Heir of the said *Alexander Ogilvy* of that Ilk, represents to Queen *Mary*, how far he had been wronged by his Father's unjust Act, and therefore Her Majesty was graciously pleased

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(a) Licence under the great Seal by King *James II.* Anno 1455, to Sir *Walter Ogilvy* of *Deskford* to build a Tower and Fortalice at the Castle of *Finlater*. still preserved among the Writs of the Family of *Finlater*. (b) Charta in publicis Archivis tempore *Jacobi III.* (c) Mr. *George Martine* of *Clermont's* Genealogical Collections. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem. (g) Charta in publicis Archivis. (h) Ibidem. (i) Genealogy of *Finlater*.

pleased to restore him to the Estate of *Finlater* by way of Justice, in the 1564 (a). When the Civil War broke out in that Reign, he was not so ungrate as to forget the good Offices the Queen had done him, but most loyally adhered to her Interest, and was one of the Barons who entered into an Association to stand by her against her rebellious Subjects (as they call them) who had deprived her of her Authority, and would to the outmost of their Power, endeavour her Restauration, bearing date, 8th of May 1568. He married . . . . . *Gordon*, Daughter of . . . . . *Gordon of Lochenvvar* (b), by whom he had a Son *Alexander*, who died before him, leaving Issue by *Barbara* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir Walter Ogilvy of Boyn* (c), a Son,

*Walter*, who succeeded his Grandfather; he was first knighted by King *James VI.* before the Institution of the Honour of Baronet: And being a Baron of an ample Fortune, he was by the special Bounty of the said King, raised to the Peerage of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Ogilvy of Deskford*, by Letters patent, bearing date 4th of October 1616 (d).

He married first *Jean*, Daughter of *Robert Lord Elphinston*, by whom he had only one Daughter *Christian*, who was married to *Sir Alexander Forbes*, afterward created Lord *Pitsligo*.

His second Wife was *Marion*, Daughter of *William Earl of Morton*, by whom he had *James* his Son and Heir, and two Daughters,

1. *Jean*, married to *James Douglass Earl of Buchan*, and afterward to *Andrew Lord Gray*.

2. *Margaret*, married to *Sir John Grant* of that Ilk, in *Vicecomitatu de Murray*, and had Issue.

Which *James Lord Deskford*, was by *K. Charles I.* advanced to the Ho-

nour of Earl of *Finlater*, by Letters patent, bearing date the 20th of February 1638 (e), and to the Heirs Male of his Body for ever.

He married *Elisabeth*, Daughter to the Earl of *Rothes*, by whom he had two Daughters.

*Mary Countess of Finlater.*

*Anne*, Wife of *William Earl of Glencairn*.

This Earl having no Male Issue of his Body, he procured from King *Charles I.* on the behalf of his Daughter, and her Descendants certain Letters Patent, whereby the Dignity and Title of Earl of *Finlater* was conferred upon her and *Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartin* her Husband. This *Patrick Earl of Finlater*, in the time of the Civil War, suffered much both in his Person and Fortune, for his firm and loyal Adherence to King *Charles II.* Departing this frail Life, the 30th of March Anno Dom. 1658 (f). he left Issue by the afore said *Elisabeth Countess of Finlater* his Wife,

*James* his Son and Heir, who married *Anne* only Daughter of *Hugh Earl of Eglinton*, by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *James Marquis of Hamilton*, by whom he had,

1. *James* the present Earl.

2. Colonel *Patrick Ogilvy of Lomay*, who married *Elisabeth* Daughter of *Mr. Francis Montgomery of Giffen*, and has Issue.

3. *Anne*, married to *George Allardice* of that Ilk, and had Issue. This Earl dying Anno 1711, his Estate and Honour devolved on

*James* the present Earl of *Finlater* and *Seafeld*, his Son, whose personal Endowments were the principal Cause of the great Honour and Preferments he has attained to, both in this and the former Reign.

In his Youth having accomplished himself by Travels into foreign Countries,

(a) Charta in publicis Archivis. (b) Genealogy of the Family of *Finlater*. (c) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. (d) *Sir George Mackenzies MS.* of the Baronage of Scotland (e) The Registered Patent in the Chancery Office. (f) Retour of *James Earl of Finlater* to *Patrick Earl of Finlater* his Father in the Chancery Office.



Countries, he studied the Civil Law: After his Return to his native Country, he was admitted Advocate 16th of January 1685, in which honourable Profession he made a very considerable Figure, tho there's nothing memorable concerning him, till the Meeting of the Convention in March 1689, (where he had the Honour to serve as a Member for the Burgh of Cullen) wherein his Abilities began to be very soon taken notice of, and he was employed in several Committees to examine and give the Opinion to the Meeting concerning diverse Grievances. In the Debates about King James's Forfaulture, he argued learnedly in favours of that unfortunate Monarch. In the 4th of King William and Queen Mary, he was constituted Solicitor; and after that, in 1696, appointed conjunct Secretary of State with John then Earl of Tillardine. He being then only a Knight, his Majesty was pleased to confer upon him the Title of Viscount of Seafield, by Letters Patent bearing Date 28th of June 1698; and thereafter by other Letters Patent of the Date 24th June 1701, to create him Earl of Seafield.

Upon Queen Anne's coming to the Throne, Anno 1702, he was constituted conjunct Secretary of State with the Duk of Queensberry; but the same Year, upon a Change of the Ministry, he was removed from the Secretary's Employment, & constituted Lord High Chancellour of Scotland; from which Office he was removed, & in 1704 made a third time conjunct Secretary of State; but the next Year 1705 he was restored to be Chancellour, and therein continued till the commencing of the Union, the 1st of May 1707. Then his Lordship was named Lord chief Baron of the Exchequer, which he again was pleased to resign, Mr. Smith being put in his Room. All which, and several

other high Trusts his Lordship still discharged with great Learning and Sufficiency. Also in 1712, he was elected one of the sixteen Peers of Scotland to the Parliament of Great-Britain, by a Vacancy, through the Demise of William Earl Marshall.

He married Anne Daughter of Sir William Dunbar of Durn, Baronet, by whom he has,

1. James Lord Deskford.
2. Mr. George Ogilvy.
3. Anne, married to Charles Earl of Lauderdale, and has Issue.
4. Janet.

### A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Argent, a Lyon passant guardant, Gules, crown'd, Or; 2d and 3d Argent, a Cross engrail'd, Sable, supported by two Lyons rampant, Crest, a Lyon rampant, all Gules, holding a Plumb Line betwixt his Feet, Motto, Tout Jour.



F O R B E S,

Lord Forbes.

THAT which will sufficiently attest the Antiquity of this numerous and far spreading Family, is a Grant by King Alexander II. to Fergus the Son of John, of the Lands and Tenement of Forbes in Aberdeenshire (a), whence the Sirname has been originally assumed. The first conspicuous Person of this Line, was Alexander Forbes, who resolutely defended his Castle of Urquhart in Murray, against Edward I. of England (b), Anno 1303, upon the storming of which, he and the whole Garrison were put to the Sword: By this

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(a) Original Charter in the Custody of the Lord Forbes. (b) Dr. Abercromby's Martial Achievements.

fatal Strok his Family would have perished, had not his Wife preserved it by the Birth of a postumous Son, *Alexander*, who obtained from *Robert Bruce* certain Lands in Compensation for what his Father had lost in his, and his Countrys Quarrel. This *Alexander* treading in the Steps of his gallant Father, loyally adhered to the better Title of *David Bruce*, against *Edward Baliol*, who invaded this Kingdom, and called himself King of this Realm, and by the Assistance of the *English* routed the loyal *Scots* Army at the Battle of *Duplin*, Anno 1332, where many brave *Scots*-men fell, and among others this Sir *Alexander Forbes*, leaving, says my Author (a), no Issue but a postumous Child, this Family having the parallel Fate with the Family of the *Fabii* in *Rome*, of whom 'tis said,

*Una dies Fabios ad bellum miserat omnes,  
Ad bellum missos perdidit una dies.*

Sir *John Forbes* of that Ilk, the next of the Family, lived in the Time of King *Robert II.* and seems to be the Son of the former *Alexander*, who acquired from *Thomas Earl of Mar*, several Lands in *Aberdeen* shire, which the aforesaid King, in the 3<sup>d</sup> of his Reign, ratified by his Charter under the great Seal. Likeas, he obtained from *Alexander* Bishop of *Murray*, *pro fidei & utili servitio suo & assistentia personali in nostris agendis totam terram nostram de Fyntrossie* 19 of July 1378 (b). In the 5<sup>th</sup> of King *Robert III.* he was constituted his Majesty's Justiciary within the bounds of *Aberdeen* and Coroner of the said County. His Wife was *Elisabeth Kennedy*, a Daughter of the Family of *Dunure* in the West, by whom he had three Sons, viz.

Sir *Alexander Forbes* his Successor.

Sir *William Forbes* Knight, Ancestor to the Lord *Pitligo*.

Sir *John*, who obtained the Thanesdom of *Formartin*, by the Marriage of *Marjory* Daughter and Heir of Sir *Henry Preston* of *Formartin* Knight, whereupon he added to his paternal Coat of Arms the three *Unicorns* Heads, which is still born by his Descendents. He was the Founder of the Family of *Tolquhon*, of whom branched the *Forbeses* of *Foveran*, *Watertoun*, *Colloden*, &c. and their several Cadets.

Which *Alexander* obtained the Honour of Knighthood before the 1424. He had a Grant to himself and *Elisabeth Douglass* his Wife, and to their Heirs, from *John* Earl of *Buchan*, of the Lands of *Mikle Fintry*, *Blacktoun*, and *Balcross*, by his Charter 10<sup>th</sup> December 1423 (c). He departed this Life in, or near to the Year 1444, leaving Issue by the said *Elisabeth* his Wife, *James* his Successor, and a Daughter *Annabella*, married to Sir *Patrick Gray* of *Fowlis*, Ancestor to the Lord *Gray* (d).

This *James* was Knighted by King *James III.* and was the first of his Family who in that Reign came to be called Lord *Forbes*. He married *Egidia* Daughter of *William* Earl *Marshal* (e), by whom he had *William*, and *Patrick*, first of the Branch of *Corse*, (which produced the Earl of *Granards* Family in *Ireland*, and *Forbes* of *Craigievar* in *Aberdeen* shire, Baronet) and a Daughter married to *Malcolm Forbes* of *Tolquhon* (f).

Which *William* made a considerable Figure in the Reign of King *James III.* He married *Christian*, Daughter of *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly* (f), by whom he had four Sons, *Alexander*, *Arthur*, and *John*, all three successively Lords, 4<sup>th</sup>. *Duncan* Author

(a) Mr. Lumsden's Historical and Genealogical History of the Family of Forbes. (b) Chartulary of Murray. (c) Charta penes Dominum Samuelem Forbes de Foveran Baronet. (d) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi II. ad annum 1446. (e) Mr. Lumsden. (f) Charta Alexandri Comitis de Huntly, Willielmo Domino Forbes filio suo, in publicis Archivis.



thor of the Branch of *Corfindae*, of whom issued the *Forbesses* of *Monymusk*, *Kilmuck*, *Lefly*, &c.

Which *Alexander* adhered to King *James III.* and upon his Death in 1488, he rose in Arms in order to bring them to condign Punishment, who had imbrew'd their Hands in the Blood of the King (a), but afterward submitting to King *James IV.* he departed this Life not long after, leaving no Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter to *Thomas Boyd* Earl of *Aran*, so that his Estate and Honour fell to *Arthur* his Brother, who likewise dying without Issue, his Brother *John* became his Heir, His Lordship married,

*Catherine*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Athole*, by whom he had a Daughter *Elisabeth*, married to *Grant* of that Ilk (b).

His second Wife was *Christian* Daughter of Sir *John Lundy* of that Ilk (c), by whom he had two Sons,

*John* Master of *Forbes*, who died in *Edinburgh*, 17th July 1537 (d).

*William*, who succeeded in the Honour: And three Daughters,

1. *Margaret*, married to *Andrew Frazer* of *Muchill*, in *Viccomitatu de Aberdeen*, Ancestor to the Lord *Frazer* (e).

2. *Elisabeth*, to *Gilbert Keith* of *Troup*. 2dly. To *Alexander Innes* of that Ilk (f).

3. *Marjory*, to *Gilbert Forbes* of *Brux* (g).

He married 3dly. *Elisabeth Barlow* Widow of *Alexander Lord Elphinston*, by whom he had a Son *Arthur Forbes* of *Putuchie* (h), in *Aberdeen-shire*, and a Daughter *Janet*, married first to *John Earl of Athole*. 2dly to *Alexander Hay* of *Dalgery*, and again to *William Lefly* of *Balquhain*, and had Issue (i). He departed this Life Anno Dom. 1547, and was succeeded by

*William* his Son, who was constituted one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King *James V.* (k) Anno 1539, and always enjoyed his Favour. He married *Elisabeth* Daughter and Co-heir (with her Sister *Margaret*, Countess *Marshal*) of Sir *William Keith* of *Inneruggie* (l), by whom he had,

1. *John* his Successor.

2. *William Forbes* of *Foderhouse* (m), in *Viccomitatu de Aberdeen*.

3. *James Forbes* of *Lethinty*.

4. *Robert* Prior of *Monymusk*, in *Aberdeen-shire*, formerly a Cell to the Priory of *St. Andrews*.

5. *Arthur Forbes* of *Logie*.

6. *Abraham Forbes* of *Blacktoun*.

1st. Daughter *Jean*, married to *James Lord Ogilvy*.

2. *Elisabeth* to the Lord *Sinclair*.

3. *Christian*, to *George Johnston* of *Caskieben*, and had Issue.

4. *Isabel*, to *John Gordon* of *Pitlurg*, and had Issue.

5. . . . . to *Barclay* of *Gairtly* in *Viccomitatu de Aberdeen*.

6. *Margaret*, to *George Sinclair* of *May* (n), Son to *George Earl of Caithness*.

7. *Barbara*, to *Alexander Allardice* of that Ilk.

8. *Anne*, to Sir *John Seton* of *Barns*, Son of *George Lord Seton*, and had Issue. He dying Anno 1593, was succeeded by,

*John Lord Forbes* his Son, who married first *Margaret*, Daughter of *Alexander Earl of Huntly*, by whom he had a Son *John*, who entred into a religious Order abroad, and died without Succession. 2dly. *Janet*, Daughter of *James Seton* of *Tauch*, by whom he had,

*Arthur* his Successor in his Estate and Honour, who married *Jean* Daughter of *Alexander Lord Elphinston*, by whom he had a Son *William*,

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and

(a) Drummond. (b) Lumsden's History of the Family of Forbes. (c) Ibidem. (d) Mackenzie's Criminals. (e) Charta in publicis Archivis ad Annum 1509. (f) Lumsden's Account of the Family of Forbes. (g) Ibidem. (h) Ibidem. (i) Ibidem. (k) Miscellanea Scotica. (l) Charta in publicis Archivis. (m) Lumsden. (n) Charta in publicis Archivis.

and a Daughter *Barbara*, married to *George Earl of Seafarth*, and had Issue.

Which *Alexander* affecting a Military Life, went over to *Germany*, and entred into the Service of the renowned *Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden*, against the Imperialists, where he attained to the Degree of a Lieutenant General, and acquired the Reputation of an excellent Officer. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War in *Britain*, he returned to his Native Country, and had a considerable Command in the Army that was sent from *Scotland* to *Ireland*, Anno 1643, to suppress the *Irish* Rebellion. Afterward retiring from the violence of these Times, he returned to *Germany*, where he spent the Remainder of his Days.

His first Wife was *Anne*, Daughter of *Sir John Forbes of Pittsligo*, by whom he had *William* his Successor. His second Marriage was with *Mary* Daughter of . . . . . *Forbes of Rires*, by whom he had Colonel *James Forbes*, *Mary*, married to . . . . . *Rose of Kilravock*, and . . . . to . . . . *Forbes of Balflug*.

Which *William* married *Jean* Daughter of *John Campbell of Calder*, by whom he had *William* his Son and Heir, *Arthur Forbes of Breda*, *Archibald Forbes of Putachie*, and two Daughters.

1. *Mary*, married to *James Lord Duffus*, sans Issue. 2dly. To *Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun*, and had Issue.

2. . . . . to *John Leith of Whitehaugh*, in *Viccomitatu de Aberdeen*, and had Issue.

He departing this Life Anno 1691, was succeeded by *William* his Son. This Lord was one of the first of the *Scots* Nobility who declared for King *William*, for which, upon his Accession to the Crown, he was named a Privy Counsellour, 1st of May 1689, and constituted Captain of a Troop of

*Horse*, then a Lieutenant Colonel of Dragoons and not long after made Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons and since the Accession of her Majesty to the Throne, he was Lieutenant Colonel to the *Horse Guards* commanded by his Grace *John Duke of Argyle*. His Lordship married *Anne* Daughter of *James Brody* of that Ilk, in *Viccomitatu de Elgin*, by whom he has,

*William* Master of *Forbes*.

*James Forbes* Esq; who married *Mary* Daughter to *Alexander Lord Pittsligo*, Also a Daughter *Mary*.

## A R M S.

\* Azure, three Bears Heads Coupé, Argent, muzl'd, Gules, supported by two Boars Proper, Crest, a Stag's Head eraz'd, Argent, Motto, Grace me guide.

## FORRESTER,

Lord *Forrester*.

THIS Sirname has been assumed from an Office, as *Stewart*, *Durward*, *Constable*, and others were, which their bearing, viz. three hunting Horns, seems to confirm. The principal Family appears to be this of *Forrester*, whose Ancestor *Sir Adam Forrester*; Citizen of *Edinburgh* in the 6th of *Robert II.* acquired the Barony of *Corstorphin*, from *Sir William More of Abercorn* (a), whence his Successors took their Designation. Upon the Accession of King *Robert III.* to the Throne, Anno 1390, he was constituted Lord Privy-Seal.

(c).

(a) Charta in Rotulis Roberti II.



(a). In the 2d of the said King, he was commissioned to treat with certain *English* Commissioners for maintaining the Peace betwixt the two Realms (b). Likeas in 1405, he was a second time one of the Commissioners authorized to treat with the *English*, about composing of certain Differences betwixt the two Kingdoms (c). By *Margaret* his Wife he had Issue,

Sir *John* his Son and Heir, who being a Man of good Parts, was Anno 1421 named Lord Privy Seal to *Murdach* Duke of *Albany* Governour of Scotland (d), and in 1423 he was with *William* Bishop of *Glasgow*, *George* Earl of *March*, *John* Montgomery of *Ardrösan*, *Patrick* Dunbar of *Beill*, and *William* Borthwick of that ilk, sent Commissioners to *England* to Treat with that State, about the Redemption of King *James* I. (e). Upon that King's Return home, Anno 1424, he was constituted Master of the Household (f), and Lord high Chamberlain of Scotland (g). After which, in 1428 he was named a Commissioner with divers others, to treat with the *English* about a Peace. Thus much for his Civil Actions. His Works of Piety were these, The founding a Chaplainry at the Altar of St. *Ninian*, within the Church of St. *Giles* of *Eidnburgh*, *Pro salubri statu serenissimi Principis Jacobi I. & Joannæ sponsæ suæ; & pro salute animæ quondam Adæ Forrester de Corstorphin, Militis, Patris mei & Margaretæ matris meæ* to which he mortified sex libras tredecim solidos & quatuor denarios de tenemento suo in dicto Burgo (h). Likeas, he doted a sufficient Subsistence for three Chaplainries in the Chapel of St. *John* the Baptist, contiguous to

to the Paroch Church of *Corstorphin*, founded by Sir *Adam* Forrester his Father (i) which in the 1429, he erected into a Collegiate Church, and procured the Annexation of several Lands and Tithes thereunto. He married *Jean*, Sister to *Henry* Sinclair Earl of *Orkney* (k); and departing this Life about the 1440, was inter'd in the Church of *Corstorphin*, under an Arch, with the Portraiture of himself and his Wife, as big as the Life in free Stone, without any monumental Inscription but a Coat of Arms, he had Issue,

1. Sir *John* his Successor.
2. *Henry* Forrester of *Oxgang*.
3. *Jean*, married to Sir *Robert* Maxwell of *Carlawerock* (l), Ancestor to the Earl of *Nithsdale*.
4. *Elisabeth*, to Sir *Alexander* Lauder Knight (m).

Which Sir *John* obtained a Grant from King *James* I. of the Lands of *Blackburn* in *Linlithgow* shire, upon the Resignation of Sir *Robert* Cunningham of *Kilmaures*, Anno 1424, wherein he's designed *filio & heredi apparenti Joannis Forrester de Corstorphin Militis Camerarii Scotiae*. He was succeeded by

*Archibald* Forrester of *Corstorphin*, who by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of . . . . . *Hepburn* of . . . . . had (n) *Alexander* his Son and Heir, in whose Favours he resigned his Estate Anno 1482, reserving a Liferent to himself. He had to Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Duncan* Forrester of *Gairden*, Master of the Household, in the Reign of King *James* IV. (o) by whom he had *Alexander* Forrester of *Corstorphin*, his Son and Heir, who married *Janet* Daughter to . . . *Lauder* of *Hatton* (p), by whom he had Sir *James* his Son, who succeeded him;

P p but

(a) Mr. Rymer's *Fædera Angliæ*. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Charta in Rotulis *Murdaci Ducis Albanie*. (e) Rymer's *Fædera Angliæ*. (f) Charta in Rotolis *Jacobi* I ad annum 1424. (g) Ibidem anno *Prædicto*. (h) Ibidem. (i) Ibidem. (k) Charta *Confirmacionis Jacobi* I. de impignoratione quas *Henricus* Comes *Orkadiæ* fecit delecto fratre suo *Joanni* Forrester de *Corstorphin* militi in 1424. (l) Charta in Rotolis dicti Regis. (m) Ibidem. (n) Ibidem. (o) Ibidem. (p) Ibidem.

but he dying without Male Issue, Anno 1587 (a), his Estate fell to *Henry* his Brother, who marrying *Helen* Daughter of . . . *Preston* of *Craigmillar*, in *Vicecomitatu de Edinburgh* (b), by her he had,

*George* his Son and Heir, who was first created Baronet by King *Charles I.* 27th November 1625, and thereafter Lord *Forrester*, 22 July 1633 (c). He married *Christian*, Daughter of Sir *William Livingston* of *Kilsyth*, by whom he had several Daughters, viz. *Helen* married to *William* Lord *Refs*, *Margaret* to *John Shaw* of *Sornbeg*, . . . . . to *Hamilton* of *Grange*, *Jean*, to *James Baillie* of *Torwood-head*, Son of Lieutenant-General *William Baillie*, in whose Favours my Lord *Forrester* resigned the Honour, and to the Heirs of their Body, which failing to his other Heirs therein specified, which was ratified by King *Charles II.* Anno 1651, but he having no Issue by her, the Honour by vertue of the said Entail, came to *William Baillie*, alias *Forrester* of *Torwoodhead*, his Brother, who married also *Lilias* the youngest Daughter of *George* Lord *Forrester*, by whom he had *William* Lord *Forrester*, who departed this Life, Anno 1705, leaving Issue by . . . . . his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Andrew Birnie* of *Saline*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, *George* the present Lord *Forrester*.

## ASHTOUN,

Lord *Ashtoun* of *Forfar*.

KING *Charles I.* was pleased to raise Sir *Walter Ashtoun* an English Gentleman Knight of the Bath,

and Baronet, to the Honour of Lord *Forfar* in this Realm, by Letters Patent bearing date 8th November 1628 (d) whose Successor *Walter* Lord *Ashtoun* enjoys the Honour.

## DOUGLAS,

Earl of *Forfar*.

WHEN King *Charles II.* was in Scotland, Anno 1651, his Majesty thought fit upon the 3d of April that Year, to grant a Patent to *Archibald* Lord *Angus* to be Earl of *Ormond*, Lord *Bothwell* and *Hartside*, and to limit the Honour to his Heirs Male by Lady *Jean Weems* his Spouse, and upon the Restauration, his said Majesty by a new Patent, bearing Date the 2d of October 1661, created *Archibald Douglas*, the Son of the said Marriage, Earl of *Forfar*, Lord *Wandale* and *Hartside*, (e).

Upon the Advancement of King *William* to the Throne, Anno 1689, he was named a Privy Councillour and one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord Privy-Seal, in which he continued several Years. In the first of Queen *Anne*, he was again made one of her Majesty's Privy Council, and one of the Commissioners of the Thesaury, in which Station he continued till the Dissolution of that Court, as one of the Consequences of the Union of the two Kingdoms, and departing this Life the 12th of December 1712, left Issue by *Rabina* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Lockhart* of *Lee*, Ambassador-extraordinary from King *Charles II.* to the Court of *France*, *Archibald* the

(a) Charta in Cancellaria supremæ Domine Nostræ Regine ad annum 1587. (b) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. (c) Charta in Registro. (d) Diploma Domini Ashtoun de Forfar. (e) Diploma Archibaldi Douglass Comitiss de Forfar in Rotulis Caroli II. ad Annum 1661.



the present Earl his only Son, a Lieutenant Colonel of Dragoons in her Majesty's Army.

A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, a Man's Heart crown'd, Proper, on a chief, Azure, three Stars of the 1st. 2d. and 3d. four Coats quarterly, 1st. Mackdoul. 2d. Abernethy. 3d. Wihart. 4th. Stewart, as born by the Duke of Douglass, supported by a Savage, on the Dexter with a Chain about his Neck pendent to it a crown'd Heart proper; on the Sinister, a Buck colour'd with three Molets. Crest, a Phenix in a Flame, Motto, Extinctus orior, and on the Compartment, Jamais Arrier.

Patrick Ruthven,  
Earl of Forth,

THIS Gentleman was the Son of William Ruthven of Banden, in the County of Perth, whose Descent was from the Ancient Barons Ruthven, Men famous many Ages since in Scotland, by William a younger Son of William 1st. Lord Ruthven (a), and Christian his second Wife Daughter to Sir John Forbes of Pitsligo (b).

Which Patrick, the first and only Earl of Forth, in his Youth much affecting Military Exercises, went over to Sweden, where he served in the German Wars under that great Prince and famous Souldier Gustavus Adolphus, then King of Sweden, in which valiant Adventures he deputed himself with such Eminent Courage, that he arrived to the Degree of a Lieu-

tenant General, and gain'd so much Honour, that upon his Return, King Charles I. was pleased to raise him to the Dignity of a Lord of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Ruthven of Ettrick, Anno 1639, and the same Year (c) made him Governour of Edinburgh-Castle, which he kept for the King's Service, and positively refused to deliver it to the Parliament without his Majesty's special Order, for which Contumacy (as it was then termed) his Estate was forfeited (d) Anno 1640. Upon the commencing of the Civil War in England, in 1642, he freely resorted to the Service of his injur'd Sovereign, who appointed him General of his Army; and by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 27th of March 1642 (e), created him Earl of Forth. In the Battles of Edgehill, Brentford, and Newbery, performing the part of a most Prudent, and experienced General, he was further in Consideration of his eminent Services, in the 1645, created Earl of Brentford in the Kingdom of England. He died very aged, Anno 1651 (f), leaving one Daughter Jean his sole Heir, married to James Lord Forrester; so that this Honour became extinct; and was since one of the subsequent Titles of John Earl of Melfort.

Argent, three Bars, Gules.

F R A S E R,  
Lord Fraser.

Andrew Fraser of Muchill, in Vice-comitatu de Aberdeen, Son and Heir of Andrew Fraser of Muchill, by  
P p 2 Elisa-

(a) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi V. Willielmo Ruthven filio Willielmi Domini Ruthven genito inter ipsum & Dominam Christianam Forbes sponfam suam ad annum 1527. (b) Litera prosepiae Dominæ Margretæ Hay filiz Francisci Comitis Erolliz in Rotulis Caroli I. (c) Guthry's Memoirs. (d) Ibidem. (e) Diploma Patricii Comitis de Forth in Rotulis Caroli I. (f) Sir William Dugdale's Baronage of England.

*Elisabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Douglass* Earl of *Buchan*, was the first honoured with this Title by King *Charles I.* 19th June 1633 (a). His Wife was *Anne* Daughter of *James Lord Balmerino*, and dying 10th November 1636 (b).

*Andrew* his Son succeeded into his Estate and Honour: He married *Anne* Daughter of . . . . *Hadden* of *Glencagles* (c), by whom he had,

*Andrew* is Successor, who departing this Life 24 May 1674 (d), left Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Hugh Lord Lovat*, a Son

*Charles Lord Fraser*, who married *Mary* Daughter of *James Earl of Buchan*, but had no Issue.

### A R M S.

Argent, three Frazes, Argent.

### C A R Y,

### Viscount of Falkland.

**S**IR *Henry Cary* Knight, Son and Heir of *Sir Edward Cary* of *Al-denham*, an *English*-man, Comptroller of the Household, and one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King *James VI.* was by his Majesty's special Favour created a Peer of *Scotland*, by the Title of Viscount *Falkland*, 10th November 1620 (e). Afterward, he was constituted Lieutenant of *Ireland*; in which Government he behaved himself with much Prudence, and dying Anno 1633 (f), by *Elisabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir Laurence Taunfeld* Lord chief Baron of

the Exchequer, he had a Son *Lucius* and a Daughter, *Ann* married to *James Earl of Hume*.

Which *Lucius* Lord Viscount *Falkland*, was a Person singularly well accomplished with Learning, and other excellent Parts: He was chosen Member to the Parliament, Anno 1641 (g) for the Burgh of *Newport*, in the County of *Southampton*, where he merited so well of the King, that he was worthily advanced to be one of the Principal Secretary's of State, upon the removal of *Sir Henry Vane*, which Office he executed with great Applause. Shortly after which, out of his great Zeal to his Majesty's Service, venturing himself in the Battle of *Newberry*, 20th September 1643, he there lost his Life in his 34 Year. His intimate Friend, no less a Man than the Earl of *Clarendon*, in his History of the Rebellion, characterizes him thus, That he was a Person of such prodigious Parts, of Learning and Knowledge, of that inimitable Sweetness and Delight in Conversation, of so flowing and obliging a Humanity and Goodness to Mankind, and of that primitive Simplicity and Integrity of Life, that if there were no other brand upon this odious and accursed Civil War, than that one single loss, it must be most infamous to all Posterity.

He was married with *Leticia* Daughter of *Richard Morison* of *Tolay Park*, in the County of *Leicester* Esq; (h), by whom he had *Henry* his Son and Heir, a Person of the highest Accomplishments, excellently vers'd in Learning and good Letters; and not only a great encourager of Poetry, but a principal Ornament of it himself (i). He wrote a Play called, *The Marriage Night*, very well esteem'd. His Lordship was elected to serve in  
the

(a) Diploma Andreæ Domini Fraser. (b) Balfour's Annals. (c) Charta in Rotolis Caroli II. (d) Retour of the Lord Fraser to his Father in the Chancery. (e) Diploma Henrici Vicecomitis de Falkland in Rotolis ad annum 1620. (f) Dugdale's Baronage of England. (g) Rushworth's Collections. (h) Dugdale. (i) Account of the English Dramatick Poets by Gerrard Shakespear, publish'd Anno 1691.



the House of Commons upon the Restauration, and was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, he was cut off in the prime of his Years, Anno 1664 (a), as much missed (says one) when Dead, as lov'd when Living.

Anthony Viscount of Falkland his Son (b), was sworn of the Privy Council 17th of March 1691, serving then a Burgess in Parliament; and 3d of March 1692, appointed one of the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord high Admiral of England (c), he made his Exit out of this to another World, in 1694, and was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by

Edward the present Lord Viscount of Falkland.

### A R M S.

Argent, on a bend Sable, three Cinque Foils of the first, the paternal Coat of Cary, supported on the Dexter with a Lyon rampant, Gules, colour'd Or, on the Sinister by a Unicorn, Argent, Motto, In utroque fidelis.

## MACKDUFF,

Thane, afterward Earl of Fyfe.

A Thane in Ancient Times, is thought by the learned *Spelman* and *Selden*, to have been the King's principal Minister in a Province, no doubt invested with a Power of Administration of Justice, to which certain honourary Priviledges were annexed. 'Tis thought it was not at the first Institution, properly a Title of

Dignity, but of Service. They were of two kinds, either such as served the King in greater Places of Eminency, who were called *Thani Majores*, or *Thani Regis*, as the *Thanes of Fife, Caithness, Argyle, and Murray* were, these that served under them were termed *Thani Minores*: But when the Title of *Comes* and *Dux* became Hereditary (to the Learned are of Opinion) the Title and Priviledges of *Thani Majores* did descend with the Lands from Fathers to their Children, tho the lesser did not, yet they still retained the old Name of *Thanes* and *Thanedoms*, as the Baronies of *Boyn* in *Banff* shire and *Caldar* in *Murray*, &c. are called to this Time: And perhaps the Difference betwixt the two consisted in this, That the greater *Thanes* derived their Power and Authority immediately from the King, and held them of the Crown *in capite*, for Knights Service, which by a certain Constitution made them Hereditary, and were of the same kind with them that afterward came to be Parliamentary Barons. The lesser *Thanes*, had only Commissions from them, and were held in the ordinary way for Services done, and to be done. All our Histories do agree, that *Mackduff*, formerly *Thane*, was created Earl of *Fyfe*, by King *Malcolme Canmore*, Anno 1057 (d), and that in Consideration of his extraordinary Services to that Prince, in assisting him to revenge his Father's Death upon *Mackberh*, and to recover his Crown, for which he gave him and his Heirs these great and noble Priviledges,

I. That his Posterity should have the Honour to place the succeeding Kings in the Chair of State, at their Coronations.

II. That they should lead the Van of the Royal Armies.

Qq

III.

(a) Shakespear's Account of the English Dramatick Poets. (b) History of England. (c) Ibidem. (d) Balfour and other Scots Historians.

III. That, if any within the 9th. Degree in Relation to his Family, should be guilty of the unpremeditated Slaughter or casual Homicide of a Gentleman, he should pay twenty four Merks of Silver, and but twelve if a Plebeian, for Expiation of the Crime; flying to a Sanctuary near *Newburgh* in *Fyfe*, on the Confines of *Strathern*: Which was much the same Privilege granted to *Mackduff's* Kindred, as the Cities of Refuge were to the *Israelites*, *Joshua* 20. At the Place of *Girth*, there was an high Cross erected, containing an Inscription of old *Macaronick* Verses, a Mixture of *Latin*, *Saxon*, *Danish*, and old *French* Words, to this Purpose,

*Maldravadum dragos, Mairia, laghslica, Largos,  
Spalando spados, five nig fig knightbite gnaros  
Lothea leudiscos laricingen lairia liscos  
Et Colovurtos sic fit tibi bursia burtus. (brum  
Exitus, & bladadrum five tim five lam five la-  
Propter Magridin & hoc oblatum (brum.  
Accipe smeleridem super limthide lamthida la-*

This last Privilege was observed as long as the Family existed, and was claimed and enjoyed by severals within the Degree of Consanguinity to the Earls of *Fife* afterward. The learned *Skeen*, in his *Verborum Significatione*, remarks, that *Spence of Wormistoun* enjoyed this Benefit for the Slaughter of one *Kinninmonth*: Sir *George Mackenzie* mentions another, whereby Sir *Hugh Abernethy* was assoilzied for the Slaughter of *John Melvil of Glenbervy*: and I have seen an Instrument in the Year of God 1397, wherein Sir *Alexander Murray of Abercarny* did plead the Privileges of Clan *Mackduff*, for the Slaughter of one *John Spalding*, as standing in the ninth degree of Kin to the Earl of *Fyfe*.

To *Mackduff* Earl of *Fyfe*, succeeded *Duffgan Comes*, his Son, who is one of the *Comites* assenting to the Charter of *Alexander I.* to the Trinity-Church at *Scoon* (a), He left a Son

*Constantine* (b) Earl of *Fyfe*, who is one of the many Witnesses to King *David's* Charter to the Monastery of *Dunfermling*, *Anno Dom.* 1126. The next Earl to *Constantine*, was *Gille-michel*, who is Witness in the Foundation Charter of the Abby of *Holy-rood-house*, and dying 1139 (c), he was succeeded by Earl *Duncan* his Son, who is a frequent Witness in Charters by King *David* to religious Persons and Places; and dying 1154 (d), *Duncan* his Son was his Successor: He was Justiciary of *Scotland* in the time of King *William*, and a constant Witness in Donations by him to the Church, to which he also himself was a liberal Benefactor: For besides, his erecting the Nunnery of *North-berwick*; He gave many Donations to Churchmen, which was then believed to be the most compendious way to save the Soul. He gave way to Fate in 1203 (e) leaving *Malcolm* his Son to inherit his Estate and Honour, who in the 1217 founded, and richly indowed the Abbey of *Culross* in *Perth-shire*, in Honour of St. *Servan* the Confessor (f); and departing this Life *Anno Christi* 1230 (g), his Estate devolved to *Malcolm* his Nephew (h), who was Father of *Colban* Earl of *Fyfe* who died in 1270 (i) leaving *Duncan* his Son to succeed him. This Earl of *Fyfe* was elected one of the six Guardians of *Scotland*, upon the decease of *Alexander III.* in the 1286, and died before the Accession of *John Baliol* to the Crown. *Duncan* Earl of *Fyfe* his Successor, was slain in the Service of his Country at the Battle of *Falkirk*, *Anno* 1298 (k); and to him succeeded *Duncan* his Son, who was killed at the Battle of *Durham*, *Anno* 1346; the Honour and Privileges of the Family devolving to *Isabel* his Daughter, who brought the Honour first to Sir *William Ramsay* Knight, her Husband, and afterwards to Sir *Thomas Bisset*, but

(a) Sir James Dalrymple's Collections. (b) Sir Robert Sibald's History of Fife. (c) Ibidem.  
(d) Cron. de Melrofs. (e) Sir Robert Sibald's History. (f) Cron. de Melrofs. (g) Ibidem.  
(h) Ibidem. (i) Balfour's Annals. (k) Sir Robert Sibald's History of Fife.



but she having no Issue of her Body, resigned the Honour to *Robert* Earl of *Montieth*, her Brother-in-law, afterward Duke of *Albany*. And so this noble Family was extinguished.

A R M S.

Or<sup>c</sup> a Lyon Rampant, Gules.

Lord of Galloway.

THE first intituled Lord from this Country, was *Fergus de Galweya*, who flourished under King *Malcolm III*. He founded the Monastery of *Saul-seat*, and the Priory of *Whitern* (a) for Monks of the Order of *Premontre*, and was a Benefactor to the Abby of *Holy-rood-house*, by his Gift of the Village of *Dundrenan* (b), in pure and perpetual Alms: After which he took upon him the Habit of a Monk in that Monastery, Anno 1160. He left two Sons, *Uchtred* Lord of *Galloway*, and *Gilbert*, who fraudulently seized upon his elder Brother, made him his Prisoner, emasculated him, pulled out his Eyes, and then put him to Death: But upon the Death of this *Gilbert*, Anno Christi 1185 (c). *Rolland* Son of *Uchtred* his Brother, recovered the Lordship of *Galloway*, and encreased the Wealth and Honour of his Family by the Marriage of *Elisabeth* Daughter, and at length sole Heir to *Richard Morvill* (d) Constable of *Scotland*, whereby that Dignity was transferred to his Race. By *Elisabeth* his Wife He had two Sons and a Daughter, viz.

*Alan* Lord of *Galloway*.

*Thomas de Galloway* Earl of *Athole*.

*Ada*, Wife of Sir *Walter Bisset* (e).

Which *Alan* was a great Benefactor to the Church; for besides

that he founded the Abbey of *Tungland* (f), He ratified to the Monks of *Melrofs* (g), *Annuum redditum quem habere solebant de Galweya temporibus Predecessoris mei, pro animabus Rollandi patris mei, & Uchtredi avi mei*. This Man married *Margaret* eldest Daughter of *David* Earl of *Huntington*, Brother to King *William* the *Lyon*, by whom he had three Daughters his Co-heirs.

1. *Helen*, married to *Roger de Quincy* Earl of *Winchester* in *England*, but had no Succession.

2. *Christian*, to *William de Fortibus* Earl of *Albemarle* sans Issue.

3. *Dornagilla* to *John Baliol* Knight, who convoyed the Right to the Crown of *Scotland* to her Son.

This *Alan* dying Anno Dom. 1233 (h), was interr'd in the Abby Church of *Dundrenan* (i) before the high Altar, and had this Monkish Epitaph,

*M. semel & bis C si jungas X ter & iter,  
Hoc anno subiit mortis Alanus iter.  
Gloria Scotorum, rosa Cleri, flos laicorum,  
Dandi larga manus, jacet hic venerandus Alanus.  
Tot bona qui dederat vix fuit, est vel erit.  
O tu qui legere vel qui cupis ista videre,  
Disce bona facere, sic mortuus non moriere.  
Qui legis hanc metra, quæ continet hæc mea petra,  
Ores ut petra Christus me ponat in æbra.*

*Alan* thus dying without Male Issue, the Lordship of *Galloway* fell to the share of *Dornagilla* his second Daughter, Wife of *John de Baliol*, *Signeur de Castubernard*. He founded *Baliol* College in the University of *Oxford* (k), and with Consent of *Dernogilla* his Wife, released to the Bishop of *Glasgow* all Right he had to the Church of *Edilfoun*, which had been long in dispute between his Ancestors and the Chapter of that See (l), departing this Life Anno 1269 (m), was interr'd at *New-Abbey* in *Galloway*, founded by his Wife in Honour

Qq 2

nour

(a) *Monasticon Scoticanum*. (b) *Cron. de Melrofs*, & *Cronicon Sanctæ Crucis de Edinburck*. (c) *Dalrymple's Edition of Camden* 1694. (d) *Chartulary of Melrofs*. (e) *Balfour*. (f) *Monasticon Scoticanum MS*. (g) *Chartulary of Melrofs*. (h) *Cron. de Melrofs*. (i) *Balfour's Annals*. (k) *Dr. Gibson on Camden*; 1694, (l) *Chartulary of Glasgow MS*. (m) *Dr. Gibson on Camden*.

nour of the Place of his Sepulture, of which Mr. *Winton* informs us thus,

When *Baliol* that was her Lord  
Spouſit, as ye hard record,  
His Saut ſend till his Creatoure  
Or he was laid in Sepulture  
She gart opyne his Body rye,  
And gart take his Hart out quite,  
With Spicery right well favorand,  
And of kind well fleworand,  
That ilk Heart, as men ſaid,  
She balmyt and gart be laid  
In a Coffore of Ebore  
That ſhe gart be maid thairfore,  
Enamylit and perfectly dight  
Locket and bunden with Silver bright,  
She foundit intill *Galloway*  
Of *Ciſtertiens* order an Abby,  
Dulce Cor ſhe gart thame all  
That is Sweet Heart that Abby call,  
But now the Men of *Galloway*  
Call that Steid *New-Abby*.

He left Iſſue by the ſaid *Dornagilla* his Wife, *John* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter married to *John Cummin* Lord of *Badenoch*.

Which *John*, upon the deceaſe of *Margaret* Queen of *Scotland*, Anno 1290, competed with *Robert Bruce* for the Crown of this Realm.

However, both of them at length unanimouſly reſolved to refer the Matter to the Arbitration of *Edward* King of *England*, who determined in Favours of this *John Baliol*, who accordingly was placed on the Throne 29th of *November* 1292 (a), by the Name of *John I.* the Lordſhip of *Galloway* and the Conſtabulary of *Scotland* being thereby involved in the regal Dignity; and ſo continued till *Robert I.* meritoriouſly beſtowed the Lordſhip of *Galloway* upon Sir *Edward Bruce* his own Brother, afterward Earl of *Carrick* and King of *Ireland*, Anno 1313 (b), by whoſe Death it again returned to the Crown, and

ſo continued till that victorious Monarch erected it to Sir *Archibald Douglaſs*, Knight, who being an active Perſon, ſerved King *David Bruce* with great Fidelity againſt the *Baliol*, whom he totally routed at *Annand*, Anno 1332, after which he was choſen Governour of *Scotland*; and fighting gallantly in the Battle of *Halydonhill*, was there ſlain in the Defence of his Country, 22 July 1333, leaving Iſſue by ..... his Wife Daughter of *John Cumin* Lord *Badenoch*, *William* Lord of *Galloway*, afterward Earl of *Douglaſs*.

## STEUART, Earl of Galloway.

THIS collateral Branch of the illuſtrious Family of *Steuart*, ſprang from Sir *Walter Stewart* Knight (c), who had by the bounty of King *Robert Bruce*, a Grant of the Barony of *Dalſwinton*, in reward of his good and faithful Services to that glorious Monarch (d), not long after his Acceſſion to the Crown. Likeas he had a Charter from his Nephew (e) *John Randolph* Earl of *Murray*, of the Lands and Barony of *Garlies*, then in *Drumfries*-ſhire, but now in the Stewartry of *Kircudbrugh*, without Date, a Thing uſual enough in theſe Days. The next of the Family was, *John*

(a) Dr. *Abercromby's* Martial Atchievements. (b) Charta in Rotulis Roberti I. (c) The Learded Mr. *David Simſon* conjectures this Sir *Walter Steuart* was Son of Sir *John Steuart* of *Bute* who was killed at *Falkirk*. (d) *Ibidem*. (e) *Ibidem*.



*John Stewart of Dalswinton*, who seems to have been a very considerable Person, both on the account of his Birth, and the many Lands he held in diverse Counties, since we find by the Transactions with the *English* in the *Fœdera* published by *Mr. Rymer*, that this *John* was given one of the Hostages for the Ransom of King *David Bruce* in the 1357. After him ( and apparently his Son) was,

*Sir Walter Stewart Lord of Dalswinton*, who lived in the Time of *Robert II. & III.* He having no Male Issue of his Body, in the 1396 married his only Daughter (a) to *John Stewart Esq;* Son and Heir of *Sir William Stewart Sheriff of Teviotdale (b).* They with Consent and Assent of each other, in the 1418(c), give to *Sir John Stewart Lord Grytoun*, the Barony of *Callie, in comitatu Gallovidiæ*, which is all I have found memorable concerning him, save that he left a Son,

*Sir William Stewart of Dalswinton*, who made a considerable Figure in the Reign of King *James II.* by whom he was made a Knight, sometime before the 1453 (d). He had Issue three Sons, *Alexander* his Successor, *Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto Knight*, Ancestor to the present Lord *Blantyre(e)*, *Walter*, of whom came (f) the *Stewarts of Tongrie*.

Which *Alexander Stewart of Garlies* obtain'd a Grant of the Barony of *Dalswinton*, upon the Resignation of *Sir William* his Father, 13 January 1453 (g), and in the 1465, he resigns sundry Lands in *Teviotdale* in favours of *Alexander Scot of Howpasslet*. By *Elisabeth Stewart* his Wife, he had Issue *John*

his eldest Son, who dyed without Succession (h), and

*Sir Alexander* his Successor, who departing this Life Anno 1490 (i) left Issue *Alexander* a Son, and *Agnes* a Daughter, who was married to *John Lord Maxwell (k)*, and had Issue.

Which *Alexander* was Knighted in the Time of King *James IV.* being then a powerful Baron. He was slain at the Battle of *Flowdon* 9th September 1513, leaving Issue a Son *Alexander* to succeed him, by *Christian* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir Archbald Douglass of Cavers*, Sheriff of *Teviotdale (l).*

This *Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies* was much favoured by King *James V.* of whose Privy-Council he was. He married first *Catherine* Daughter of *Sir James Crichton of Cranston-riddel (m).* 2dly *Margaret* Daughter of *Patrick Dunbar of Clugston*, by whom he had two Sons, *Alexander*, and *John Stewart Parson of Kirkmahoe (n)*, Progenitor of *John Stewart of Phisgill, in Vicecomitatu de Wigton.* His third Wife was *Catherine* Daughter to *William Stewart of Barclay*, by whom he had *William*, first of the House of *Clarie*, and *Robert*, who in the Year 1561 purchased the Lands of *Cordonald* in *Renfrewshire* by the Marriage of *Mary* Daughter and Co Heir of *James Stewart of Cordonald (o)*, and *Helen* married to *William Gordon of Murefide, in Vicecomitatu de Wigton.*

*Alexander Stewart* younger of *Garlies*, was in the Interest of King *James VI.* in the said King's Minority, and was slain at the surprise of the Town of *Stirling* by the Earl of *Huntly* and the Laird of *Buclugh*, 3d September 1571 (p), leaving Issue by *Catherine*

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(a) The original Contract is still extant in the Lawyer's Library at Edinburgh. (b) This *Sir William* was a Son of the Family of *Darnly*, afterwards Earls and Dukes of *Lennox*, as appears from the Patent creating *Sir Alexander Stewart Lord Garlies* in the 1607, and several other Accounts. (c) Genealogy of the Family of *Garlies* by *Mr. David Simson* in the Custody of *Alexander Bailie Esq;* (d) Charta in *Rotulis Jacobi III.* (e) Ibidem in *Rotulis dicti Regis* ad annum 1476. (f) *Simson's MS.* of the House of *Garlies*. (g) Charta in publicis Archivis. (h) Charta Jacobi III. Joanni Steuart filio & hæredi apparenti *Alexandri Steuart de Garlies & Elisabethæ Shaw sponsæ suæ* 20 Octob. 1477. (i) *Simson's Collections.* (k) Genealogy of the Family of *Maxwel*. (l) History of the Family of *Garlies* by *Mr. David Simson MS.* penes *Alexandrum Bailie de Castlecary.* (m) Charta in publicis Archivis. (n) *Mr. Simson.* (o) Charta in *Rotulis Mariæ Reginæ.* (p) *Crawford's Memoirs.*

his Wife, Daughter and Co-heir of *Andrew Lord Herris of Terregles*.

*Alexander*, who succeeded his Grandfather, and obtained the Honour of Knighthood, at the Coronation of *Queen Anne*, Wife of *James VI.* Anno 1590 (a). He married *Christian*, Daughter of *Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig*, Ancestor to the Duke of *Queensberry* (b). By her he had *Alexander*, the first Earl, and *William Stewart of Mains*, Ancestor to *Sir Jame Stewart of Burrow* Baronet; likewise two Daughters. 1st. *Helen*, married to *John Douglas of Stanhouse*. 2d. *Jean*, to *James Kennedy of Colzean*. He departing this Life in October 1596 (c), his Estate descended to

*Alexander* his Son, who was first knighted by King *James VI.* then by his Majesty's special Favour raised to the Dignity of Lord *Garlies*, by Letters Patent 2d of September 1607 (d), his Descent from the illustrious Family of *Lennox*, being one of the principal Reasons for bestowing the Honour. Further, his said Majesty was pleased to create him Earl of *Galloway*, 9th of September 1523 (e). He married *Grisel* Daughter of *Sir John Gordon of Lochenvuar*, in *Viccomitatu de Wigtoun*: By whom he had, 1st. *Alexander Lord Garlies*, who married *Margaret* Daughter of *William Earl of Monteith*, by whom he had a Son *Alexander*, who died young. 2d. *Sir James Stewart* Baronet; likewise *Anne*, married to *Andrew Agnew of Lochnew*. This Earl died very aged, Anno 1649 (f), his Estate and Honour devolving on

*Sir James* his Son and Heir, who during the Usurpation, was very active in the King's Cause, and on that account suffered in the common Calamity with other Loyalists, surviving the Usurpation eleven Years, he

gave way to Fate in June 1671 (g), leaving Issue by *Nicolas* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir Robert Grierson of Lag*, three Sons and a Daughter, viz. *Alexander* his Successor, *Robert Stewart* of *Reimstoun*, *William Stewart* of *Castle-Stewart*, *Grisel* married to *Alexander Viscount of Kenmure*.

Which *Alexander* married *Mary* Daughter of *James Earl of Queensberry*, by whom he had *Alexander* his Successor, who died unmarried, Anno 1694. 2d. *James*, now Earl of *Galloway*. 3d. Colonel *John Stewart* of *Sorbie*. 4th. *Andrew Stewart Esq*; who died in the Expedition to *Darien* in the 1699. 5th. *William Stewart Esq*; 6th. *Robert Stewart Esq*; also two Daughters, 1st. *Margaret*, married to *John Clark of Penniecook Junior*, one of the Barons of Exchequer, and had Issue. 2d. *Henrietta*, to *William Earl of Glencairn*.

Which *James* so succeeding into the Estate and Honour of *Galloway*, upon the Decease of his Brother, was constituted one of the Lords of her Majesty's Privy-Council. Soon after her Accession to the Throne, his Lordship was appointed one of the Committee of Parliament, 18th of June 1702, for revising the Accompts of Money laid on by the former Sessions of that Parliament. And in the great Affair of the Union of the two Kingdoms. I find his Lordship dissenting from the Court in several very momentous Articles of the Treaty, as appears from the Minutes of the last Parliament. He married *Catherine* Daughter of *Alexander Earl of Eglintoun*, by whom he has Issue *Alexander Lord Gairlies*, &c.

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*A Fess Checquie, Azure and Argent,*  
sur-

(a) Dr. Patrick Anderson's History of Scotland MS. (b) Mr. Simson's Genealogy of Gairlies. (c) Charta in Cancellaria supremæ Dominæ nostræ Reginæ. (d) Diploma Alexandri Domini Garlies in Rotulis Jacobi VI. (e) Ibidem. (f) Retour of James Earl of Galloway to Alexander Earl of Galloway his Father, in the Chancery. (g) Retour of Alexander Earl of Galloway to Earl James his Father, registrated in the Chancery Office at Edinburgh.



*surmounted of a Bend Gules, within a double Tressure Flower'd and Counter-flower'd of the last, supported on the Dexter with a Savage, and on the Sinister by a Lyon Rampant Gules. Crest, a Pelican feeding her Young, Proper. Motto, Virefcit vulnere virtus.*

## CRAWFURD,

### Viscount of Garnock.

THE Surname of the Family of *Kilbirny* was first *Barclay*, descended of Sir *Walter Barclay*, who executed the Office of Lord high Chamberlain of *Scotland*, the 9th of King *William* the *Lyon* (a) *Anno Dom.* 1174 (b). From this noble Person the several Ancient Families of that Surname in the Counties of *Aberdeen*, *Fyfe*, and *Air*, derive themselves. The first Person of Note of this Branch, was Sir *Hugh Barclay* of *Kilbirny* Knight, who flourished under King *David* II. in the 18th of whose Reign, he gave to his Vassal *John Mackmoran*, his Lands of *Haymore*, for Services done by him, and to be done (c). This Sir *Hugh* was succeeded in his Inheritance by *Hugh* his Son, who obtain'd the Honour of Knighthood from *Robert* III. For I have found him designed *Hugo Barclay de Kilbirny miles*, *Anno* 1397 (d). He left behind him, but by whom I have not

discovered, two Sons, *David* the eldest, and *Archbald* (e) first of the Branch of *Ladyland*, in *Vicecomitatu de Air*, which determin'd in Sir *Hugh Barclay* Knight, who died without Male Issue in 1596. Which *David* obtain'd a Grant of the whole Lordship of *Kilbirny*, and half of *Ladyland* from King *James* I. upon the Resignation of his Father Sir *Hugh*, 26 of May 1431 (f). He was succeeded by *John* his Son, who dying without Male Succession the 10th of King *James* III. 1470 (g), with him the Male Line of the *Barclay*'s determined, after having flourished in great Splendor for a considerable space, the Barony of *Kilbirny* devolving to *Marjory* his Daughter and sole Heir, married to *Malcolm Crawford* Esquire.

Tho the *Crawfurds* have not possessed *Kilbirny* above 243 Years, yet were they a very ancient Family before. A Branch of the House of *Loudoun* came first to possess the Barony of *Easter-Greenock* in *Renfrew-shire*, about the Time of *Robert* III. *Malcolm Crawford* Esq; then taking to Wife . . . . . Daughter and Co-heir of *Malcolm Galbraith* of *Greenock*, an ancient Family in those Parts (h), by whom he had *Malcolm Crawford* Esq; his Son and Heir, who came to be *Kilbirny* in Right of *Marjory Barclay* his Wife aforesaid, whereupon he assumed the Coat of *Barclay* and impail'd it with his own: Here it may be remarked, that all the Estate the

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Family

(a) Charta Willielmi Regis Scotorum Waltero de Barcklay Cameraro Scotiæ terrarum de Inerkilor pro servitio dimidii Militis Test. Comite Waldeno, Comite Gilberto, Ricardo de Morevil Constabulario. (b) Dr. Abercromby's Martial Atchievemants of the Scots Nation, Page 252. (c) Charta Hugonis de Barclay Domini dimidiatæ Baronis de Crawford-John, Joanni Macmoran & Margaretæ sponsæ suæ terrarum de Haymore Test. Willielmo Comite de Douglas, Willielmo Baillie, Roberto de Livingston, Joanne Heris militibus, Rogero Hog apud Edinburgum 26 Februarii 1357, penes Macmoran de Glaspen. (d) Charta penes Marchionem de Twedale. (e) Charta Hugonis Barclay de Kilbirny, militis Archibaldo de Barclay filio suo, Dimidiatem Terrarum de Ladyland Test. Willielmo Cuninghame de Kilmaures Hugone Campbel de Loudoun, Joanne Semple de Eliotstoun, Hugone Blair de eodem Militibus, Thoma Boyd de Kilmarnock, Ronaldo Fulartoun de Crosby & Thoma Crawford de Achinames, confirmata 2a Jacobo I. 26 May 1431 in Rotulis dicti Regis. (f) Charta in Rotulis dicti Regis. (g) Precept for infesting Marjory Barclay as Heir to John Barclay of Kilbirny, her Father, in the Viscount of Garnock's Charter Chest. (h) The Surname of Galbraith, as is evident from the Chartulary of Dunbartoun, has been taken from a proper Christian Name; for in the time of Alexander II. Mauritius filius Galbrat, is Witness in a Charter by the Earl of Lennox to the Abby of Paisly, and Willielmus de Galbraith Dominus de Gartconnel, is a Person of good account in the time of King David II, as is evident from sundry Charters, in my Hands, and many others elsewhere.

Family ever had, or yet possesses, was acquired to them by Marriage; or Lands so obtained were exchanged for others lying more contiguous to the rest of their Fortune, which gave occasion to a Friend to apply to them the following Distich,

*Aulam alii jacent, at tu Kilbirnie nube,  
Nam quæ Fors aliis, dat Venus alma tibi.*

This *Malcolm Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, by *Marjory Barclay* his Wife, had Issue *Malcolm Crawford* of *Kilbirny*.

*James Crawford* first of the Line of *Monock*, in *Vicecomitatu de Air*. *Thomas*.

*John*.

*Isobel*, married to *Sir Adam Cunningham* of *Capringtoun* Knight (a), in *Vicecomitatu de Air*, Mother by him of *Sir John Cunningham*, and of *Margaret* Wife of *Andrew Lord Ochiltree*,

*Malcom Crawford*, Son and Heir of *Marjory Barclay* of *Kilbirny*, had a Charter of the Barony of *Kilbirny* and others (b), upon the Resignation of his Mother, 24th of April 1499, which *Malcolm* married *Marion Crichton* (c) Daughter to *Robert Lord Sanguhar*, Ancestor to the present Countess of *Drumfries*, by whom he had two Sons, *Robert* his Successor, and *John Crawford* Esq;

Which *Robert* had a Charter of the whole Lordship of *Kilbirny*, following on his Father's Resignation, he reserving a Competency to himself, 8th of May 1499 (d), which was ratified by King *James IV.* by a Charter under the Great-Seal; his Death happening not long after, viz. in the 1500 (e). This *Robert Crawford* of *Kilbirny* in Anno 1505, had a Dispensation from *James Beaton* Abbot of *Dunfermling*, the Pope's Delegate, for

marrying *Margaret Semple* (f), notwithstanding of their Consanguinity within the Degrees prohibited by the Canon Law. He dying about 1513, left Issue by the said *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir Thomas Semple* of *Eliotstoun*,

*Lawrence* his Son and Heir, a Person of eminent Note in those Days, both for the considerable Lands he held in diverse Counties, and the many Services to his Country; in Consideration whereof, he had several beneficial Grants from the Crown, in Reward of his good and laudable Services, but living in a Reign of no great Action, there is not any thing to be seen further memorable of him, but that he exchanged the Barony of *Crawfurd-John*, the ancient Inheritance of his Ancestors, with *Sir James Hamilton* of *Finart*, for the Lands of *Drumray*, in the County of *Dunbarton*, by a solemn Agreement, bearing date 29th of January 1528 (g), and founded a Chaplainry in the little Church of *Drumray*, of his own Patronage, for certain Priests, to celebrate Divine Service for the Soul's Health of his late Sovereign Lord King *James V.* the good State of himself, and *Helen Campbel* his Wife, during their Lives here; likewise for the Well-fare of their Souls after their Departure out of this World, their Children, Successors, and all the faithful deceased, to which he appends his Seal (h). Living to the Age of about 41, he departed this Life the 4th of June 1547, happily taken away from seeing the sad Calamity of his Country by a bloody War that soon followed after, leaving a numerous Family by *Helen Campbel* his Wife Daughter of *Sir Hugh Campbel*

(a) The Discharge of the Portion is still extant in the Viscount of Garnock's Charter-Chest. (b) Charta Marjoriæ Barclay Dnæ Kilbirny dilecto filio suo primogenito & hæredi apparenti terrarum de Kilbirny, &c. 24 of April 1499, in Rotulis Jacobi IV. Test. Thoma & Joanne Crawford filiiis suis. (c) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. ad annum 1499. (d) Ibidem. (e) Gift of the Ward of *Robert Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, Son and Heir of umquhile *Malcolm Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, then in the King's Hands thro' Decease of the said *Malcolm*, dated 27 of April 1500 in the Registers of the Privy-Seal. (f) Writs of the Family of *Kilbirny*, in the Custody of the Viscount of Garnock. (g) Original Charter of Excambion of the above-mentioned Lands, still extant in the Viscount of Garnock's Charter-Chest. (h) Charta penes Patricium Vicecomitem de Garnock, data 1547.



bel of Loudoun, Ancestor to the present Earl of that Name,

*Hugh* his Successor.

*William Crawfurd* died without Issue.

*Robert Crawfurd* Esq;

*John Crawfurd* of *Greenock-Easter*.

*David Crawfurd* of *Campel*.

*Thomas*, Progenitor of the *Crawfurds* of *Jordan-hill*, also of *Cartsburn* (a) in *Renfrew-shire*, who taking himself to Arms, was early engaged in the Service of his Country, more particularly when in the utmost Danger of being ruined by the *English*, Anno 1547, & was present in the Battle of *Pinkie-field*, where he had the misfortune to be taken Prisoner (b), and for some time remained in Durance, till by a Sum of Money his Ransom was procured. Seeing his native Country imbroil'd in a War, he retired into *France* An. 1550, & lifted himself in the Service of *Henry II.* in the Quality of one of the Gensd' Arms, then under the Command of *James* Earl of *Aran* (c), where his prudent Conduct and generous Behaviour gain'd him a general Esteem. Upon the Demise of *Francis II.* he returned with *Queen Mary* to his native Country, Anno 1561, and so far as I can discover, he liv'd in a private Capacity till the Nation was alarmed with the Murder of *Henry* Lord *Darnly*, *Queen Mary's* Husband, to whom he had the Honour to be nearly related: Then it was he entred into an Association with the Earls of *Argyle*, *Morton*, *Athole*, *Mar*, *Glencairn*, *Lindsay*, *Boyd*, and others, for the Defence of the young Prince *King James VI.* who was in Danger of being murdered by the Earl of *Bothwell*, as his Father had been: This they solemnly declared,

and that they had no other View but the Honour and Safety of Her Majesty's Person, and the Preservation of their Natural Prince, and to bring the Regicide to a fair Trial. How a Civil War broke out, I need not mention in this place, the Anarchy and Confusion of the succeeding Times, I rather pass over in Silence, than enter on the Detail of so ungrateful a Subject: But true it is, that this Gentleman was on the young King's side against *Queen Mary*, and commanded in several Expeditions against the Loyalists, with abundance of Reputation for his Valour and Conduct, being then Captain of the King's Forces all the time of these unhappy Troubles. He signaliz'd himself in the Siege of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, as appears at large by *Mr. Hume's Annals* (d), and in surprising *Dunbarton* Castle, then he'd out for *Queen Mary* by *John* Lord *Fleeming*, 2d of April 1572 (e), a Strength which was in these Days thought impregnable: In Consideration of which Services, he obtained from the King the Lands of *Blackfoun*, *Barns*, *Bishops-Meadow*, with an Annuity of 200 l. out of the Bishoprick of *St. Andrews*, to enjoy it during Life, *Pro remunerati-one dicto Thomæ Crawfurd Capitaneo, militi prudenti ac in rebus bellicis audaci & experto, ob Castrum Dunbritonense omnium judicio inexpugnabile labore & industria ipsius Thomæ captum & expugnatum* (f). He married first *Marion*, Daughter of *Sir John Colquhoun* of *Lufs* (g), by whom he had only *Marion*, married to *Sir Robert Fairly* of that Ilk, in *Viccomitatu de Air*; after her Death, *Janet*, eldest Daughter and Heir of *Robert Ker* of

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*Kers-*

(a) *Thomas* *Crawfurd* first of the Branch of *Cartsburn*, was the second Son of *Cornelius* *Crawfurd* of *Jordan-hill*, by *Mary* Daughter of *Sir James Lockhart* of *Lee*. (b) *Mr. Thomas* *Crawfurd's* Notes on *Buchanan*. (c) *Vita Thomæ Crawfurd* de *Jordan-hill*, penes me. (d) In his History of the Family of *Douglas*. (e) *George Buchanan's* History of Scotland of the Year 1572, where he gives *Captain Crawfurd* a very good Character. (f) *Charta penes Laurentium Crawfurd* de *Jordan-hill*. (g) *Charta penes Vicecomitem de Garnock*, data 1562.

*Kerland*, an ancient Family in *Air-shire*, by whom he had two Sons and a Daughter, 1<sup>st</sup>. *Daniel*, who succeeded to his Mother's Estate, and therefore changed his Name to *Ker* (a). 2<sup>d</sup>. *Hugh Crawford* of *Jordan-hill*, Heir of his Father's Fortune, and *Susanna* married to *Colin Campbell* of *Elengreg*, in *Vicecomitatu de Argyle*. Having so prudently settled his Estate, as that both the Families might be supported, he made his Exit out of this to another World the 3<sup>d</sup> of *January* 1603, and lyes buried at the Church of *Kilbirny*, under a plain Tomb, where you may still discover the Figure of a Man in full length in Armour, with a Coat of Arms, wherein *Crawford* quartered with *Barclay* is to be seen, and this Inscription upon the Pedestal,

*Here lies Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordan-hill, Sixth Son to Laurence Crawford of Kilbirny, and Janet Ker, eldest Daughter of Robert Ker of Kerland, his Spouse.*

*Catherine*, eldest Daughter of *Laurence Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, was married to *David Fairly* of that Ilk (b).

*Isabel* the second, married to *Gavin Blair* of *Hally*, in *Vicecomitatu de Air*.

To *Laurence* succeeded *Hugh Crawford* his Son and Heir, of whom there is nothing recorded in History till the breaking out of the Civil Troubles in *Queen Mary's* time, Anno 1568. He was a forward Asserter of her Right, and faithfully adhered to her Interest. He was the same Year one of the Barons who signed a Bond for Defence of the *Queen's* Majesty, against all Persons whatsoever, and against all deadly, (as they speak) and

marched in Person with two of his Sons, and several of his Vassals and Retainers to the Field of *Lang-side*; which Action happened 13<sup>th</sup> of *May* 1568, for which he was obliged to accept of a Remission from the Regent (c). He first married *Margaret* Daughter of *Sir John Colquhoun* of *Luss* (d), in *Vicecomitatu de Dunbartoun*, by whom he had *Malcolm* his Son and Heir. Next *Elisabeth*, Daughter of *David Barclay* of *Ladyland* (e), who bore him a Son *William Crawford* of *Knights-wood* in *Vicecomitatu de Dunbartoun*: And three Daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to *James Galbraith* of *Kilcroich*, in *Vicecomitatu de Stirling* (f), and afterwards to *Sir Anlay Mackaulay* of *Ardincaple*.

2. *Marion*, to *John Boyle* of *Kelburn*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Glasgow*, and had Issue.

3. *Elisabeth*, to *David Brody* of *Castletoun* (g), in *Vicecomitatu de Clackmanan*, and had Issue. There being nothing more memorable concerning this Loyal Gentleman, I shall only notice, that he dying in the Year 1576, was succeeded by,

*Malcolm* his Son and Heir, who took to Wife *Margaret* Daughter of *John Cuninghame* of *Glengarnock*, in *Vicecomitatu de Air* (h), by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *John Lord Fleming*, by whom he had *John* and *Alexander*; likewise a Daughter *Anne*, married to *William Cuninghame* of *Leglane*, Ancestor to *Sir William Cuninghame* Baronet. He departing this Life, Anno 1592 (i).

*John* his Son succeeded, who spent much of his Time in Foreign Parts, and died young, viz. 16<sup>th</sup> of *January* 1622 (k). He left Issue by *Margaret* his

(a) The Family of *Kerland* continued from this *Daniel Crawford*, alias *Ker* of *Kerland*, in the Male Line, till Major *Daniel Ker* of *Kerland* was killed at the Battle of *Stainkirk*, Anno 1692. (b) *Charta penes Vicecomitem de Garnock*. Of this Marriage of *David Fairly* of that Ilk, and *Catherine Crawford*, there were three Daughters, 1<sup>st</sup>. *Margaret* Heiress of *Fairly*. 2<sup>d</sup>. *Marion* to *John Steuart* of *Ascog*, in *Vicecomitatu de Bute*, Son to *William Steuart* of *Kilcattan*. 3<sup>d</sup>. *Elisabeth* to *Robert Boyd* of *Portencross*, in *Vicecomitatu de Air*. (c) Remission to *Hugh Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, 8<sup>th</sup> of *September* 1571, in *Archivis Jacobi VI*. (d) *Charta penes Vicecomitem de Garnock*. (e) *Ibidem*. (f) *Ibidem*. (g) *Ibidem*. (h) *Ibidem*. (i) *Ibidem*. (k) Retour of *John Crawford* of *Kilbirny* to *John* his Father.



his Wife, Daughter of *John Blair* of that Ilk, by *Grisel* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Lord Semple*, *John* his Successor, *Malcolm Crawford* of *Newtown*, *James Crawford* of *Knights-wood*; Also two Daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to *Hugh Kennedy* of *Ardmillan*, in *Viccomitatu de Air*, and had Issue.

2. *Jean*, to *John Lindsay* of *Blacksolme*, in *Viccomitatu de Renfrew*, 2dly. To *John Buchanan* of *Drumiekill*, and had Issue.

Which *John* liv'd in great Plenty and Respect, and agreeably spent his Time in Re-building the House of *Kilbirny*, a large and magnificent Fabrick from the very Foundation, which he finished in the 1627. His Wife was *Mary*, Daughter of *James Earl of Glencairn*: By her he had *John* his Successor, *James* who died unmarried; also two Daughters, *Anne* married to *Alexander Cuninghame* of *Corsehill*, in *Viccomitatu de Air*, and *Margaret* to Colonel *William Crawford* elder Brother to *Thomas Crawford* of *Carse*, sans Issue. He died the 12th of *November* 1629, his Estate descending to

*John* his Son, who obtained the Honour of Knighthood from King *Charles I.* Anno 1642, and had the Command of a Regiment in the time of the Civil War, but lived retir'd during the Usurpation, which he had the Happiness to survive. He was elected a Member of Parliament for the County of *Air* (a), which began the 1st of *January* 1661, *John* Earl of *Midletoun* being his Majesty's High Commissioner; in which Year he also died at *Edinburgh*, from whence his Body was conveyed to *Kilbirny* Church, and was buried among his Ancestors. By *Margaret* his first Wife, Daughter of *Robert Lord Burleigh*,

he had no Children came to Maturity: But by *Magdalen* his second Wife, Daughter of *David Lord Carnegie*, he had two Daughters, *Anne* married to Sir *Archbald Steuart* of *Blackhall* Baronet, and *Margaret*, on whom, by a special Entail, he settled his Estate, and to the Heirs Male or Female to be procreate betwixt her and Mr. *Patrick Lindsay* Son of *John* Earl of *Crawford*, upon Condition every such Heir should carry the Surname and Arms of *Crawford*: She died in the 29th Year of her Age, the 4th. of *October* 1680, leaving Issue by the aforesaid Mr. *Patrick Lindsay* her Husband, *John Crawford* of *Kilbirny* her Son and Heir, *Patrick Crawford* Esq; Captain *Archbald Crawford*; Likewise three Daughters.

1. *Margaret*, married to *David* Earl of *Glasgow*.

2. *Anne*, to Master *Harry Maul* of *Kelly*, Brother to *James* Earl of *Panmure*.

3. *Magdalen*, to *George Dundas* of *Duddingstoun*, in *Viccomitatu de Linlithgow*, and has Issue.

Which *John* was born the 12th of *May* 1669. He had his Education in Grammar at *Irvine*, and his Academical in the University of *St. Andrews*, where he spent the usual Years. The Revolution coming about in 1689, upon his first Appearance in the World, he engaged with the Party who were active in it. I find he was one of those Persons to whom the Militia of *Air-shire* was intrusted (b), and which on a surmise of an Invasion from *Ireland* (if I be not mistaken) he once commanded. After the Convention was turned into a Parliament, He was in the 1693 chosen to serve for *Air-shire*, which he did without Interruption, till the Dissolution thereof upon the Death of King *William*,

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8th

(a) Record of the Parliament 1661. (b) Record of the Convention of Estates.

8th of March 1702. Her Majesty Queen Anne, upon her Accession to the Crown, appointed him one of the Commissioners on the Part of Scotland for treating of an Union between both Nations, and the 4th of February 1703, named him one of the Lords of the Privy-Council. He was again chosen to serve for the County of Air, to her Majesty's first Parliament, which met at Edinburgh the 6th of May 1703, where he merited so well of the Queen, that she was pleased in the second Year of her Reign to make him a Peer, by creating him Viscount of Mount-Crawfurd, which he changed again to the Title of Garnock: And among other Reasons for conferring the Honour, her Majesty declares, this was not the least, *propter multa & conspicua officia per Predecessores ejus Crawfurdios de Kilbirny, pro Coronæ nostræ & Monarchiæ sustentatione peracta.* Tho this Lord was one of the Commissioners for the Treaty of Union, Anno 1702, yet I don't find his Name among those appointed for that Affair in the 1706, to which however his Lordship being in the Measures of the Court, contributed, when the Articles came to be considered in Parliament. After which he continued in the Council till its Dissolution. In the Month of March 1708 he was taken ill with an Asthma and a Cough, the Malignity of which all the Art of his Physicians not being able to remove, it put an End to his Days on the 24th of December thereafter, and upon the 13th of January 1709, he was deposited in a Vault within the Church of Kilbirny among his Ancestors, where I leave him, how soon I have given this Epitaph upon him.

*Ante diem, querimur, tua cingi busta cupresso,  
Crawfurde gentis lausque decusque tuae.  
Invida mors paucis passa est te vivere lustris,  
Et generi & proavis noluit esse parem:  
Sæpe laboranti patriæ, qui sæpe tulerunt  
Regi, cum promeret civis iniquus, opem.  
At, si vita tibi seros mansisset in annos,  
Fulisset magnis gloria, major avis.*

By the only Wife he ever had, and who survived him, viz. Margaret Daughter of James Stewart 1st, Earl of Bute, he had Patrick now Viscount of Garnock, John, James, David, and Charles: Also three Daughters,

Margaret. }  
Anne. } All Young.  
Magdalen. }

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Gules, a Fess Ermine, 2d and 3d Azure, a Chiveron betwixt three Cross Patees Or, supported by two Gray-Hounds, Crest, an Ermine Argent, Motto, Sine labe nota.

A learned Gentleman of this Name (a) paraphras'd on this Coat of Arms in these fine Elegiacks.

*Sanguineum scutum præcingit balteus albens,  
Quem variant nigra sed sine labe nota.  
Sic labem ut vitet, mustela Armenica stridum  
In ferrum & struictos non timet ire rogos:  
Martia vis animi, vacuum formidine pectus,  
Cana fides, nulla labe notatus bonos:  
Hæc Crawfordiacæ gentilia symbola stirpis,  
Artibus his veteres emicuerunt patres.*

## RUTHVEN,

Earl of Gaurie.

FROM the Barony of Ruthven in Perth-shire, did Walter the Son of Alan, Proprietar of the said Lands assume

(a) Mr. Thomas Crawford Professor of Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.



assume a Denomination, which before that Time appears not to have been Hereditary. However, he was a Person of so much Consideration, that he obtained the Lands of Cowgask in Marriage with Cecily, Daughter of Gilbert Earl of Strathern (a). in the Reign of Alexander II.

He left a Son Walter de Rochven, who obtained a Confirmation from Malise Earl of Strathern of the Lands above-mentioned, which Gilbert his Father had formerly given Walter filio Alani & Ceciliae filiae suae.

Walter de Rochven his Successor in the 13th of Alexander III. resigns his Right of the Lands of Fowlis per decessum aviae suae Ceciliae filiae Domini Willielmi Maule Militis (b). This noble Family continued for many Generations in the County of Perth, where they were hereditary Sheriffs among the superior Rank of the Gentry, till the Reign of King James III. that Sir William Ruthven of that Ilk came to be ranked among the Parliamentary Barons. I find he married to his first Wife, Isabel Livingston (c), Relict of Walter Lindsay of Beaufort, by whom he had Sir William his eldest Son (d), who was killed at Flodden (e); also a Daughter Jean, married to Alexander Earl of Buchan, and again to John Erskine of Dun, in Vicecomitatu de Forfar (f). Mother by him to Sir John Erskin of Dun, Superintendent of Angus. He married 2dly Christian Daughter of Sir John Forbes of Pitligo (g), by whom he had William Ruthven of Banden, in vicecomitatu de Perth (h), Grand-father of Patrick Earl of Forth, and a Daughter Elisabeth, married

first to William Earl of Errol, and again to Ninian Lord Ross (i), and had Issue.

To William Lord Ruthven succeeded William his Grandson (k), who augmented his Fortune by the Marriage of Janet, one of the three Daughters and Co-heirs of Patrick Lord Dirletoun (l), and thereon added to his own Coat of Arms Argent, a Bend Azure. He was made Lord Privy-Seal (m) Anno 1547, upon the removal of John Abbot of Paisly, which he held till the 1553. By the aforesaid Janet his Wife, he had Issue Patrick his Successor, & Alexander of Freeland, and Daughters, 1st. Lilius, married to David Lord Drummond (n), 2d. Catherine, to Colin Campbel of Glenurchie, 3d. Cecilia, to Sir David Weems of Weems, 4th. Barbara, to Patrick Lord Gray, 5th. Janet, to John Crichton of Strathurd (o). 2dly to Laurence Mercer of Addie (p), in Vicecomitatu de Perth. 6th. Margaret, to James Johnston of Elphinstoun, in Vicecomitatu de Haddingtoun. 7th. Christian, to Mr. William Lundy of that Ilk (q), in Vicecomitatu de Fife.

Patrick Lord Ruthven his Son, was very active in the Reformation of Religion, which indeed was very commendable and Praise-worthy; but that which lyes heaviest on this Lord's Memory, is, the Hand he had in the Murder of David Rixio, a Deed so odious, both in it self, and attended with such Circumstances, that none will take upon them to justify. His Wife was Jean, natural Daughter of Archbald Earl of Angus (r), by Margaret Daughter of James Steuart of Traquair, by whom he had two Sons, William and Alexander; like-

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wife

(a) Sir John Cuninghams Historical Collections courteously furnished me by the favour of John Corfs Writer in Edinburgh. (b) Charta penes Comitum de Panmure. (c) Charta in publicis Archivis. (d) Charta Willielmi Domini Ruthven Willielmo Ruthven filio suo terarum de Cowgask in Rotulis Jacobi IV. ad annum 1506. (e) Sir George Mackenzie's Genealogical Collections. (f) Charta in publicis Archivis ad annum 1508. (g) Charta in publicis Archivis ad annum 1521. Etiam litera propositae Dominae Margaretae Hay. (h) Ibidem ad annum 1525. (i) Ibidem ad annum 1521. (k) Ibidem. (l) Ibidem. (m) Ibidem. (n) Ibidem ad annum 1564. (o) Ibidem ad annum 1543. (p) Ibidem & Genealogia Ruthvenorum. (q) Ibidem, etiam Charta in Rotulis Reginae Mariae ad annum 1562. (r) Hume's History of the Family of Douglas.

wife two Daughters, *Jean*, married to *Henry Lord Methven*, 2dly to *Andrew Earl of Rothes* (a), *Isabel* to Sir *James Colvill of Easter-Weems*, in *Viccomitatu de Fife*. This Lord gave Way to Fate on the 13 Day of June 1566 (b), and was succeeded by

*William* his Son, who was on the King's Side in the Minority of *James VI.* by whom he was constituted Lord highThesaurer of Scotland 24th of June 1571 (c), and created Earl of *Gourie* 23 of August 1681 (d); but three Years after he entred into a Conspiracy to seize the King's Person, and remove some Councillours from the Court, for which he was attainted of Treason, and lost his Head 28th April 1584 (e), leaving Issue by *Dorothea* his Wife, Daughter of *Henry Lord Methven*, & of *Janet* Daughter of *John Earl of Athole*, 1st. *James*. 2d. *John*, 3d. *Alexander*, 4th. *Patrick Ruthven* Doctor of Medicine: Also seven Daughters,

1. *Margaret* married to *John Earl of Montrose*.

2. *Mary* to *John Stewart Earl of Athole*.

3. *Sophia* to *Lodovick Duke of Lennox*, sans Issue.

4. *Jean* to *James Lord Ogilvy*.

5. *Beatrix*, to Sir *James Hume* of *Coldingknows* in *Viccom. de Berwick*.

6. *Isabel*, to Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Lochenvar*, 2dly to *Hugh* first Lord *Loudoun*.

7. *Dorothea*, to *John Weems* of *Pittencrief* (f), in *Viccomitatu de Fife*.

*James* Son of *William Earl of Goury* was restored to his Estate and Honour, Anno 1586, but dying young in 1588 *John* his Brother became his Heir. This Earl, with *Alexander Ruthven* his Brother, entred into a most hellish

Conspiracy to have murder'd the King at his own House in the Town of *Perth*, on the 5th of August 1600, which was by the good Providence of God detected at the very instant of Execution, both the Earl and his Brother being killed in the Enterprize. Thereafter, upon the 19th of October their dead Bodies were carried to the common Place of Execution in the City of *Edinburgh*, hanged on a Gibbet, and their Heads cut off and affixed on the Jayl, there to remain till the Wind should blow them off (g). The Earldom of *Goury* was annexed to the Crown, and the Sirname of *Ruthven* discharged by Act of Parliament, and the 5th of August ordered in all time coming to be religiously observed as a Day of Thanksgiving, in remembrance of his Majesty's happy Deliverance.

#### A R M S.

Three Coats quarterly, 1st and 4th *Argent*, three Bars *Gules*. 2d *Or*, three Bars *Gules*, 3d *Or*, on a Bend *Azure*, three Lozanges of the first, all within a Border *Or* flow'r'd and Counter-flow'r'd *Gules*, supported by two Goats proper, Crest, a Goats Head cabos'd, issuing out a Crown *Or*, Motto, *Facta Probant*, and on the Dexter a Chivaleer garnish'd with the Earl's Coat of Arms, pointing with a Sword upward to an imperial Crown, with this Devise, *Tibi soli* (h).

*Francis Abercromby,*

*Lord Glasfurd.*

THIS *Francis* was the Son and Heir of *Alexander Abercromby* of *Fiterneir*, in *Viccomitatu de Aberdeen*,

P (a) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. ad annum 1573. (b) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. ad annum 1566. (c) Gift of the Thesaurer's Office to William Lord Ruthven, under the Privy-Seal (d) Bishop Spotiswood's History. (e) Sir James Melvil's Memoirs. (f) Charta in Rotulis Jac. VI. (g) This Conspiracy of the Earl of Goury is set in a true Light from the Records of Council and Parliament, by the Right Honourable and Learn'd, George Earl of Cromarty, published in the 1713 (h) This from an Authentick Copy of his Arms, richly illuminated in the Year 1597, with his Name and Titles, viz. Joannes Ruthven, Comes de Goury, Dominus de Ruthven, &c. in my Hands.



Aberdeen, by Jean Daughter of John Seton of Newark, branched from the Family of Birkenbog, seated in the Shire of Banff, before the Time of King Robert I. as appears from the Authorities here cited (a): Which Francis having married Anne Barones of Semple, was in Respect thereof, and in Reward of his Father's Loyalty during the civil Commotions in the time of King Charles I. honour'd with the Title of Lord Glasfurd, for his own Life, by King James VII. 25th of July 1685.

The Brothers of this Lord are, John Abercromby Esq; and Patrick Abercromby Doctor of Medicine, my worthy Friend, who has obliged his Country with a most exact and curious History of Scotland, refined from the Dross and Errors of our former Authors, and put our Affairs in such a Light, that no Nation I know of can shew any Performance of that kind done, with greater Exactness and Ingenuity.

## CUNINGHAM,

Earl of Glencairn.

THE Sirname of Cuningham, which properly signifies the King's Habitation, has no doubt been taken from the Bailliary of Cuningham in the Shire of Air, the Patrimony of the Morvils, formerly Constables of Scot-

land, to whom the Cuninghams of Kilmaures were Vassals. The first of them I have found is Robertus filius Varnebaldi de Cuningham, who is Proprietar of Kilmaures, in the Reign of King William the Lyon. He gave in pure & perpetual Alms to the Monks of the Abby of Kelso the Patronage of the Church of Kilmaures, cum dimidia carucata terræ ad dictam Ecclesiam pertinent. pro salute animæ suæ, which is ratified by Richard Morvil before the Year 1189 (b). He married Richenda Daughter and Heir of Umphray Barclay Knight (c), They had a Son Robert, who designs himself Robertus filius Roberti filii Warnebaldi de Cuningham, in a Grant which he made to the Religious of Arbroth of the Lands of Glenfargubarlin, in Vicecomitatu de Kincardin, pro salute animæ suæ, Patris & Matris suæ, ac pro animabus omnium antecessorum & successorum. Hence descended Sir William Cuningham of Kilmaures Knight, who purchased the Lands of Waterstoun in Renfrew-shire, from William Waterstoun of that Ilk, Anno 1384 (d). He left two Sons, William his Successor, and Thomas first of the House of Capringtoun (e), of whom came the Cuninghams of Leglan and Enterkin.

Which Sir William Cuningham of Kilmaures, in the Reign of King Robert III. added to his old patrimonial Inheritance the Barony of Fynlastoun in Renfrew-shire, Kilmaronock in the County of Dunbartoun, Redball and Collingtoun in Lothian, by the Marriage of Margaret, Daughter, and

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one

(a) This local Sirname was assumed from the Lands of Abercromby in Fife, according to Sir George Mackenzie, tempore Malcomi III. and continued a Family in good Respect, till it came to a Close in the Person of Thomas Abercromby of that Ilk, in the Reign of King Charles I. One of Birkenbog's Predecessors Umphray Abercromby got a Charter from King Robert I. of the Lands of Arduin, and Hart-hill, and has since ally'd with the Families of Errol, Finlater, &c. (b) According to the Cron. of Melroß, Richard Morvil then died. (c) Charter of Mortification by Richenda de Barclay, Daughter of Sir Umphray Barclay Knight, to the Abby of Arbroth, with Consent of Robert the Son of Warnebald her Spouse. (d) Charta penes Alexandrum Porterfield de eodem. (e) Sir John Cuningham, a very learned Lawyer, and an excellent Antiquary, mentions a Charter by William Lord of Kilmaures, with Consent of William his Son and Heir apparent, Thomæ Cuningham filio suo juniore, terrarum de Bedlan in tenemento de Dalray, 9th May 1385, and says that he was Ancestor to Capringtoun.

one of the two Co-heirs of *Robert Dennistoun Lord of Dennistoun* (a) Knight. He founded the Prebendaries of *Kilmaures* (b), or more properly the collegiate Church there, by his Charter the 13th of May 1403, consisting of a Provost and six or eight Prebends; and doted certain Lands both within that Barony and elsewhere for their Support and Subsistence, which was dissolved upon the Reformation. To the Abbot and Convent of *Kilwinning*, he gave the Lands of *Grange* for the Health of his Soul, and the safety of the Souls of his Ancestors and Successors for ever (c). By the said *Margaret* his Wife he had Issue *Robert* his Successor, and *William* first of the Branch of *Cuninghams* in *Air-shire* (d).

This *Robert* the next of the Line, was one of the Hostages for the Ransom of King *James I.* who honour'd him with Knighthood, Anno 1424 (e), and afterward put him in Commission with *Alexander Lord Montgomery* in the Joint Government of *Kintyre* and *Knapdale* (f). He married *Janet* Daughter of *Alexander Lord Montgomery*, by whom he had

*Alexander Lord of Kilmaures* his Son and Heir, who was one of the Lords of the Privy-Council to King *James III.* He faithfully adhered to that Prince in his good and bad Fortune: In Consideration of which he was by a very formal Patent 28th May 1488, created Earl of *Glencairn* (g), which Honour he did not long enjoy, for he lost his Life with his Master the King at the Field

of *Bannockburn*, 11th June 1488. He had Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Patrick Hepburn Lord Hales* (h), *Robert* his Successor, and *William Cuningham* of *Craigends* (i), in *Vicecomitatu de Renfrew*, of whom the Families of *Robertland*, *Carncren*, *Bedlan*, *Achinharvy*, and *Achenyards* are sprung.

Which *Robert* marrying *Marjory* Daughter of *Archbald Earl of Angus*, had *Cuthbert Earl of Glencairn* his Son, who was of the Privy-Council to King *James IV.* Anno 1509 (k). He married *Marion* Daughter of *John Lord Lindsay* (l), by whom he had

*William Earl of Glencairn* his Son and Heir, who was of the Privy-Council, to King *James V.* He was taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Solway* by the *English*, Anno 1542, for his Ransom I find he paid 1000 l. Sterl. (m). The next ensuing Year he was joined in Commission with *Sir George Douglas*, *William Hamilton* of *Sanguhar*, *James Learmonth* of *Balcomy*, and *Mr. Henry Balnavis* of *Hall-hill*, Secretary of State to treat with the *English* about a Marriage betwixt Queen *Mary* and King *Edward VI.* (n) which was much opposed by all who were in the *French* Interest. He married first *Catherine* Daughter of *William Lord Borthwick* (o). 2dly. *Elizabeth Campbel*; and dying Anno 1547, he left behind him, 1st. *Alexander*, 2d. *Andrew*, Ancestor of *Sir Alexander Cuningham* of *Corse-hill* (p) Baronet, 3d. *Hugh* Progenitor of the *Cuninghams* of *Waterstoun* and *Carlung* (q), 4th. *Robert*, Minister of the Ministry

(a) Original Contract of Division of the Co-heirs of Sir Robert Dennistoun Knight, betwixt Sir William Cuningham of Kilmaures & Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, Anno 1404, penes Dominum Pollock (b) Sir John Cuningham's Collections relating to the Family of Glencairn, penes Joannem Crofs Scribam Edinburgensem. (c) Mr. Richard Cuningham of Bedlan mentions this in his Notes on the Family of Glencairn. (d) Sir John Cuningham remarks a Charter by Sir William Cuningham of Kilmaures to William Cuningham his Son, of the Lands of Wood-hall (e) Balfour's Annals (f) Haddingtoun's Collections ad annum 1434 (g) Penes Willielmum Comitem de Glencairn. (h) Genealogy of the Family of Glencairn by Mr. Cuningham of Bedlan. (i) Charter by Alexander Lord Kilmaures to William Cuningham his Son, of the Lands of Dennistoun, Anno 1480, which Sir John Cuningham has a Note of. (k) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (l) Ibidem. (m) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (n) Rymer ad Annum 1543. (o) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi V. (p) Genealogy of Glencairn. (q) Ibidem.



*Abby or Priory of Fell in vicecomitatu de Air* 5. *William*, who was Bishop of *Argyle*, also a Daughter *Elisabeth* married to *John Cuningham* of *Capringtoun*.

Which *Alexander* for Distinction, called *The Good Earl*, was one of the first of the Peers of *Scotland* who concurr'd in the Reformation of the Church from Popery, and was a strenuous asserter of King *James's* Title to the Crown, when his Mother Queen *Mary* resign'd the Government Anno 1567. Upon the Dissolution of the Religious Houses, he obtained a Grant of the Abby of *Kilwinning*, a Seat formerly of *Benedictine Monks*, and of which one of his Sons came to be Titular Commendator. He married first *Jean* Daughter of *James Earl of Aran*, and had *William* the next Earl, *Andrew* the second Son, and *James* Prior of *Lismahago*; also a Daughter *Margaret*, Wife of *John Wallace* of *Craigie (a)*, in *Vicecomitatu de Air*. 2dly *Jean* Daughter of *John Cuningham* of *Capringtoun*, by her he had a Son *Alexander*, and a Daughter *Jean*, married first to *Archbald Earl of Argyle*, 2dly. to Sir *Humphray Colquhoun* of *Luss*, Knight, in *Vicecomitatu de Dunbarton*. This Earl dying in the Year of God 1574 (b), his Estate and Honour descended to

*William* his Son, who had to Wife *Janet* Daughter of *James Gordon* of *Lochenvar*, who bore him a Son *James*, and four Daughters, 1st. *Jean* married to *George Haldan* of *Gleneagles* in *Vic. de Perth*. 2d. *Margaret* to *Hector Macklaine* of *Dewart*, in *Vic. de Argyle*. 3d. *Jean* to *James Crawford* of *Achinames*; after his Death to *Alexander Cuningham* of *Craigends*. 4th. *Susanna* to *John Napier* of *Kilmahew*, in *Vic. de Dunbartoun*.

Which *James* was one of the Lords of the Privy Council to King *James VI.* and in some Degree a Favorite of that wise Prince, who named

him one of the Commissioners on the Part of *Scotland* to treat upon a nearer Union with *England* the Year immediately after his Majesty's Accession to that Crown, viz. in 1604. This noble Earl left Issue by *Margaret* his Wife Daughter of *Colin Campbell* of *Glenurquhie*, *William Earl of Glencairn*, *John Cuningham* of *Camskeith*, *Catherine* married to Sir *James Cuningham* of *Glengarnock*, in *Vic. de Air*, *Anne* to *James Marquis of Hamilton*, *Margaret* to Sir *James Hamilton* of *Evandale*, 2dly. to Sir *James Maxwell* of *Calderwood*, *Mary* to *John Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, *Susanna* to *Alexander Lauder* of *Hatton*.

Which *William* the succeeding Earl, was married to *Janet* Daughter of *Mark Earl of Lothian*, by whom he had Issue *William* his Son and Heir, and Colonel *Robert Cuningham*; also four Daughters,

*Elisabeth* married to Sir *Lodovick Stewart* of *Minto*.

*Jean* to *John Blair* of that Ilk.

*Margaret* to *David Beaton* of *Crich*.

*Marion* to *James Earl of Finlater*.

He died in October 1631 (c), and was succeeded by *William* his Son. This noble Lord, during the Usurpation of *Oliver Cromwel*, being highly sensible of the Calamities brought upon this Nation by the Ruin of the Monarchy, in order to the Restauration of his Sovereign, and the Redemption of his Country from the Slavery it was in, cordially put himself in Arms, having before obtained a Commission from the King as General of all the Forces he could raise for his Majesty's Service, in which Character he behaved himself very worthily, and gave General *Monk* much Trouble; but upon the arrival of General *Middleton*, he delivered up to him (says a noble Historian) (d), *His thin unarmed Troops, and retired first to his own House, and then made his Peace with*

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Monk

(a) Charta in Rotulis Mariæ Reginae ad annum 1552. (b) Johnston's Heroes. (c) Charta in Cancellaria. (d) Earl of Clarendon.

Monk, that he might live quietly, and retain his Affection and Fidelity to the King, which he made manifest afterwards in a more favourable Conjunction, and at the same time he excused himself for giving over an Enterprize he was not able to prosecute, but living to see the King restored, he was constituted Lord high Chancellour of Scotland on the 19 January 1661, in which Office he continued till the 10th of July 1664. when he made his Exit out of this World. By Anne his first Wife Daughter of James Earl of Finlater. he had Issue,

1. James Lord Kilmaures, who married Elisabeth Daughter of William Duke of Hamilton, but dyed without Issue.

2. Alexander his Successor.

3. John who succeeded his Brother in the Honour.

Jean eldest Daughter, was married to William Earl of Kilmarnock, Margaret the second to William Lord Bargany, Elisabeth the third to William Hamilton of Orbistoun.

Alexander Earl of Glencairn his Son married Nicolas Daughter and Co-heir of Sir James Stewart of Strabrock and Kirkhill in Vicecomitatu de Linlithgow, by whom he had one Daughter Margaret married to John Earl of Lauderdale, and departing this Life the 26 of May 1670 (a), his Estate and Honour devolved to

John his Brother, who was one of the Peers who in the first and only Parliament of King James VII. Anno 1686 appeared against the repealing of the Laws against Popery, and for securing the Protestant Religion (b). Upon King William's Accession to the Crown, he was named a Privy Councillour 1st. May 1689, and constituted Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, as his Lordship was also Captain and Governour of the Castle of Dunbartoun in the Reign of Queen Anne.

He married first Jean Daughter of John Earl of Mar, and after her Death Margaret Daughter and Heir of John Napier of Kilmahew, Relict of Patrick Maxwell of Newark, and departing this Life in the end of the Year 1703, he was succeeded by

William his Son and Heir, who married Henrietta Daughter of Alexander Earl of Galloway, and has Issue. William Lord Kilmaures, &c.

### A R M S.

Argent, a shake Fork Sable, supported by two Rabbits Proper, Crest, an Unicorn's Head Coupé, Motto, Over Fork over.

## BOYLE,

### Earl of Glasgow.

THAT this Family has been of great Antiquity in Air-shire, and possessed of a fair Inheritance in those parts, where they still remain, undeniably appears from several old Deeds and evidences still preserved in the Family: For in the Reign of Alexander III. Richard Boyle Dominus de Caulburn, had an Acquittance from Walter Cummin Dominus de Rougallan, de quadraginta solidis annui-redditus terrarum de Malderland cum Multuris dictæ Terræ in Tenemento suo de Rougallan, in quibus dictus Ricardus & Antecessores ejus mihi & Antecessoribus meis annuatim solvere tenebantur. Test. Dno Galfredo de Ross, Willielmo de Keith, Willielmo Abbate de Kilwinning, Willielmo Sympl, Adamo filio Uiltredi (c). This Richard mar.

(a) Retour John Earl of Glencairn to Alexander Earl of Glencairn, his Brother, in the Chancery Office. (b) Minuts of Parliament. (c) Original Charter in the Custody of my Lord Glasgow, which I have seen Cut in a Coper-plate by the ingenious Mr. James Anderfon.



married *Marjory* Daughter of Sir *Walter Cummin* Knight of *Rowallan* (a), and left *Robert* his Son to succeed him, whom I find one of the Barons in *Air-shire*, who took an Oath of Fidelity to *Edward I.* King of *England*, to whom all, or most of the Kingdom of *Scotland* rendered a Submission, Anno Dom. 1296 (b). A Descendent of the former *Robert* was *Hugo de Boyle*, who gave to the Abby of *Pasly*, and to the Monks there in free Alms, *dimidiam petram Cergæ de firmis terrarum suarum de Rysholm ex eo quod ipse & Janeta uxor sua suscepti sunt tanquam frater & soror in Domo de Paslit & in toto ordine Cluniacensi. Data septimo Februarii millesimo trecentesimo nonagesimo nono* (c). Since which time they have remarkably continued in a direct Line spreading themselves into several Branches by the way, as were the *Boyle's* of *Wamfray* in *Dumfries-shire*, and of *Raysholm* in *Air-shire*. Much likewise might be said as to their Matches with Persons eminent for their Parentage; As also of the Acquisitions made to their personal Inheritance by Marriage, and otherwise; but omitting several things, I shall observe that after a long and continued Series of worthy Ancestors descended *John Boyle* of *Kelburn*, who lost his Life and Fortune for his loyal Adherence to King *James III.* in the Battle of *Bannockburn*, 11 June 1488, against the Rebellious Barons of that Age; but upon the general Indemnity in the third of King *James IV.* *John* his Son obtained the King's Precept to the Sheriff of the County for Restitution of the same. This *John* obtained a Grant from King *James V.* of the Lands of South *Bullochmartin* in the Isle of *Cumra*, to be held of the Crown,

8th of April 1536 (d), and being then Aged, he had by the King's favour an Exemption indemnifying him from attending the royal Army in time of War (e), and lived till the 1549. (his Wife *Agnes*, a Daughter of the Family of *Rofs* surviving him,) He had three Sons, *David* who died before himself, *John* the second, of whom the *Boyle's* of *Halks-hill*, *Bellicun* and *Portray* derive themselves. He had by a Grant of King *James V.* to himself and *Christian Wallace* his Spouse, and their Heirs, the Lands of *Bellicun*, with the hereditary Crown-ary of the Isle of *Cumra* on the 8th of April 1536 (f). The third *Robert*, who was Ancestor of *Bullochmartin*, another Branch of this Family that existed long in these Parts, he had from his Father a Charter of the Lands of *Bullochmartin*, 6th of October 1554 (g). This *John* was succeeded by *John* his Grand son, in whose Favour he resign'd the Barony of *Kelburn*, and his other Lands, on the 28 of April 1549 (h). Which *John* marrying *Jean* Daughter of *John Frazer* of *Knock*, an ancient Family in *Air-shire* (i), by her he had *John* his Successor, and a Daughter *Margaret*, married to *John Cunningham* of *Caddel*.

*John Boyle* of *Kelburn* his Son, was a most zealous Loyalist in the Service of Queen *Mary*, during the Civil War, in the Minority of King *James VI.* He took to Wife *Marion* Daughter of *Hugh Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, Ancestor to the Viscount of *Garnock*, by whom he had *John* his Son and Heir, and Six Daughters.

*Jean* married to *William Barclay* of *Pearstoun*, in *Vic. de Air*.

*Marion* to *Matthew Rofs* of *Haining*, and afterward to Dr. *James Law* Arch-Bishop of *Glasgow*.

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*Marga-*

(a) Sir George Mackenzie's Collections MS. (b) Pryn's Collections. (c) Register of the Abby of *Pasly*, belonging to the Earl of *Dundonald*. (d) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi V. sub privato sigillo. (e) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi V. ad annum 1531. (f) Charta in publicis Archivis & Charta penes Jacobum Boyle de *Bellicun*. (g) Charta in Rotulis Reginae *Mariæ*. (h) Ibidem. (i) Attested Pedegree of the Family of *Kelburn*, penes Comitem de *Glasgow*.

*Margaret to Robert Bruce of Achin-bowie, in Vic. de Stirling.*

*Elisabeth to Robert Sempel of Milbank, in Vic. de Renfrew.*

*Agnes to Robert Boyle of Bullochmartin, in Vic. de Bute.*

*Mary to William Hamilton Esq; of the County of Down, in Regno Hiberniæ, and all the Six had Posterity.*

Which *John* so succeeding, being a Person much esteem'd for his Abilities, was joined in Commission with diverse of the first Quality to revise and rectify the Practice of our Law, Anno 1630 (a), the 5th of Charles I. When the Civil War broke out in that Reign Anno 1639, he did signally manifest his Loyalty to his said Majesty, whose Interest he zealously asserted during that fierce and unnatural War, for which he suffered no less than Ten Years Banishment, to the Ruin almost of his Estate, for his being reckoned amongst the number of Loyalists. He was married to *Agnes* only Daughter of Sir *John Maxwell* of *Pollock*, in *Vic. de Renfrew*, by *Margaret* Daughter of *William Cunningham* of *Capringtoun*, by whom he had only one Daughter *Grisel* his sole Heir, whom he wisely married, (after having rejected many Offers) to Terms of great Advantage for his Family with *David Boyle* of *Halks-hill*, a near Relation of his own (b), who being a prudent and vertuous Man in all his Affairs, he improv'd his Estate, and took care to let it descend entire to Posterity, and died in 1672. leaving Issue by the said *Grisel* his Wife, *John* his Son and Heir, *James Boyle* of *Montgomeriestoun* (c), and *Patrick*: Also a Daughter *Grisel* married to *William Wallace* of *Shewaltoun*, in *Vic. de Air*.

Which *John* being a Man of Parts and Business, made a great Addition to his Estate, the bulk of which he settled on his eldest Son. He was chosen Member for the Shire of *Bute* to the Parliament 1681, where his Royal Highness *James* then Duke of *York* sat High Commissioner (d), and from thence forward without Interruption, continued a Member till his Death, which happened on the 7th of October 1685 (e). He married twice, first *Marion* Daughter of Sir *Walter Stewart* of *Allantoun*, in *Vic. de Lanark*, and next *Jean* Daughter of Sir *William Mure* of *Rowallan*: By the first he had *David* Earl of *Glasgow*, *William* one of the Commissioners of the Customs for *Scotland*, and *Margaret* married to Sir *Alexander Cunningham* of *Corsehill* Baronet, in *Vic. de Air*.

Which *David* having been return'd a Member of the Convention of Estates to the Shire of *Bute*, in the Year 1689, which declared the Prince of *Orange* King of *Scotland*, his said Majesty called him to his Council some time after, tho' he was not created Lord Boyle till the 31th of January 1699 (f).

Upon Her Majesty's Accession to the Crown, his Lordship was nominated one of the Commissioners to treat of an Union with *England*; which Treaty at that time not taking effect, he was soon after constituted Thesaurer Depute in the room of *Adam Cockburn* of *Ormessoun*, and on 10th of April 1703, raised to the Dignity, of Earl of *Glasgow*, with Limitation of the Honour for lack of Male Issue of his own Body, to his Heirs Male whatsoever. Her Majesty being again impower'd by the Parliament 1705, to appoint Commissioners to treat of a nearer Union

(a) Acts of Parliament. (b) This *David Boyle* of *Halks-hill*, was Son and Heir of *James Boyle* of *Halkshill* by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *David Crawford* of *Bedlane*, Son and Heir of *David Boyle* of *Halkshill*, by *Christian* his Wife Niece to the Lord *Boyd*, Son of *John Boyle* by *Christian* his Wife, Daughter of . . . . . *Wallace* of *Cairn-hill* 2d Son to *John Boyle* of *Kelburn*, as before remarked. (c) This *James* obtained the Lands of *Montgomeriestoun*, by the Marriage of *Janet* Daughter and Heir of Mr. *Robert Barclay* Provost of *Irvine*, and by her was Father of *James Boyle* one of the Commissioners of the Excise in *Scotland*, Anno 1713. (d) Records of Parliament 1681. (e) Ibidem, and Retour of *David Boyle* of *Kelburn* to his Father in the Chancery Office. (f) Patent creating *David Boyle* of *Kelburn* Lord Boyle. (g) Patent creating *David* Lord Boyle Earl of *Glasgow*, both Registered in the Chancery Court.



between the two Kingdoms, his Lordship by a Commission under the Great-Seal of Scotland, was appointed one of that Number under whose Management that great Work was accomplished. The same Year he had the Honour to represent Her Majesty's Person as High Commissioner in the General-Assembly of the Church, and in several subsequent Assemblies; also in the 1703, he was made Lord Register of Scotland.

He married first *Margaret* Sister to *John Crawford* Viscount of *Garnock*, by whom he had *John* Lord *Boyle*, *Patrick* an Advocate, *Charles*.

2dly. *Jean* Daughter and sole Heir of *William Mure* of *Rowallan*, and by her has two Daughters *Jean* and *Anne*.

*John* Lord *Boyle* is married with *Helen* Daughter of *William Morison* of *Prestoungrange*, and had Issue *David* a Son, and two Daughters, *Janet* and *Margaret*.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th. Argent, a double Eagle display'd Gules, 2d and 3d party per Bend Crenele, Argent and Gules. Over all in a Shield of Pretence, the paternal Coat of *Boyle*, Or, three Harts Horns Gules, supported on the Dexter by a Savage Proper, and on the Sinister with a Lyon party per Bend Crenele, Argent and Gules; Crest, a double Eagle display'd party per Bend Crenele, Argent and Gules, Motto, Dominus Providebit.

## G O R D O N,

### Duke of Gordon.

IN the Time of King *Malcolm IV.* 600 Years since, the *Gordons* were then a flourishing and numerous

Family in *Berwick-shire*, where they had large Possessions, besides the Lordship of *Gordon* in that County, which they retain'd till of late Years. *Richer de Gordon* their Ancestor, first mentioned on Record, gave in pure Alms, *Deo & Sanctæ Mariæ de Kelfo & Monachis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam suam Sancti Michaelis de Gordon pro salute animæ suæ* (a). This *Richer* left a Son;

*Thomas de Gordon*, who was a Benefactor to the Religious of *Kelfo*, as his Father had been; for besides what he gave himself, he ratified the Donation of the Tithes of his Lands of *Gordon*, formerly given by his Father to the Abbot and Convent of that Monastery for the good of his Soul (b). This *Thomas* left behind him a Son,

*Thomas*, who, according to the Devotion of those Times, took upon him the Sign of the Cross, and was not behind his Ancestors in Liberality to the Church; which the Abby of *Kelfo* shad of in a right liberal manner, for to them he confirmed, and amply ratified all the pious Grants quas *Richer de Gordon avus suus aut Thomas de Gordon Pater suus dictis Monachis dederunt in puram & perpetuam Eleemosinam* (c). He dying without Male Issue, *Alicia de Gordon* his Daughter succeeded in his Inheritance, and was married with *Adam de Gordon* Knight, her Kinsman: They with Consent and Assent of each other, ratified all the Mortifications, and which she particularly confirms, made by *Richer de Gordon*, *Proavus suus*, *Thomas de Gordon avus suus*, aut *Thomas de Gordon Pater suus Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Kelfo*. Moreover, she appends her Seal to a Gift of certain Lands and Pasturage within the Territory of *Gordon*, lying betwixt the Lands of *Huntly* and *Spotiswood*, given to the Monks of *Kelfo* by her Father; and expresses the Confirmation to be

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(a) Register of the Abby of *Kelfo* in *Bibliotheca Juridica Edinburg.* (b) *Ibidem.* (c) *Ibidem.*

be made *pro salute animæ suæ & animæ Adæ de Gordon quondam sponsæ suæ*. To this Adam & Alicia his Wife succeeded (a).

Sir Adam his Son, who in a Charter of Mortification to the Abby of Kelfo of a Pasturage for Thirty Oxen in *Mansione sua de Westrocher*, designs himself *Adam de Gordon filius & hæres quondam Adæ de Gordon* (b), releasing for ever all the Lands that had been in dispute between him and the Abbot, in *Dominio de Gordon*, to which he appends his Seal the Friday immediately after the Feast of St. Peter 1308. This noble Person was none of the last Barons of Scotland who stuck close to King Robert Bruce, and zealously asserted the Independency and Freedom of his Native Country; in Consideration of which he had from that Prince, a Grant of the Lordship of Strathbogy in Aberdeen-shire, which was then in the Crown by the Attainder of David de Strathbogy (c). By Annabell (d) his Wife, he left Issue,

Alexander de Gordon Knight his Son and Heir, who did considerable Service against the English in behalf of King David Bruce. He lost his Life in the Battle of Durham 14 Octob. 1346, leaving Sir John his Son to succeed him in his Inheritance. In the 28th of King David II. he obtained a Charter of Confirmation of the Lands of Strathbogy, which had formerly been given to Sir Adam Gordon his Grandfather, by King Robert I. (e) By . . . . Daughter of . . . . his Wife, he had Issue,

Sir John his Son and Heir, who obtained from King Robert II. a Charter erecting all and haill the Lands of Strathbogie into one intire Barony, narrating, that *Dominus Robertus illustris Rex Scotiæ avus dicti Regis dedit*

*quondam Adæ de Gordon, Militi, proavio Domini dicti Joannis ratione forisfacturæ David de Strathbogie*, dated at Perth 16 June 1376. This Sir John was succeeded by

Sir Adam his Son, who following the Example of his loyal Ancestors in a forward Zeal to serve his Country, was unhappily slain at the Battle of Homildon, 5 May 1401 (f), leaving Issue by Elisabeth Keith his Wife (g), Daughter to the Lord Keith, one sole Daughter his Heir, Elisabeth, married in the 1408 (h) to Sir William Seaton, Son of Sir William Seaton of that Ilk. By her he had Issue, Alexander Lord Gordon, and William first of that Branch of Meldrum, in Vic. de Aberdeen, he marrying the Heir Female of William Meldrum of Meldrum, of whom the Seaton's of Pitmedden Branch themselves.

Which Alexander Lord of Gordon, tho' then called Seaton (i), was one of the Hostages for the Ransom of King James I. Anno 1423 (k); also in the Year 1437, he was joined in Commission with John Bishop of Glasgow, Sir Walter Ogilvy, and Sir John Forrester Knights, to treat of a Peace with England, which they happily concluded for Nine Years. This noble Lord having performed many notable Services to King James II. in his Minority, was by him in the Year 1449, created Earl of Huntly (l) resuming the Surname of Gordon. This Earl defeated my Lord Crawford, then in Rebellion at Brechin, on the 18th of May 1452; and therefore King James rewarded him with the Sheriffship of Inverness, and diverse other Mannors and Lordships: Also he was one of the Conservators of the Peace with England, Anno 1457, and again in the 1459, living till the 1470, he then made his Exit out of this World. He mar-

(a) Register of the Abby of Kelfo in Bibliotheca Juridica Edinburg. (b) Ibidem. (c) Charta in publicis Archivis. (d) Chartulary of Kelfo. (e) History of the Family of Huntly. (f) Ibidem. (g) Genealogical History of Drummond by the Viscount of Strathallan MS. (h) Charta in Rotulis Roberti Ducis Albanie. (i) Rymer's Foedera. (k) Rymer. (l) Hawthornden's History of the five King James's, last Edition.



married three Wives, 1<sup>st</sup>. *Jean* Daughter and Heir of *Robert Keith*, Grandson of *Sir William Keith* Marshall of Scotland, by whom he had no Issue. 2<sup>dly</sup>. *Giles*, Daughter and Heir of *John Hay* of *Tillybody*, in *Vicecomitatu de Clackmanan* (a), by whom he had *Sir Alexander Seaton* Knight, first of the Family of *Touche* in *Stirling-shire* (b). 3<sup>dly</sup>. *Margaret* Daughter of *William Lord Crichtoun* Chancellour of Scotland, to whose Posterity it seems the Honour was limited. By her he had *George* his Successor, and *Sir Alexander Gordon* of *Mid-mar* Knight (c); also three Daughters, *Janet* married to *James Dunbar* Earl of *Murray*, *Elisabeth* to *William* Earl *Marshal*, *Christian* to *William Lord Forbes* (d).

*George* his Son, was one of the Privy Council to King *James III.* and in 1484, when a Peace was concluded by the Commissioners of both Kingdoms betwixt Scotland and England, this Earl was one of the Conservators thereof (e), what Part his Lordship acted in that turbulent Reign, our Historians are altogether Silent: But upon King *James IV.* his Accession to the Crown, he was sworn of his Privy Council, and constituted Lieutenant of the Northern Parts of Scotland beyond the River of *North-Esk*, on the 13<sup>th</sup> of May 1491 (f). Likewise in the 10<sup>th</sup> of the same Reign, preferred to be Lord high Chancellour in place of *Archibald* Earl of *Angus*; in which eminent Station he continued till his Death, which happened on the 8<sup>th</sup> of June 1507 (g). He married first the Lady *Jean Stewart* Daughter of King *James I.* (h) and after her Death *Agnes* Daughter of *William* Earl of *Errol* (i), and left behind him four Sons, and as many Daughters.

*Alexander* his Successor in the Honour.

*Sir Adam Gordon* of *Aboyne*, who came to inherit the Title of Earl of *Sutherland*, by Marriage of *Elisabeth* Daughter of *John*, Sister, and at length sole Heir of *John* 13<sup>th</sup> Earl of *Sutherland*.

*Sir William Gordon* of *Gight*, who was slain in the fatal Year 1513, at the Battle of *Flowdon* (k).

*Sir James Gordon* of *Letterfury* Admiral of Scotland in the Reign of *James IV.*

*Catherine* eldest Daughter married to *Perkin Werbeck* the pretended Duke of *York*.

*Janet* to *Alexander*, Son and Heir of *David* Earl of *Crawfurd*, and again to *Patrick* Lord *Gray* (l).

*Agnes* to *Sir James Ogilvy* of *Finlatter*, and had Issue.

*Mary* to *Sir William Sinclair* of *Westraw* (m), in *Vic. de Caithness*.

*Sophia* to *Sir Gilbert Hay* Knight (n).

Which *Alexander* was one of the Lords of the Council to King *James IV.* he accompanied that Prince to the Battle of *Flowdon*, and commanded the Van of the Army with Valour and Conduct (o) Surviving that fatal Day, he was in the Minority of *James V.* made Lieutenant of the North beyond the River of *Forth*: Also in 1517, appointed one of the Governours to the young King, the Earls of *Aran*, *Angus*, and *Argyle* being joined in the Commission with him. He married *Jean* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Athole* (p), by whom he had

1. *John* Master of *Huntly*, who married *Jean*, natural Daughter of King *James IV.* by *Margaret* Daughter of *John* Lord *Drummond*, and had Issue, *George* who succeeded his Grand-father,

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and

(a) Charta in publicis Archivis, etiam Charta penes Dominum Gray ad annum 1437. (b) I have many Writes in my Hands that sufficiently make out this Assertion. (c) Charta in Rotulis. (d) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi III. (e) Rymer's Foedera Angliae. (f) Charta in Registro. (g) Manuscript History of the Family of Gordon. (h) History of the Royal Family published in 1710. (i) Charta penes Joannem Dominum Gray. (k) Balfour's Genealogical Collections MS. (l) Charta penes Dominum Gray. (m) Balfour. (n) Ibidem. (o) Drummond's History of King James IV. (p) Charta in publicis Archivis.

and *Alexander*, who being a Person of Learning, as the Times went, was preferred to the Bishoprick of the Isles, 26 November 1553 (a) when but young. In which Station, when he had some time continued, he was translated to the Episcopal See of *Galloway* Anno 1558.

2. *William*, who applying to the Service of the Church, was first made Chancellour of *Elgin*, and then preferred to the Bishoprick of *Aberdeen*, a Man of great Power and Authority in those Days.

3. Sir *Alexander Gordon* of *Strath-avin* (b) Progenitor to *Cluny*.

Also several Daughters, 1st. *Janet*, married to *Colin* 3d Earl of *Argyle*. 2d. *Isobel* to . . . . Lord *Innermeath* (c). This Earl dying aged at *Perth* 16 July 1523 (d), was interr'd in the Estate of the *Carthusians* there, his Priory and Honour descending to

*George* his Grand-son and Heir, who being a Nobleman of great and eminent Parts, was constituted Lieutenant of *Scotland*, Anno 1536, when the King went to *France* to Espouse *Queen Magdalen* (e), being then one of the Privy Council; also in the 28 of the same Reign, he was sent against the *English*, to prevent their Incursions upon the Borders, in which he was successful, having repuls'd them with Loss. Upon the Death of his Master, he was one of the Peers who sign'd and seal'd that Association to oppose the intended Match betwixt *Queen Mary* and *Edward VI.* of *England*, Anno 1543, and three Years after, he was promoted to be Lord high Chancellour of *Scotland* (f), upon the decease of *Cardinal Beaton*: Likeas, he was personally present at the Battle of *Pinkie-Cleugh*, in Defence of his Country against the *English*, where he was taken Prisoner, and after one Years Confinement (g) made his escape:

Then it was in Consideration of his extraordinary Services to the Crown, that he had a Grant of the Earldom of *Murray* and Lordship of *Abernethy* (h), which he enjoy'd for diverse Years. This Earl continued sometime in great Favour with *Queen Mary*, both on the account of his Religion, which was *Roman Catholick*, and his approv'd Loyalty, till from some Motives of State, he attempting to surprise her Majesty's Royal Person in Progress to the North, was slain in the heat of the Action at *Corichie*, 28th of October 1563.

This great Earl left Issue by *Elisabeth* Daughter of *Robert* Son and Heir apparent of *William* Earl *Marshall*,

1. *Alexander* Lord *Gordon*, who married *Margaret* Daughter of *James* Duke of *Chattlerault*, but dyed without Succession.

2. *George*, of whom and his Descendents more will be said hereafter.

3. *John Gordon* of *Finlater*, who was executed after the Battle of *Corichie*.

4. *James* who entred into a Religious Order abroad.

5. Sir *Adam Gordon* of *Achingown*, who appeared eminently for *Queen Mary* in the time of the Civil War.

6. Sir *Patrick Gordon* of *Gartly*.

1st. *Jean* Eldest Daughter, married to *James* Earl of *Bothwell*, and 2dly to *Alexander* Earl of *Sutherland*, 2d. *Elisabeth* to *John* Earl of *Arbore*, 3d. *Margaret* to *John* Lord *Forbes*.

*George*, Son of *George* Earl of *Huntly*, was parliamenterly restor'd to the Title of Honour and Estate lost by his Father's Forfaulture, by the special Favour of *Queen Mary*, 27th June 1566 (i), and constituted one of her Majesty's Privy Council. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War in the 1567, he heartily Espous'd the Queen's Interest, and obtain'd

(a) Charta in publicis Archivis. (b) Balfour's MS. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem. (e) Drummond. (f) Charta in publicis Archivis. (g) Dr. Anderson's MS. History of Scotland. (h) Charta in Rotulis Mariæ Reginae ad annum 1548. (i) Charta in Rotulis Mariæ Reginae.



a Commission not only to be Lord Chancellor upon the Earl of *Morton's* Removal, but also to be a Lieutenant General of all the Forces rais'd, or to be rais'd in the *North*, for her Interest; and his Lordship being a Person of great Honour and Fortune, quickly engaged those Parts into a chearful Association for her Service, and rais'd a considerable Body of Horse and Foot, which gave the other Party who adhered to the young King's Interest much Trouble. He died in the Month of *May*, of the Year 1576, leaving Issue by the Lady *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *James* Duke of *Chatle-rault*, *George* his Successor, and a Daughter *Jean*, married to *George* Earl of *Caithness*.

Which *George* being a Nobleman of great Spirit and Courage, was much in the Favour of King *James* VI. from whom he had a Grant of the dissolved Abbey of *Dunfermling*, then in the Crown by the Dissolution of the Church-Lands: Soon after which he was constituted Lieutenant of the *North*, and by Letters Patent the 17th of *April* 1599, rais'd to the Honour of Marquis of *Huntly*; and dying the 15th of *October* 1636, left Issue by the Lady *Henrietta* his Wife, Daughter of *Esmae* Duke of *Lennox*, *George* his Successor, *John* Viscount of *Aboyne*, likewise Four Daughters,

Lady *Anne* married to *James* Earl of *Murray*.

Lady *Elizabeth* to *Alexander* Earl of *Linlithgow*.

Lady *Mary* to *William* Marquis of *Douglas*,

Lady *Jean* to *Claud* *Hamilton*, Lord *Strabane*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Which *George* was Captain of the *Scots Gens d'Armes*, to *Lewis* XIII. of *France*, while he was only Lord *Gordon*, in the Lifetime of his Father, upon the breaking out of the Troubles in the Reign of King *Charles* I. He was very firm to that

Prince's Interest, and had a Commission to be Lieutenant of the *North*, during the Rage of the Civil War, at the End of which he was executed for his Loyalty at *Edinburgh*, 30th of *March* 1649. By *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *Archbald* Earl of *Argyle*, he left Issue,

*George* Lord *Gordon*, who was kill'd in the King's Service at the Battle of *Aldford*, Anno 1645.

*Lewis* Marquis of *Huntly*.

*Charles* Earl of *Aboyne*.

Lady *Anne* married to *James* Earl of *Perth*.

Lady *Henrietta* to *George* Lord *Seaton*, and again to *John* Earl of *Traquair*.

Lady *Jean* to *Thomas* Earl of *Haddington*.

Which *Lewis* married *Isobel*, Daughter of Sir *John* *Grant* of *That-Ilk*, by whom he had *George* his Successor; likewise Three Daughters,

Lady *Anne* married to the Count *de Croll*.

Lady *Mary* to *Adam* *Urquhart* of *Meldrum*, and again to *James* Earl of *Perth*.

Lady *Jean* to *Charles* Earl of *Dunfermling*.

*George* Marquis of *Huntly*, was Parliamentarily restored to his Estate; which had been forfeited during the Time of the Civil War in the 1661, and was by King *Charles* II. created Duke of *Gordon*, by Letters Patent, 1st *November* 1684. Upon the Accession of King *James* VII. to the Crown, his Grace the Duke was made one of the Lords of the Treasury, one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy - Council, Governour of *Edinburgh-Castle*, and one of the Twelve Knights of the most noble, and most antient Order of the Thistle. At the Revolution the Duke held out the Castle of *Edinburgh* for King *James's* Interest some Time, but seeing no Hope of Relief from his Master, and that

Prince's Condition growing every Day worse and worse, he thought it the most advisable Course to surrender the Castle, and referred himself and the Garison to King William's Discretion.

His Grace married the Lady Elizabeth Howard, Daughter of Henry Duke of Norfolk, of the Kingdom of England, by whom he had Alexander Marquis of Huntly, and a Daughter Lady Jean, married to James Lord Drummond.

Alexander Marquis of Huntly, in his Father's Lifetime married Henrietta, Daughter of Charles Earl of Peterborough, of the Kingdom of England, and has Issue.

#### A R M S.

Quarterly 1st, Azure, Three Boars Heads coupé Or, 2d Or, Three Lions Heads eraz'd Gules, 3d Or, Three Crescents within a double Tressure counter-flower'd, Gules, 4th Azure, Three Frazes Argent, supported by Two Hounds Argent, collar'd Gules, charged with Three Buckles, Or. Crest, a Hart's Head Coupé. Motto, Bydand.

### G R A Y, Lord Gray.

AS many Families in Britain and France, and in most Parts of Europe, derive their Surnames from the Lands which their Ancestors possess, when Surnames became first fashionable; so 'tis not to be doubted, but the Surname of Gray has the same Derivation: Some are of Opinion, that it took its Rise from a City in the *Franche Compté*, which is still so named; others, and among those Francis de Bellowforest derives the Surname of Gray from the Castle of Gray in Picardy; and adds, That one Rollo, Chamberlain to Robert Duke

of Normandy, who possess the aforesaid Castle, was the first who assumed that Surname: However, 'tis certain one *Anchutit de Gray* came over to England with William the Conqueror; and that when the general Survey was made in the 20th of that King's Reign, he held many Lands in Oxford-Shire and elsewhere; From him many great and illustrious Families in England are descended, as the Dukes of Kent and Suffolk, the Earl of Stamford, the Barons Gray of Chillingham and Werk, with their numerous Cadets, whose Names and Heroick Actions are frequently to be met with in the English History.

That the Lord Gray in Scotland has his Descent from some of these, cannot be doubted. Mr. Camden the great English Antiquary, and others of our own Country also, are mistaken as to the Time of their Ancestors coming to Scotland, as will appear afterward; but they assert, and with great Probability, That the first of this most noble Family was a Son of the House of Chillingham (indeed the Armorial Bearing of both Families are still the same); and 'tis observable, that the Lands of Brownfield, the first Inheritance of the Grays in Scotland, ly in the County of Roxburgh or Teviotdale, at no great Distance from Chillingham in Northumberland, which Lands were given off in the Reign of King Robert I. to Sir Andrew Gray his Son, who, and his Posterity enjoyed the same for several Generations, till Andrew Lord Gray, who was Justice-General in the Time of King James III. exchanged them with the Earl of Angus for Braghtie-Castle, Bagilo, and the Fishings thereof. Now, every Body knows, that some Northern Counties of England, and Northumberland in particular, were some Times possess'd by the Kings of Scotland; and 'tis well known, that some of those who held Lands of the Crown of Scotland, in the Northern Counties



ties of England had also Possessions within Scotland; the Bruces and Baliols, and many others did so: And when War broke out betwixt the Two Nations, the Families so stated divided among themselves, and adhered to either of the Kings in whose Dominions they had largest Possessions. Thus it is probable, that Sir Andrew Gray, the first whom we find on Record with us, adhered to King Robert the Bruce, whose Subject he was, upon the Account of his Scots Estate. This Sir Andrew was undoubtedly a brave Man, and a great Favourite of that glorious Monarch Robert I. from whom he had a Grant the 12th of February, the 5th Year of his Reign, Anno 1315, of the Barony of Longforgan, in the Shire of Perth, and of many other Lands in Forfar-Shire, for his good and faithful Services, as the Charter bears (a). He also acquired the Lands of Broxmouth in the County of Roxburgh, from Sir Alexander Fraser Kt. and these Two Records which I myself have seen and perused, tho' there were no other extant, do sufficiently confute a very gross Mistake of Boethius, Buchanan, and Camden, who say, That the first of this noble Family came only to Scotland with King James I. when he was relieved from his Captivity out of England, Anno 1424, whereas the Chief of this Family, another Sir Andrew Gray was by the Estates of Scotland sent to England, one of the Hostages for that King's Ransom; but of this afterward. With whom this gallant Sir Andrew was married it does not appear; but from the Archives of the Family of Gray 'tis evident he left a Son Sir John Gray, who succeeded him in his Estate, who in several Records is stil'd Lord of Broxmouth, as are several of his Descendents after him.

This John Gray de Gray, Dominus de Broxmouth, had a Grant of the

Lands of Craigie, in the County of Forfar, from William de Troup, for a very valuable Consideration mentioned therein, and that Grant was confirmed to him by King David II. the 8th of September, the Twenty Seventh Year of his Reign, Anno 1356, with whom it would appear he was no less in Favour than his Father had been with the great King Robert. I find this noble Person had very great Superiorities beside his own proper Estate, as a Proof of which there is a Charter granted to him by Hugo de Giffard, whereby he acknowledges Sir John Gray to be Superior Lord to Henry de Fotheringham, of the Lands of Laurenston and Huhcuman, now call'd Littleton, of the Date at Langforgan, ultimo Februarii 1355 (b). I find also, that John Gray was Custos Rotulorum & Registrari, in the Reign of King David Bruce, and likewise of his Successor King Robert II. who had for Pension during Life ducentos solidos Sterlingorum, out of the Profits of the Court of the Chamberlain and Justiciary (c), a Salary that has been observed by a learned and judicious Person, to amount to as much as the Constable or Marischal enjoyed as the Fees of their Offices in those Days. To whom Sir John Gray, the Lord of Broxmouth, was married, it does not appear from any Record of the Family, but 'tis clear that he left Two Sons, John the eldest, who was one of the Hostages for the Ransom of his Royal Sovereign King David, Anno 1357 (d), with whom he had been made a Prisoner at the Battle of Durham in the Year 1346, and Sir Patrick who succeeded him in his great Estate, and in the Royal Favour, for King Robert II. in a Charter to this Sir Patrick Gray, designed Lord of Broxmouth, and to Margaret his Wife, of sundry Lands in the Barony of Longforgan, the King gives him

Y y 2

(a) Charta penes Dominum Gray. (b) Ibidem. (c) Charta in Archivis David II. ad Annum 1463. etiam Charta in Rotulis Roberti II. (d) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ.

him, the distinguishing Appellation of *Consanguineus Noster* (a); likeas, he had by the said King *pro Retinentia sua*, a yearly Pension of 26 L. 13 s. 4 d. *Sterling*, and that during Life (b), which is all I have found memorable of him. By *Margaret* his Wife aforesaid, but of what Name or Family the Record doth not mention, he left Issue Four Sons, *Andrew*, *Alexander*, *Patrick* and *George*; also Two Daughters, . . . married to . . . *Lindsay of Crawfurd*, and *Elizabeth* to *Andrew Moncur* of That-Ilk.

*Sir Andrew Gray*, the next of this noble Family, added to the old Paternal Estate of his Family, the Barony and Lordship of *Fowlis* in *Perth-Shire*, by his Marriage with *Janet*, Daughter and sole Heir of *Sir Roger Mortimer* Kt. Lord of *Fowlis* (c). It was this *Sir Andrew Gray* who in his old Age had the Honour to be one of the Hostages for the Redemption of *King James I.* when he was relieved out of *England*, in the Year 1423 (d), by the aforesaid Lady his Wife, he left Issue *Sir Andrew* his Successor; and several Daughters, 1st . . . married to *Sir Alexander Ogilvie* of *Auchterhouse*, 2d *Elizabeth* to *Sir Thomas Maule* of *Panmure*, and thereafter to *Sir Andrew Murray* of *Tillibardin*, and had Issue (e). 3d . . . to *John Ross* of *Kinfauns*, 4 . . . to . . . *Herring* of *Glasclune*. 5 . . . to *William Auchterlony* of *Kelly*. 6 . . . to *David Annand* of *Melgum*.

*Sir Andrew Gray* of *Fowlis*, made a very bright Figure in the Time of *King James I.* and *II.* and was in that Reign one of the great Barons who were fixed Hereditary Lords. He was in the 1452, constituted *Magister Hospitii* (f), which Office he enjoyed for several Years thereafter, about which Time he got a Royal Licence to build the strong and beautiful

Castle of *Huntly* in the Carle of *Gowry*, now call'd *Castle-Lyon* (g), which continued with his Family for many Ages thereafter. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir John* of *Weems*, Lord of *Rires* (h). By her he had Issue *Sir Andrew* his Successor, and Two Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to *Robert* Lord *Lyle*, and . . . to . . . *Crichton* of *Strathurd*.

*Andrew* Lord *Gray*, Son to the last *Andrew*, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir Walter Buchannan*, Kt. by whom he had *Patrick*, and *Andrew*, Author of that Branch of the *Grays* of *Baligerno*.

*Sir Patrick Gray* his eldest Son, in the Life-time of his Father, was Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to, and a great Favourite to *King James II.* He married first *Margaret*, Daughter of *Sir Malcolm Fleeming*, Lord of *Biggar*, by whom he had no Issue, and thereafter *Annabella*, Daughter of *Sir Alexander Forbes*, Lord of *Forbes*, by whom he had *Andrew* his Grandfather's Successor; and Three Daughters. 1st *Elizabeth* married to *Sir David Rollo* of *Ballachie* and *Manmore*, 2d . . . to *Andrew Monorgund* of *That-Ilk*, 3d . . . to . . . *Colefs* of *Bonymoon*: He died before his Father in 1462.

To *Andrew* Lord *Gray* succeeded *Andrew* his Grandson. He was returned Heir to his Grandfather, *October* 31st, 1471. He was a Nobleman of very great Parts, and much augmented the Wealth and Grandeur of his Family.

In the 1488, upon the Accession of *King James IV.* to the Crown, he was nam'd one of the Lords of the Privy-Council, and constituted High-Sheriff of *Forfar-Shire*, upon the Surrender of *David* Duke of *Montrose*; also in 1489, his Lordship was made Justice-General besouth the River of *Forth*, on the Forfaulture of the

(a) Charta penes Dominum Gray. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Rymer. (e) Family Book of the House of Panmure, M. S. (f) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi II. (g) Charta penes Dominum Gray. (h) Ibidem.



Lord Lyle; and was at length appointed Justice General of all Scotland; and he held the Office till his Death in the Month of February 1514. He married first, Janet, only Daughter of John Lord Keith, Son to William Earl Marshal. By her he had Patrick his Successor, and Two Daughters, Elizabeth married first to John Lord Glamis, next to George Earl of Huntley; and last of all to George Earl of Rothes, and Isabel to Alexander Straton of Lauristoun, in Vic. de Kincardine, and had Issue. His second Wife was Elizabeth, Daughter of John Earl of Athole, Niece to King James II. By her he had Robert Gray of Lutse, who was slain at the Battle of Flowdown, leaving no Issue. Gilbert Gray of Buttergask, and Andrew Gray of Muretown, who by Marriage of the Heir Female of Schives in Aberdeen-Shire, was the Root of that Branch of the Grays and the Paternal Ancestor of the present Lord Gray: He had also Four Daughters, 1. Isabel married to Sir James Scrimzeor, Constable of Dundee, and thereafter to James Crichton of Ruthven. 2. Janet, first to John Charters of Cuthlegowdy, and again to Sir David Weems of that Ilk, and had Issue. 3. Jean to Alexander Blair of Bethayck; next, to Hugh Lord Lovat; and last of all to David Earl of Crawford. 4. Marjory to . . . . Kininmount of that Ilk.

Patrick the next Lord Gray, was first betrothed to Christian, Daughter of David Ogilvy of Inchmartin. Paternal Ancestor to the present Earl of Findlater, and afterward married to Janet, Daughter of Alexander Earl of Huntley, Widow of Alexander Master of Crawford: By her he had several Daughters, 1. Margaret married to Sir William Keith of Innerugie, by whom he had two Daughters his Co heirs, Elizabeth married to William Earl Marshal, and Mary to William Lord Forbes, 2. Marjory to Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartin, 3. Isabel to Sir Adam Crichton of Ruthven, and afterward to Sir John Campbell of Lundy, L<sup>d</sup>. high Treasurer of Scotland, and 4. . . . to . . . Monorgund of that Ilk, and dying without Male-

Issue at his Castle of Huntley, the . . . Day of April 1541, was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by,

Patrick Gray his Nephew, Son and Heir of Patrick Gray of Buttergask, and of Giles his Wife, Daughter of Sir Laurence Mercer of Aldie. This noble Lord, in the 1541, was one of the Peers who accompanied King James V. to the Battle of Soloway; where his Lordship was taken Prisoner: but upon the paying a Ransom of L. 500 Sterling, he was soon thereafter released. In the Minority of Queen Mary he was among the first of his Quality who concurr'd and countenanc'd the Reformation of Religion, which came to be happily established Anno 1560; and departing this Life Anno 1581, left Issue by Marion his Wife, Daughter of James L<sup>d</sup>. Ogilvy of Airlie, Patrick his Successor, and another Son, Sir Patrick Gray of Innergowrie, James who was Archer to Queen Mary's Guards, Robert Gray of Drumelie, also seven Daughters.

1. Margaret married to Patrick Master of Ruthven sans Issue. 2. Mary to William Master of Ruthven. 3. Margaret to Mr. James Ogilvy of Balfour. 4. Agnes to Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, next to Alexander Lord Home, and again to Sir Thomas Lyon of Aldbar, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. 5. Liliast to David Tyrie of Drumkilbo, and after his Death to John Master of Oliphant, and had Issue. 6. Elizabeth to Laurence Bruce of Culmalindie. 7. Anne to Patrick Douglas of Kilspindie.

Which Patrick married first Barbara, Daughter of Patrick Lord Ruthven, by whom he had Patrick the brave Master of Gray, so fam'd in the History of King James VI. James Gray Esq; Gentleman of the Bedchamber, Gilbert Gray of Bandirran, who left two Daughters his Heirs, Eupham married to Sir Patrick Kinnaird of Inchture, Ancestor to the Lord Kinnaird, and . . . . to Hay of Kirkland, and Robert Gray of Milhill; also Four Daughters, Mary married to David Seton of Parbroath, Comptroller of Scotland, Helen to Sir Hugh Maxwell of Tyling, Isabel to David Strachan

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(+) Notand. Sir Andrew Gray Lord Foulis, had by Dame Janet Mortimer, another Daughter besides those mentioned on the other Page, . . . . married to Maclellan of Bomby, Ancestor to the Lord Kircudbright.

of *Carmylie*, and had Issue; and *Elizabeth* to *William Gordon* of *Aberzel-die*; and dying in the Year 1611, was succeeded by

*Patrick* his Son and Heir, who was Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, and Master of the Wardrop to King *James VI.* in 1584. He was constituted one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council, and sent Ambassador to Queen *Elizabeth*, to interpose in Behalf of Queen *Mary*, then under Sentence of Death. He was also Commendator of the Abbacy of *Dunfermling*, beside several other Beneficial Gifts and Grants he had from the Crown. He married first *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Lord Glamis*, Chancellor of *Scotland*, but by her he had no Issue; and next *Mary*, Daughter of *Robert Stewart* Earl of *Orkney*, by whom he had *Andrew* his Successor, and Seven Daughters, *Jean* married to *John* first Earl of *Weems*, *Agnes* to *William* Earl of *Menteith* and *Strathern*, President of the Council in the Reign of King *Charles I.* *Mary* to *James* Lord *Lindores*, *Elizabeth* to Sir *John Lesly* of *Newtown*, Brother to the Earl of *Rothies*, *Agnes* to *Alexander* first Lord *Halkertoun*, *Helen* to *Andrew Bruce* of *Earlshall*, . . . . to *Robert Carnegie* of *Dunichen*, and all had Issue.

*Andrew* Lord *Gray*, Son and Heir to the last Lord *Patrick*, was Lieutenant to the *Gens d'Armes* in *France*, under the Duke of *York*, Captain thereof; which honourable and advantageous Post, he resign'd at the Desire of King *Charles II.* and of his Brother the said Duke when in Exile,

in Favours of Monsieur *Schomberg*, thereafter Marshal *Schomberg*, which Office for many Generations had been enjoyed by *Scotsmen*, but since could never be recovered; he was also engaged by King *Charles I.* to resign the heretable Jurisdiction of the Sheriffdom of *Angus*, which had continued in the Family near 200 Years, for which he got his Majesty's Bond for 50000 Merks, which was never recovered by Reason of the ensuing Troubles of that Reign; he was also fined in the Sum of 1500 *lib. Sterl.* for his Loyalty, and forced to flee the Kingdom. This with his other Sufferings and Losses of the Family, brought his Estate very low, which for many Generations past, had been amongst the most opulent in the Kingdom. He married Dame *Anna Ogilvy*, Countess of *Buchan*, Daughter to *Walter Ogilvy*, Lord *Desford*, and Sister to *James* the first Earl of *Findlater*. He died Anno 1663, and had Issue by her *Patrick* Master of *Gray*, who was slain at the Siege of . . . . in *France*, unmarried, and one Daughter *Anna*, to whom he provided his Estate. His Second Wife was Dame *Catharine Caddel*, with whom he had only one Daughter, *Frances*, married to Captain . . . *Mackenzie*, Son to the Bishop of *Murray*.

The said *Anna* Mrs. of *Gray*, was married with the Advice and Consent of her Father and Friends to *William Gray*, eldest Son and Heir to Sir *William Gray* of *Pittendrum*, Knight, and Bart. (†), whereupon his Majesty King

(†) This Sir *William Gray* was Son to *Thomas Gray* of *Brighouse*, for so I find him called in a Record dated at *Aberdeen*, 10th June 1620: Which *Thomas Gray* I find design'd in another Record, Nephew to *Andrew Gray* of *Shives*, who was slain at the Battle of *Flowdown*, whose Father *Andrew Gray* of *Muretown* being a Son of the Family of *Gray*, was married to the Heiress of *Shives* in *Aberdeen-shire*. This Sir *William Gray*, by Merchandizing, and other worthy Means, acquired the greatest Wealth not only to himself, but to the whole Nation, by improving and enlarging its Trade with all Countries in *Europe*, insomuch that the Evidences relating to the Trade in which he was concerned, and the Estate which he acquired, would scarce be believed, if they were not still extant in the Family, which I myself have perused: But his Merit was yet greater than his Wealth, the one having been much lessen'd by the other, for he was fin'd by the Parliament at *St. Andrews*, in the Sum of 100000 Merks, for corresponding with the great *Montrose*, and imprison'd in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, which refusing to pay, by Order of the Committee of State, was brought down to the Tolbooth or common Prison, where he was kept, till his Son the Master of *Gray*, and his other Friends, upon Application to the said Committee, got it modified to 35000 Merks, which was instantly paid, as the Discharge yet extant testifies; besides the Sum of 10000 *lib. Sterl.* was extorted from him by Way of Loan, but never repaid. These Hardships, with the encreasing Troubles of the Country and Royal Family, put an End to his Life Anno 1648. He married Dame *Giles Smith*, Sister to Sir *John Smith* of *Grovel*, Provost of *Edinburgh*, and by her had Six Sons and Twelve Daughters, *Robert* the Second Son was kill'd at the Battle of *Inverkeithing*, *David* killed at *Tangier* with the Earl of *Teviot*; *Alexander* died unmarried; *Mr. Andrew* died Minister at *Glasgow*, a young Man of great Piety and Learning; Ten of his Daughters were honourably married, the other Two died Maids.



King *Charles I.* was pleased to grant a Patent of Honour upon the 8th *January* 1638, to the said *William Gray* and his Heirs Male to be procreate betwixt him and the said Lady, which failleing to the Heirs Male of his own and his Father's Body whatsoever; and because *Andrew Lord Gray* his Lady's Father was not yet dead, he is thereby allowed to take upon him the Stile and Title of, Master of *Gray*, and to enjoy the same Precedency as if he had been a Son of his own Body. This Patent was ratified in Parliament 17th *November* 1541, and is very ample, containing an Account of the Antiquity, Alliances, Offices Civil and Military &c. of the House of *Gray*, and asserts the said *William Gray* to be lineally and fairly descended of the said House.

This *William Master of Gray*, (as his Father-in law and Father) was a firm and resolute Abettor of the Royal Cause, for which he suffered much both in his Person and Fortune: He had the Command of a Regiment *Anno* 1650, which he kept together for the most Part on his own Charge, till the total Subversion of the Royal Family after the Battle of *Worcester*, and he had the Satisfaction to survive the Restauration, but died soon after in *September* 1660, leaving Issue by *Anna Mrs. of Gray*, *Patrick Lord Gray*, *William* who died unmarried, and *Mr. Charles Gray* Advocate.

*Patrick Lord Gray*, eldest Son to *William Master of Gray*, married *Barbara*, Daughter to *Andrew Lord Balvaird*, and Sister to *David Viscount of Stormount*, by whom he had one Daughter *Marjory*, who only survived him, married to *John Gray* of *Crichtie*, her Father's Cousin-German, and Grandson by his Father to the above-mentioned *Sir William Gray* of *Pittendrum*, by Consequence next Heir-Male in the last Patent of Honour to *Patrick Lord Gray*, and his Brother *Mr. Charles*, who having both resigned in his Favours before the Union of the Two Kingdoms, a new Patent of Honour was ob-

tained to him and his Heirs whatsoever. *Patrick Lord Gray* died 30th *January* 1711.

*John* the present Lord *Gray*, had by his above-mentioned Lady *Marjory Mrs. of Gray*, *John Master of Gray*, *William*, and *Alexander*; likewise Three Daughters, *Barbara*, *Catharine* married to *James Paterson* of *Kirk-toun*, Advocate, and *Elizabeth*.

*John Master of Gray*, in the Lifetime of his Father, married *Helen*, Daughter of *Alexander Lord Blantyre*, and has a Son *John*.

#### A R M S.

Gules, a *Lyon rampant* within a Border ingraled Argent. Supporters, two *Lyons rampant*, guardant Gules. Crest, an Anchor. Motto, Anchor, fast Anchor.

### R A M S A Y,

Viscount of *Haddingtoun*.

*SIR John Ramsay* of *East-Barns*, a Branch of the Family of *Dalhousie*, in Consideration of his good Services in Rescuing King *James* from the traiterous Attempt of the Earl of *Gowry* and his Brother at *Perth*, 5th of *August* 1600, was created Viscount *Haddingtoun*; and accompanying his Majesty to *England*, he was created a Peer of that Realm, by the Title of Earl of *Holderness*; but dying without Issue, his Honours died with himself, *Anno* 1625.

### H A M I L T O N,

Earl of *Haddingtoun*,

IS descended from the Family of *Innerwick*. *Thomas* the first Earl of *Haddingtoun* was the Son of *Thomas Hamilton* of *Priestfield*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *James Heriot* of *Trabrown*, who being bred to the Law, he soon made an eminent Progress in that honourable Profession, in Reputation and Practice; in-

so.

so much as he was when very young, advanced first to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and then to be Lord Advocate *Anno* 1595, which Office he discharged to his Majesty's Satisfaction for many Years thereafter. In the 1612, Sir *Thomas Hamilton* was made Lord Register, and shortly after Secretary in Place of Sir *Alexander Hay*, and without parting with the Secretary's Place, he was in 1616, preferred to be President of the Session, on the Demise of Sir *John Preston*, and raised to the Dignity of a Peer by the Title of Lord *Binny*; and thereafter created Earl of *Melrofs*, 20th March 1619, which with his Majesty's Approbation, he exchanged to the Title of Earl of *Haddingtoun*.

In the 1627, the Earl was removed from the Secretary's Place, and was thereupon made Privy Seal, and he continued in the Office till his Death, May 29th, 1637.

He married first *Margaret*, Daughter of *James Borthwick* of *Newbyres*, by whom he had a Daughter *Christian*, married to *Robert Lord Lindsay*, and after his Decease to *Robert Lord Boyd*; next *Margaret* Daughter of . . . . . *Fowls* of *Colingtoun*, by whom he had *Thomas* his Successor, Sir *James Hamilton* of *Priestfield*, Sir *John Hamilton* of *Reidhall*; likewise three Daughters, *Isobel* married to *James* first Earl of *Airly*, *Margaret* to *David Lord Carnagie*, Son of *David* Earl of *Southesk*, and after his Death to *James* Earl of *Hartfel*, and *Jean* to *John* Earl of *Cassils*: His last Wife was *Julian*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Ker* of *Ferniehurst*, Widow of Sir *Patrick Hume* of *Polwarth*, by whom he had a Son *Patrick*, who was slain at the blowing up of the House of *Dunglass*.

*Thomas* the second Earl of *Haddingtoun*, in the Beginning of the Troubles was on the Side of the Covenant, and when the Scots Army marched toward *England*, he had the Command of the Garrison of *Dunglass*, which by the Treachery of his own Page, an *English* Boy, was blown up, by firing the Magazine, whereby the Earl and

several Gentlemen of Quality, miserably perished on the 30th of *August* 1640. By *Catharine* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Mar*, he had *Thomas* his eldest Son, who married a Lady of Quality in *France*, of the Family of *Chatillon*, but died without Issue, and *John* Earl of *Haddingtoun*; also by *Jean*, Daughter of *George* Marquis of *Huntly*, his second Wife, he had a Daughter *Margaret*, married to *John* first Earl of *Kintore*.

*John* the next Earl of *Haddingtoun* married *Christian*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Crawford*, by whom he had *Charles* his Son and Heir, and Three Daughters, *Margaret* married to *John* Hope of *Hopetoun*, *Eleanor* to Sir *William Anstruther* of *That Ilk*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, *Susanna* to *Adam Cockburn* of *Ormistoun*, Lord Justice-Clerk, and all had Issue. He dying the 1st of *September* 1669, was succeeded by

*Charles* his Son, who married *Margaret* Countess of *Rothies*, eldest Daughter of *John* Duke of *Rothies*. By her he had *John* the present Earl of *Rothies*, and *Thomas* Earl of *Haddingtoun*, who married *Helen*, Daughter of *John* Hope of *Hopetoun*, and has Issue, *Charles* Lord *Binning*, *John*, *Margaret*, *Christian*.

#### A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Gules on a Chiveron betwixt Three Cinque Foils, Argent, a Buckle Azure betwixt Two Spots of Ermine, all within a Border, Or, charged with eight Thistles Vert, 2d and 3d Argent, a Fess wave betwixt Three Roses, Gules. Supporters, Two Spaniel Dogs. Crest, Two Dexter Hands holding betwixt them a Branch of Laurel. Motto, *Præsto & Persto*.

## HALIBURTON,

### Lord Haliburton.

SIR *James Dalrymple*, a very learned Person in the Antiquities of his Country, upon good Grounds, is



is of Opinion, that the Sirname of *Haliburton* was taken at first from the Chappel of *Haliburton*, depending upon the Church of *Green-Law* in *Berwick-shire*, as appears from a Grant thereof by *David Filius Truſte* about the Time of *Malcolm IV.* as may be inferred from a Charter by *Philip de Haliburton*, designing the fore-mentioned *David* the original Granter his Grand-father, Anno 1261. In the Reign of *Robert I.* the *Haliburtons* came to be Lords of the Barony of *Dirltoun*, by Right from the *Vauſſes*, an ancient Family, whose Arms they carried, and so probably, by Marriage of an Heir Female. The Family came to be considered as Lords in the Time of King *James II.* in the Person of Sir *Walter Haliburton* of *Dirltoun*. He was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by *John Lord Haliburton*, who flourished under King *James III.* *Patrick* Lord *Haliburton* was his Son, who obtain'd a Grant to himself and *Margaret* his Wife Daughter of *Patrick Hepburn* of *Hales* of the Barony of *Dirltoun*, on his Father's Resignation. *George* Lord *Haliburton* was his Successor, and *James* Lord *Haliburton* succeeded him. After this *James*, *Patrick* was Lord *Haliburton*, who dying without Male

Issue, in the Reign of King *James V.* the Honour failed, and his Estate came to his three Daughters Co-heirs thus married.

1. *Janet* to *William* Lord *Ruthven*.
2. *Marion* to *George* Lord *Hume*.
3. *Margaret* to *George* Ker of *Faudenside* in *Vic. de Roxburgh*.

A R M S.

Quarterly 1st. and 4th. Or, on a Bend, Azure, 3 Lozanges of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Or, a Bend Gules.

FALCONER,  
Lord *Halkertoun*.

THIS ancient Family is derived from one *Ranulphus filius Walteri de Lenorp*, who was Falconer to King *William* of Scotland, as appears by a Deed of the said Prince to him of the Lands of *Lachra* and *Balbegno*, in *Vic. de Kincardin*, wherein he is designed *Falconario nostro* (a). In process of time his Descendants rose to be

A a a great

(a) Sir George Mackenzies Collections for a Baronage of Scotland, MS. penes me.

Nota, I have not had any Opportunity to see the Writes of this ancient Family: but what I have glean'd up in the Course of my perusing the Records of the Nation, and other Documents, is as follows. I find that *George* Falconer of *Halkertoun* died in the 1511, and was succeeded by *David* his Son, who married *Marion* Dunbar, Daughter of . . . . Dunbar of . . . . and was succeeded by *Alexander* his Son, who improved his Estate, and purchased the Lands of *Midletoun* to his Family, in the 1539: He had to Wife *Elisabeth* Daughter of Sir *Archibald* Douglass of *Glenbervy*, immediate Ancestor to the present Duke of *Douglass*, and had by her *Alexander* Falconer of *Halkertoun* his successor, *Archibald* Progenitor of Sir *James* Falconer of *Phefdo*, *Samuel* of *Kincorth*, in *Vic. de Elgin*, *William* of *Dinduff*, Progenitor of Mr. *Colin* Falconer first Bishop of *Argyle*, and thereafter of *Murray*, in the Reign of King *Charles II.* Sir *Alexander* Falconer the next Baron of *Halkertoun* married *Margaret* Daughter to *Patrick* Lord *Gray*, by whom he had two Sons, Sir *Alexander* and *Patrick* Falconer of *Newtoun*, Ancestor to Falconer of *Montoun*, in *Vic. de Edinburgh*. This Sir *Alexander* was by the after-mentioned *Agnes* Carnegie, Father to Sir *Alexander* Falconer the first Lord *Halkertoun*, and of two younger Sons, Sir *David* Falconer of *Glenfarquhar*, and Sir *John* Falconer of *Balmakellie*, who was Master of the Mint in the Time of King *Charles II.* This Sir *David* Falconer of *Glenfarquhar*, had two Sons, Sir *Alexander* Falconer of *Glenfarquhar*, and Sir *David* Falconer of *Newton*, who was promoted to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Anno 1676, and President of the Session on the 5th of July 1682, whose Son and Heir is *David* Falconer of *Newtoun* Esq; in *Vic. de Kincardin*.

great Barons, and were well known by the Designation of *Halkertoun*, their principal Residence in the County foresaid. They have for many Years enjoyed the Honour of Knighthood, and have been frequently elected to sit in Parliament as Knights of the Shire, and in other publick Stations have served their Country on occasions with great Reputation.

Sir *Alexander Falconer* of *Halkertoun*, the first who attained the Honour of Peérage, was Son and Heir of Sir *Alexander Falconer* by *Agnes* his Wife Daughter of Mr. *David Carnegie* of *Coluthie* Ancestor to the Earl of *Southesk*, being a Gentleman well vers'd in Learning, and competently skill'd in the Laws, was by the Favour of King *Charles I.* promoted to be one of the Lords of Council and Session 19th of July 1639 (a), and deporting himself both in Parliament and otherways with Honour and Honesty in the King's Service during the Civil War, his Majesty was graciously pleased to put a lasting Mark of his Esteem upon him and his Family, by creating him Lord *Halkertoun* on the 20 of December 1647 (b), and living to see his Royal Master King *Charles II.* restor'd; his Lordship was again nominated to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice, in which Employment he continued till his dying Day, the 1st. of October 1671 (c), leaving Issue by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter to *John Lord Lindsay* Ancestor to the Earl of *Crawfurd* *Alexander* his Successor, and a Daughter *Agnes* married to *George Lord Banff*.

Which *Alexander* married *Margaret* Daughter of *James Earl of Airly*, and departing this Life the 4th of March

1684 (d), was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by *David* the present Lord his Son, who is not married, and consequently has no lawful Issue. His nearest Relation on the Male Line is Sir *Alexander Falconer* of *Glenfarquhar*, his presumptive Heir.

### A R M S.

*Azure, a Falcon display'd Argent crown'd Or, betwixt three Stars of the second, and on her Breast a Mans Heart proper, Supporters Or, two Eagles proper, Crest, an Angel incircled with Lawrel, Motto, Vive ut Vivas.*

### BOTHWEL,

Lord *Haly-Rud-House*.

WHEN King *James V.* did Institute the College of Justice, Anno 1532 (e), he promoted Mr. *Francis Bothwel*, a Person well vers'd in the Civil and Canon Law, to be one of the Lords of Council and Session. By *Anne* his Wife, Daughter to the Lord *Livingston* he had two Sons, *Richard Bothwel* Provost of *Edinburgh* in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, Ancestor of *Bothwel* of *Glencorfs* in *Vic. de Edinburgh*, and Mr. *Adam Bothwell* who having gone through the Course of his Studies at the University and the Inferior Schools, applyed himself particularly to Theology; and after some inferior Station in the Church, which no doubt he passed through, he was elected Bishop of *Orkney* by the Chapter, and obtained the Royal Assent thereto, the 8th of October 1562 (f), that

(a) List of the Lords of Session since the Institution of the College of Justice, in the Lawyers Library MS. (b) Charta in Cancellaria Sanctæ Dominæ Nostræ Reginæ (c) Ibidem, where Alexander Lord Halkertoun is retoured to his Father. (d) Retour of David Lord Halkertoun to Alexander his Father in the Chancery Office, Edinburgh. (e) Acts of Parliament. (f) Charta in pub. Arch.

Nota, I have seen a Memorial of the Lineage of this Family, which makes this Mr. Francis the Son of Mr. Richard Bothwel, by Jean Somervel his Wife, a Daughter of Somervel of Plain, in Vic. de Stirling. (f) Charta in Rotulis Mariæ Reginæ.



that See being then void by the Decease of Bishop *Raid*, and two Years after nominated to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice (a). He was one of the four Popish Bishops who imbraced the Protestant Religion, and zealously concured in reforming the Errors in Doctrine of the *Romish* Church till then established in the Nation by Law, and continued long in the exercise of his Bishoprick, notwithstanding of the Prejudice the Church then had to that Order (b). In the 1570, he made an exchange of the Revenue of the Episcopal See of *Orkney*, then in his Person, and which he was impower'd to dispose of as he had a mind, with *Robert Stewart* Prior of *Haly-Rud-House*, and thereby came to be Commendator of that Abbey, which he enjoyed till the 23 of August of 1593. He was called from this transitory to an Eternal Life, and was interred in the Abbey-Church of *Haly-Rud-House*, near his Grave was affixed this Inscription and Epitaph,

Hic reconditus jacet Nobilissimus Vir, Dominus *Adamus Bothuelius*, Episcopus *Orcadum & Zetlandia*; Commendatarius Monasterii *Sandæ Crucis*; Senator & Consiliarius Regius: qui Obiit anno ætatis suæ 67. 23. die Mensis Augusti, anno Domini, 1593

## Epitaphium,

*Nate Senatoris magni; magne ipse Senator;  
Magne Senatoris, triplice laude, Parens;  
Tempore cujus opem poscens Ecclesia sensit;  
Amplexa est cujus Cura forensis opem;  
Vixisti, ex animi voto: Jam, plenus Honorum,  
Plenus opum, senis jam quoque plenus obis.  
Sic nihil Urna Tui, nisi membra senilia, celat;  
Teque vetat Virtus Vir tua Magne mori.  
Iselux Mortem requie superato suprema;  
Sic, Patriæ & Liberis, Fama perennis erit.*

Mr. *John Bothwel* of *Albhammar* (c) his Son succeeded him in the Commendatory of *Haly-Rud-House*, who being a very polite and learned Person, was by the Bounty of King *James VI.* promoted to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice, upon the Dimission of his Father, 26th June 1593 (d); he was one of those the said King chose to accompany him into *England*, Anno 1603, when he went to take Possession of that Crown, being then one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and continuing much in his Masters Favour and Esteem. He obtained a Charter and Patent bearing Date at *Whitehall* 20th of December 1607, erecting *Totas & integras terras & Baroniam de Dunrod, nec non Terras de Mikle & Little Kirklands* jacent in *Seneschallatu de Kirkcudbright & Vicecomit. de Drumfries* ac etiam omnes & singulas feudæ firmarum augmentationis annuus redditus ad conventum & conventuales fratres Monasterii & Abbaciæ de *Haly-rud-house* pro tempore solvi solit. & Consuet. ac etiam totas & integras Terras & Baroniam de *Alhammer* alias *Whitekirk* in unam liberam Baroniam & Regalitatem; nec non *Damus & Concedimus Magistro Joanni Bothwell* suisque heredibus & assignatis Hereditariæ totum & integrum Monasterium & Abbaciæ locum de *Haly-rud house* una cum omnibus & singulis decimis garbalibus aliisque decimis quibuscunque tam rectoriarum quam vicariarum omnium & singularum Ecclesiarum & Parochiarum de *Whitekirk, Libertoun, Tranent, Crawfurd, Lindsay, St. Cuthberts, & Haly-rud-house*, per prius ad dictum Monasterium & Abbaciæ de *Haly-rud-house*, tanquam spiritualitatem ejusdem spectan. quas omnes Terras, Baronia & Abbacias erigimus

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mus

(a) List of the Lords of Session with the time of their Admissions MS. in the Lawyers Library. (b) Mr. Wallace History of Orkney. (c) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. ad annum 1607. (d) List of the Lords of Session.

*mus, univus & annexamus in unum integrum & liberum temporale dominium omni tempore futuro, Dominium de Halyrud-houfe nuncupand. præfato Magistro Joanni Bothuel, suisque heredibus Masculis de Corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis, quibus deficient. heredibus masculis quondam Adami Episcopi Orcaden. sui Patris, quibus deficientibus legitimis & propinquieribus heredibus & assignatis dicti Magistri Joannis quibuscunque.* This Lord married Mary Daughter of Sir John Carmichael of that Ilk (a), and dying in November 1609 (b), he left a Son John to succeed him in the Honour, who died unmarried Anno 1635, to whom Alexander Bothwel of Glencorfs was served and retoured Heir (c) on the 4th of February 1704.

## A R M S.

*Azure a Cheveron betwixt three Trefoils Or, supported on the right Side by a Gray-Hound, and on the other with a Gose-Hawlk Proper, Crest, a Palm Tree, with a naked Boy on it, Motto, Surgendum adversus urgentia,*

## HAMILTON,

### Duke of Hamiltoun.

**A**S this illustrious and most noble Family is the first of the Peerage of Scotland, so it is one of the most considerable, whether we Respect the Nobleness of its Extraction, the Multiplicity of its Branches, or the Grandeur of its Alliances; and tho' they are not of so long a Continuance in this Realm, as some others mentioned in this Work; yet 'tis

sufficient to say, That this noble House has been established by an undeniable and uninterrupted Succession of full Four Hundred Years, and had the Honour to be grac'd with the Intail of the Crown, and imperial Dignity of this Realm, One Hundred and Sixty Years ago, which was ratified in a full Assembly of the three Estates of Parliament, to which all of them set their Seals.

I must acknowledge I have not had the Honour to peruse the more ancient Writes of the Family of Hamiltoun, wherefore I am obliged to rely upon the Account given me from Mr. Hamilton of Wishaw, an Antiquary of no little Fame, who says, "That Sir Gilbert Hamilton, the first of this illustrious Race who transplanted himself from the Kingdom of England, was extracted from the ancient Earls of Leicester, of whose Grant his Progenitor had Lands in that County, called Hamilton, from whence they assumed a Sirname, and that the occasion of his coming to Scotland is delivered by Historians, after this manner: Sir Gilbert (say they) at the Court of Edward II. chanced to talk with Honour and Respect of the great Merit of King Robert the Bruce, whereupon one John del Spencer gave him a Blow, which arrogant Treatment he resented so highly, that encountering him the next Day, he killed him; and to avoid punishment, fled to Scotland, where he was well received by King Robert: Who to make amends for what he had faulted on his account at home, generously rewarded him with the Barony of Cadzow, in the county of Lanerk, then an appendage of the Crown. He was a very brave Man, and to him are ascribed a vast many great Exploits, particularly, that he distinguished his Valour and Conduct in the decisive Battle of Ban-

(a) Charta penes Comitem de Hyndford. (b) Charra in Cancellaria Sanctæ Dominæ Nostre Regine. (c) Generalis retornatus Alexandri Bothuel de Glencorfs ad Joannem quondam Dominum Haly-rude-houfe penes D. Glencorfs.



*Bannock-burn*, (which happened on the 25th of July 1314,) so eminently, that he was knighted in the Field, and got a Gift of diverse Lands. My former Author further informs me, that he was matched with a Lady of the Family of the *Randolphs*, rais'd in that Reign to the Honour of Earl of *Murray*, by whom he had two Sons, Sir *Walter* his Successor, and Sir *John Hamilton* of *Ross-aven* Knight, of whom sprung the Family of *Prestoun in Vic. de Edinburgh*, and its Branches. To Sir *Gilbert's* Memory this Epitaph was composed by a famous Author.

*Iure ego deserui patriam, veteresque penates,  
Nempe fidem, jus, fas deserit illa prius.  
Jam nova jura libens inii sub rege benigno,  
Qui profugo patriam, qui potiora dedit.  
Hinc res, atque decus, fortunaque lata secuta est,  
Hinc regum thalamis nobilitata domus.  
Esto, solum verti, at patriam inveni, hæc dedit auxit,  
Quæ modo perdidieram: quæ potui, illa dedi.*

Sir *Walter* his Son was a Man of great Fame and Character, he had several Military Commands in the Service of *Robert I.* which he perform'd with great Diligence and Success, in Consideration whereof, he had by that Prince's Grant a Charter of the Barony of *Cadzow*, to be held in as ample manner as Sir *Gilbert* his Father held the same: Also in the 9th of the same Reign, to reward his great Merit and acceptable Services, he had a Grant of the Barony of *Machan-shire* in the County of *Lanark*, which formerly belonged to *John Cumin* Knight. Further, in the 1324, the King bestowed on him the Lands of *Kinneil*, *Larber*, *Brimage*, and *Auld-cathie* in the Shire of *Linlithgow*, and the very same Year the Lands of *Kirkinder* and *Kirkowen* in the County of *Wigtoun*, for good Services done and to be done by him, as the Charter bears. Thus by his Princes Bounty

and Favour arriving to great Wealth and Honour, he strengthened his Family by a very noble Alliance, taking to Wife *Isobel* Daughter of *William* Earl of *Ross* (a), and Neice to the King by her Mother, by whom he had two Sons, who survived him, Sir *David*, and Sir *John Hamilton*, from whom the Families of *Innerweek Ballincrief*, and the present Earl of *Had-dingtoun* are descended.

To Sir *Walter Hamilton* succeeded Sir *David* his Son, who served King *David II.* in his Wars against the *English*: He was with the King at the unfortunate Battle of *Durham*, Anno 1348, where he was taken Prisoner with his Master (b), but paying a Ransom he was released. That he had great esteem from that King, is plain enough, for in the 40th of his Reign, he had a special Grant of all the Lands which belonged either to Sir *Gilbert* his Grand-father or Sir *Walter* his Father in any part of the Realm; (c) and at the same time the King was pleas'd to discharge for ever to him and his Heirs, a Feu-duty that had been formerly payable to the Exchequer out of the Barony of *Cadzow*, a Sign of the Prevalency of his Interest at that Prince's Court, where Men of Merit were only employed. In the 4th of King *Robert II.* Anno 1373, he had Summons to Parliament, and appends his Seal to the Act recognizing his Majesty's Title to the Crown, and in settling the Succession upon all the King's Children lawfully begotten, either by *Elisabeth Mure* his first Wife, or *Euphame Ross* then his Queen (d). What is further remarkable of this Sir *David*, is, That according to the Devotion of that Age, when Donatives to the Church could sanctifie and merit for any Person, he gave in pure and perpetual Alms to the Cathedral

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(a) Wisshaw's Account of the Family of Hamilton. (b) Mr. Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (c) The Charter is dated 27 September 1369. (d) Acts of Parliament still extant in the Records, where he is mentioned in both.

thedral Church of *Glasgow* an Annuity of Ten Merks *Sterl.* out of the Barony of *Kinneil*, for the Support of a qualified Person to celebrate Divine Service at the Altar of the Blessed *Virgin Mary*, in the said Church, *Pro salute animæ Roberti quondam Regis Scotiæ, nec non pro prosperitate serenissimi Principis Domini David Regis Scotiæ, ac etiam pro salute animæ suæ, & animarum omnium antecessorum & successorum suorum in perpetuum* (a). My former worthy Author (b) informs me, that this Sir *David* dying in the 1373, left Issue by *Margaret* his Wife Daughter of *Walter Lesly* Lord of *Ross*, by *Euphame* Daughter and Heir of *William* Earl of *Ross*, *David* his Successor, and *Walter* Progenitor of the Branch of *Camskeith*, in *Vic. de Air* (c) and its Cadets.

Which Sir *David* attained the Honour of Knighthood from King *Robert II.* in the 7th of whose Reign he had a Grant of the Lands of *Bothwell-Mure*, in the County of *Lanark* (d), and by other Acquisitions, he raised a great Fortune. Marrying *Janet* Daughter of Sir *William Keith* Marishal of *Scotland* (e), by her he had five Sons and a Daughter.

Sir *John* who continued on the Line of the Family.

Sir *William* the second Son, was Ancestor of the *Hamilton's* of *Bathgate* in *Vic. de Linlithgow* (f).

Sir *Robert* the third, from whom the Family of *Bruntwood* and *Udstoun* did descend, out of which branched the *Hamiltons* of *Barncluth*, the Lord *Belhaven*, *Rosehall*, *Pencaitland*, and *Wishaw*.

*George* the fourth Son, was Author of the Family of *Boarland*, in *Vic. de Air*.

*David* the fifth, who fixed his Residence in the County of *Stirling*, where he acquired a fair Estate by the marrying one of the Co-heirs of *Galbreath*, a great Baron in those Parts, and became the Root of the *Hamiltons* of *Bardowie*, who still continue there.

*Elisabeth* only Daughter, married to Sir *Alexander Frazer*, Thane of *Cowie* and *Dores* (g).

But to return to Sir *John Hamilton* Lord of *Cadzow*, who appears to have been a Person of special Account, but living in a Time of no great Action under *Robert III.* a peaceable Prince, I could not procure any Memoirs of him proper to be inserted here. His Wife was *Janet* Daughter of Sir *James Douglass* of *Dalkeith*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Morton*. By her he had

Sir *James* his Successor.

*David*, who first founded the Family of *Dalserf*, in *Vic. de Lanark*, of whom the *Hamiltons* of *Blackburn*, *Allarshaw*, *Ladyland*, *Green*, and others derive themselves.

*Thomas*, of whom descended the House of *Raploch*, out of which issued the *Hamiltons* of *Torrence*, *Stanhouse*, *Woodhall*, *Aikenhead*, *Dechmont*, *Barns*, and several flourishing Branches in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, of which the Earl of *Glenbryfall* was the Head.

Having done with the younger Brothers, I proceed with Sir *James Hamilton* of *Cadzow* the eldest Son, who in the 1411, with *David* his Brother, obtained Letters of safe Conduct from *Henry IV.* to come into *England*, as far as the Castle of *Calthorp*, in the County of *Lincoln*, yet on what occasion is not said (h): And twelve Years after, when the Sum of

Fourty

(a) Chartulary of *Glasgow* in the Hands of *Alexander Baillie* of *Castlecary*. (b) Mr. *William Hamilton* of *Wishaw*. (c) From Writs in my Hands, I find that *Hamilton* of *Camskeith* is now represented by *Alexander Hamilton* of *Grange* in *Air-shire*. (d) *Wishaw's* Account of the Duke of *Hamilton's* Family MS. (e) *Penes Eundem*. (f) This from *Wishaw's* Account of the Family of *Hamilton*. Etiam Charta penes *Alexandrum Baillie* de *Castlecary*, ad annum 1407. (g) Charter by Sir *Alexander Frazer*, Thane of *Cowie* and *Dores*, with Consent of *Elisabeth Hamilton* his Spouse, to *Alexander Frazer* his Son, of the Lands of *Dores* in the 1400; and is presently in my Hands by the favour of Sir *Peter Frazer* of *Dores*. (h) Mr. *Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ* ad Annum 1411.



Fourty Thousand Pound Sterling was agreed on as the Ransom of King James I. He was sent into England as one of the Hostages for the payment thereof (a), an Evidence he was then looked upon as one of the most considerable Barons of Scotland. Soon after which, King James conferred on him the Honour of Knighthood, and called him to his Privy Council. In the Reign of King James II. when our Constitution of Parliaments came to be modelled according to the Frame they are now in, this noble Person was in the 8th of the same King, Anno 1445, entred among the Lords of Parliament, all his Lands being then erected into a Lordship in all time coming, to be called the Lordship of Hamilton (b). Also in the 1449, he was joined in Commission with John Bishop of Glasgow, Andrew Abbot of Melrofs, Patrick Cockburn Provost of Edinburgh, Peter Young Dean of Dunkeld, to treat with the English touching a Peace betwixt the two Nations, which they concluded (c). Upon the Rebellion of the Earl of Douglass, he was with the Earl of Angus sent to command against the Rebels, by whom they were intirely routed: In Consideration of which signal Service, he was rewarded with the Baronies of Drumshargard and Carmonock, with the heritable Sheriffship of Lanark shire, then in the Crown, by the Forfaulture of the said James Earl of Douglass (d). This noble Lord founded, and amply endowed the Collegiate Church of Hamilton in the 1451, which was

ratified and approven by the Popes Bull, which he went to Rome in Person to procure, being accompanied with James Lord Livingstoun and Gavin Hamilton Provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell, having got a safe Conduct from Henry VI. to pass through England (e). He was likewise a Benefactor to the University of Glasgow, then founded by Bishop Turnbull, by his Charter of Mortification, bearing Date the 14th of January 1459 (f), which he did not long survive, departing this mortal Life in the Year 1460 (g), tho' I cannot meet with the Day and Month. His first Wife was Janet Daughter to Sir Alexander Livingstoun of Calendar (h), by her he had

1. James his Successor Lord Hamilton.
2. Andrew first of the Hamiltons of Silver-Town-Hill, in Vic. de Lanark.
3. Gavin, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell, Ancestor of the Family of Orbistoun, of whom also Haggis, Kilbrachmont, Dalziel, Monkland, Bothwel-haugh, Parkhead, and Bar (i).
4. John Hamilton of Whisleberry (k), in Vic. de Lanark.

His second Wife was Euphame Daughter of Patrick Graham Earl of Strathern, Countess Dowager of Douglass, by whom he had a Son and two Daughters,

Sir John Hamilton of Shawfield, in Vic. de Lanark.

Mary, married to William Earl Marishal.

Elisabeth to David Earl of Crawford after ward Duke of Montrose.

B b b 2

James

(a) Mr. Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*, ad Annum 1423. (b) Charta penes D. de Hamilton. (c) Rymer's *Fœdera*. (d) Charta penes D. de Hamilton. (e) Rymer's *Fœdera*. (f) Charta Mortificationis Jacobi Domini Hamilton Academiæ Glasguen. de quatuor acris terræ Montis Columbarum, ac etiam Tenementum in Magno vico ex parte orientali loci Fratrum prædicatorum. The Reddendo is, Quod omnes Magistri & Successores eorum singulis diebus sine prandii aut cœnæ cum universis studen. orabunt pro animabus Jacobi Domini Hamilton & Euphemie sponsæ suæ, heredum & successorum suorum in perpetuum. The Charter moreover has this Clause, that he makes the Donation above-specified, Ob salutem animarum omnium a quibus bona aliqua habui directe aut indirecte, & hactenus restitutionem non feci. (g) Wilhaw's Notes on the Family of Hamilton. (h) Ibidem.

(i) Note This Gavin Hamilton Provost of Bothwel, I'm told, was an aged Man before he entred into Orders, and long before had been married and had Children, of whom came Orbistoun and its Cadets.

(k) Dr. Baillies Notes on the Family of Hamilton.

James Lord Hamilton was succeeded by James his Son, who was constituted one of the Lords of the Privy Council, Anno 1440; in which Station he continued, till from some Mistake he entred into that memorable League with the Earls of *Douglafs, Ross, Crawford, Murray, and Ormond*, wherein they solemnly swore never to desert one another during their Lives; that Injuries done to any one of them, should be considered as done to them all; that they should concurr against whatsoever Persons within or without the Realm, and spend their Lives, Goods and Fortunes in Defence of each other. But when Sir James Hamilton, discerned their violent purposes against the King, he sever'd himself from them, and returned to his Duty, whereupon ensued the ruin of the Earl of *Douglafs*, who persisted in his Rebellion. In the Reign of King James III. he was no less considered and valued than he had been by the former King; for in the 1471, when a Treaty of Peace was set on foot with the *English*, he was one of those noble Persons who met the Lord Howard and other Commissioners on the Part of the King of *England*, and treated of a League

## NOT A,

Here it will, I apprehend, be neither improper nor ungrateful to my Reader, to offer some Considerations to obviate that Assertion of George Buchanan, and other Historians who have copied and translated from him, who insinuate, that the Lady Mary the King's Sister, was forced by her Brother to marry James Lord Hamilton, when Thomas Boyd Earl of Arran her Husband was alive: And this is generally believed by every Body who reads George Buchanan's History, and enquire no more about it, but depend on our Affairs as wrote by him, who indeed, to do him Justice, was a very learned and polite Person, and has wrote the History of Scotland not much inferior in Style to the best Roman Authors. I shall here offer what I have observed in relation to this Affair. All Histories commend the Lady Mary's Affection to her Husband, and tell us, That she could not be prevailed with to forsake or desert him when he fell into Disgrace, but transported her self with him into foreign Parts to share with him in his Misfortunes, and sojourned with him in Denmark and Flanders for some time, till she understood from Scotland, that her Presence and Solicitation with her Brother might prevail with him to suffer my Lord Arran to return home to his Native Country, and accordingly she came to Scotland: But the King continuing inexorable, and the Lady detain'd from going abroad, the poor unfortunate Earl of Arran soon after died of Grief at Antwerp: She continuing a Widow till the 1474. is then, I find, married to James Lord Hamilton. Moreover, I'm told by Mr. Hamilton of Wishaw, that the Contract of Marriage is still preserved among the Archives of the Family, but I have not seen it; but there is a Charter in my hands dated the 12th of July 1474, to James Lord Hamilton and the Lady Mary Stewart the King's Sister, of the Lands of Kinneil, &c. Moreover, I think the Testimony of Mr. John Ballenden Arch-Dean of Murray, who was Co-temporary with the Lady whom we find alive in the 1515, and for ought I know lived much longer, ought to be regarded. He at the Command of King James V. translated Hector Boethius History of Scotland into English, printed in the Year 1536, under this Title, *The History and Cronicles of Scotland compleated, and newly corrected and amended by the reverend and noble Clerk Mr. Hector Boe* is Canon of Aberdeen, translated by Mr. John Ballenden Arch-Dean of Murray and Canon of Ross: And there he says, Book 12. Cap. 5. *The first Daughter of King James II. was married to the Lord Boyd, of whom was begotten a Son, whilk was slain by the Lord Montgomery, and a Daughter married to the Earl of Callis; and after the Death of the Lord Boyd, this Daughter of King James II. was married on the Lord Hamilton, and that way the House of Hamilton is Decoris in the King's Blood.* I say, I think the Authority of this learned and ingenuous Author should determine any Man of Judgment more than a posterior Party-writer, such as every one knows George Buchanan was, with all Deference to his Character otherways: For every Body may perceive, who reads his Book, that he takes all Opportunities to blacken and misrepresent this noble Family, sometimes with very great Inconsistency with himself, as a judicious Historian; and if this be not sufficient to disprove this part of Buchanan's History, take also the Testimony of a very ingenious Foreign Historian Ralph Holinshed; who wrote a History of Scotland, wherein he says, "That after the Death of the Lord Boyd, the Daughter of King James II. was married to the Lord Hamilton. But how far will not an Author depart from Truth, who is the devoted Servant of any Party, as Buchanan was, who wrote the latter part of his History to serve a particular turn, well enough known?"



League and Amity betwixt the two Nations. Thereafter on the 6th of March 1472, he was with *William Bishop of Aberdeen, David Earl of Crawford, John Lord Darnly, and Archibald Whitelaw* Secretary of State, by a Commission under the Great Seal, appointed to treat with the Ambassadors of *England* upon a lasting Peace betwixt the two Realms. His excellent Qualities and heroick Virtues gain'd so much upon his Sovereign King *James III.* that he was pleased to bestow upon him his Sister the Lady *Mary Countess of Arran* in Marriage, the greatest Honour any Subject was capable of. With this most vertuous Lady he lived in all conjugal Affection, till the 6th of *November 1479*, he departed this Life (a), leaving Issue *James* his Successor, and a Daughter *Elisabeth* married to *Matthew Earl of Lennox*, Grand-mother by him of *Henry Lord Darnly Duke of Albany* Father of King *James VI.* first Monarch of *Great Britain*.

Which *James* being a Nobleman endowed with all the great Qualities suitable to his high Birth, began early to distinguish himself in the publick Service in the Reign of King *James IV.* for when he was very young his Majesty called him to his

Privy Council, and in the 1503 sent him to *England* to conclude his Marriage with *Margaret* eldest Daughter to *Henry VII.* Soon after which the said King being sensible of his great Merit and eminent Services, was pleased to give him the Earldom, and create him Earl of *Arran* on the 10th of *August 1503*, where the remarkable Expressions used by his Majesty, as the just Motives of bestowing the Honour, are sufficient to illustrate those of his Posterity, and are thus set furth in the preamble of his Patent.

*Sciatis nos, propter propinquitatem sanguinis inter nos & dilectum consanguineum nostrum Jacobum Dominum Hamilton, & pro suo gratuito servitio nobis impenso & impendendo, ac pro suis magnis laboribus & expensis factis & sustentatis pro nostro & Regni nostri honore, tempore contractus Matrimonii nostri in facie Ecclesiæ solemnizati apud nostrum Monasterium Sanctæ Crucis prope Edinburg. accum avisamento & consensu nostri Concilii, ac trium nostri Regni statuum; pro tempore prædicto mature avisatos & ex nostra expressa scientia ac proprio motu dedisse, concessisse, & hac presenti charta nostra confirmasse eidem Jacobo Domino Hamilton totum & integrum Comitatum de Arran jacen. in Vicecomitatu de Bute &c. (b),*

C c c

His

(a) Obituary of Glasgow in the Chartulary of that Metropolitan See, in the Hands of *Alexander Baillie* of Castle-Carrie, a Gentleman well known in the Antiquities of his Country, and who has been at great Pains to make considerable Collections very useful for illustrating the History of the Kingdom. (b) Charter of Erection of the Earldom of Arran in favours of *James Lord Hamilton*, in the publick Register of Charters. This may likewise serve to correct the Mistake of those Historians, who say, That when *James Lord Hamilton* married the Sister of King *James III.* that he got with her the Earldom of Arran, which Marriage I have made evident, was in the 1474, and yet this Grant of the Earldom of Arran was not to him, nor his Son for Twenty Nine Years after the Marriage of his Father and Mother. From this we may remark how *George Buchanan*, and other Historians who copy from him, are to be relyed on, who take Materials and Vouchers of their Histories from other Authors who have wrote before them, and never looked into the National Records, where proper Materials for a Historian are to be found: For I cannot imagine that *Mr. Buchanan* ever gave himself the Trouble to turn over one Roll in the publick Archives of the Kingdom, otherwise he could not but have discovered the Error of *Robert III's* Illegitimacy, and many other Things relating both to the Royal Family, as well as to this Noble Family I now write of; for since the Time of King *Robert the Bruce* the Records are pretty full, so that if diligently perused, would have rectified many very gross Errors all our old Historians have fallen into, whom *Buchanan*, as to the History, has followed exactly; for he only turned their Books into that ornate Latine Style we now read his History of Scotland in. For I cannot imagine *Buchanan* saw the Records, otherwise he could not have been so Wicked, or so Perverse an Historian as to have con-

His Lordship being now higher in Dignity, the Year following had the Command of the Forces sent from Scotland to the Assistance of *Christian II.* of *Denmark*; which Service he happily perform'd with Conduct, Diligence, and Fidelity. Having gone thus successfully through this Affair, his royal Master again intrusted him with the Command of the Four Thousand Men sent into *France* to the Assistance of *Lewis XII.* where he acquired immortal Honour; and when that Service was over, he returned Home richly rewarded by that Prince, besides a Pension during Life. While he stay'd in *France* the Death of King *James IV.* happned in the unfortunate Battle of *Flowdon*; then he returned home to settle the disturbed State of his Native Country, which ordinarily falls out in all Minorities, and stood fair to have been elected Regent to the young King. Many, says my Author, gave their Voices for him, as being nearest in Blood to the King, and a Man affecting Peace more than others, and every way sufficient for such a Charge; but he generously and justly yielded his Pretensions to his Cousin-German *John Duke of Albany*, who was as near to the King in the Male, as his Lordship was in the Female Line. Upon the Duke's Promotion to the Supreme Government,

his Lordship was named Captain of the Castle of *Edinburgh* (a), Provost of that City, and not long after Warden of the Marches toward *England*. Also in the 1517, this Earl was appointed one of the Six Guardians of the Realm, who were to Rule by Turns, when *John Duke of Albany* went to *France* to renew the ancient League which had been kept inviolable for many Centuries past betwixt the two Realms: There being nothing more to be found in History concerning this great Earl, we shall draw toward the Close of his Life, and observe his Marriages and Issue.

His first Wife was *Beatrix* Daughter of *John Lord Drummond* (b), by whom he had only one Daughter *Margaret*, married to *Andrew Stewart Lord Evandale and Ochiltree* (c), and after her Death, *Elisabeth* Sister to *Alexander Lord Hume*, Lord High Chamberlane of *Scotland*; but being divorced from her (d), he was again enabled to marry, so he next took to Wife *Janet* Daughter of *Sir David Beaton* of *Crich in Vic. de Fife* Comptroller in the Reign of King *James IV.* Widow of *Sir Robert Livingston* of *Easter-Weems*, by whom he had,

*James Earl of Arran.*

*Helen* married to *Archibald Earl of Argyle.*

*Jane* to *Alexander Earl of Glencairn.*

This

concealed Matters of Fact so evident there, and of such importance to the Royal Family, except ye suppose, (as indeed many do) that he was well pleased to find that any before him had wrote of the illegitimacy of King *Robert III.* and thereby to make it a Precedent for the Succession of another Bastard to the Crown, who was his Patron, in Prejudice of the lawful Heirs; and *James Duke of Chatlerault* being then the presumptive Heir of the Crown failling of *Queen Mary* and her young Son King *James VI.* I believe *Mr. Buchanan* had a particular View to that in his malicious and false Aspersions against that most Noble and Worthy Lord and his Family, both in his History, and in another scurrilous Pasquil he wrote, entitul'd, *An Admonition to the true Lords*, and which is the most false, and most scandalous writing that ever flow'd from the Pen of any Man of the least Worth, which shall be answered elsewhere, to the Conviction of any who will allow themselves to believe Truth, all clearly made out from original Writings, accidentally come into my Hands.

(a) *Drummond's History.* (b) *Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV.* (c) *My Lord Strathallan's Historical Account of the Family of Perth*, penes *Jo. Drummond M. D.* (d) This is fully made evident from the Process of Divorce at the instance of the said *James Earl of Arran*, as it was led and deduced before *Mr. Patrick Coventree*, and other Judges delegate for that Effect, in the 1513, and is still preserved in the Charter Chest of the Family, whereby it appears she had been formerly married to *Sir Thomas Hay*, who then was alive, and so could not be married to any other Man. This, by the by, is sufficient to correct the Mistake of the Author of a History of the Church of *Scotland*, called *Knox's History*, who makes *James Duke of Chatlerault* born in unlawful Wedlock, in regard *Elisabeth Hume* his Father's first Wife was alive; but that Author had not access to see or know of this Divorce, otherwise I have more Charity for him than to think he would have transmitted a Falshood to Posterity.



This Earl giving way to Fate in the 1530, was succeeded by

James his Son, a Person of singular Prudence and Integrity, as will appear in the whole Conduct of his Life. In the 1536, when he was but a very young Man, he was one of the Lords who attended King James V. by his special Appointment in his Voyage to France, when he espoused *Magdalen* Daughter to *Francis I.* (a), afterward in 1539, when the fore-said King had a Prince born to him by *Mary of Lorrain* his next Queen he had the Honour to stand God-father to him (b). His Lordship was very forward in offering the King his Service toward the suppressing the Incurfions of the *English*, under the Command of *Sir Thomas Wharton*, and had the Command of that Body which was sent to Defend the East-Border, where he soon heard the mortifying News of the Loss of the Army at *Solway*, which was not long after attended with the Death of that Monarch, who yielded his last Breath on the 14 of *December* 1542: Then my Lord *Arran* was, by the unanimous Consent of Parliament chosen Protector to the young Queen *Mary*, and Governour of Scotland, which was ratified by an Act of the three Estates, in which, *The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commissioners of Burghs, declare James Earl of Arran Lord Hamilton, second Person of the Realm, and nearest to succeed to the Crown of the same, failling of our Sovereign Lady, and the Bairns lawfully to be begotten of her and none others; and by Reason thereof Tutor lawful to the Queen's Grace and Governour of the Realm, and he to use the said Office in all things until the perfect Age of our said Sovereign Lady, and all the Leiges of this Realm, to Answer and Obey the said Earl as Tutor lawful to her Grace, and Governour foresaid, in all things concerning the said Office, conform to the Act made hereupon* (c).

As soon as the Earl was in Possession of the Government, he sent the Earl of *Glencairn*, *Sir George Douglass*, *William Hamilton of Sanquhar*, *James Learmont of Balcomy*, and *Mr. Henry Balnaves of Hall-hill*, Secretary of State unto *England*, in order to treat both about a Peace, which was become necessary, by reason of the King's Death, and other concurring Circumstances, and a Match betwixt the Infant Queen and *Edward* Prince of *England*. Accordingly a Peace, or at least an Abstinence, as it was then termed, and a Marriage betwixt the Queen and Prince *Edward* were agreed to, and ratified by a great Majority in the Parliament, which met at *Edinburgh* in *August* 1543.

I need not mention in this place, how this advantageous Union was spoiled by the then Clergy and the *French* Faction, it being so fully treated on by *Bishop Lesly* and *Mr. Buchanan*, only I shall add what neither of them have taken much notice of, That the Earls of *Huntly*, *Argyle*, *Montrose*, *Bothwell*, *Monteith*, *Lord Fleming*, and a great many more of all Ranks, entred into a most solemn Bond; and notwithstanding of the Act of Parliament, bound and obliged themselves to oppose the intended Match with *England*, and consequential Union, with all their Power, tho' with the hazard of their Fortunes and Lives, at the same time they endeavoured all they could to bring the Governour into a Compliance with the breach of the Treaty, and the more effectually to win him over to them, they proposed to secure the Crown to his Posterity, by bestowing the Infant Queen upon the Lord *Hamilton*, his eldest Son. But so invincibly was he attached to what he thought the Interest of his Country and his own Reputation and Honour

C. c. c. 2. . . . . nour

(a) Drummonds Hittory of King James V. (b) Ibidem. (c) The Original of this Act is in the Custody of the Family of *Hamilton*, bearing date 13th of *March* 1543, to which all the Seals of the Noblemen, Prelates and Burroughs are appended, which I have seen, and from which I took this Note.

nour in the Observation of a Treaty he himself had caused to be ratified in Parliament, that he kept it inviolated on his part, till King *Henry VIII.* not only refused to ratify it on the other Part, but also caused his Officers to seize upon a great many *Scots* Ships that had sailed to *England* loaden with *French* and *Scots* Commodities, upon the Faith of the Treaty of Peace before concluded. This undeniable Breach of the Articles condescended on, the Governour resented to that degree, that he called a Parliament in *December 1543*, and in it declared the Treaty to be void and null, in regard the *English* had broke it first. Then he applied himself with the utmost Diligence to carry on a War, and immediately raised what Forces he could, to oppose the *English* Army that had invaded *Scotland*, under the Command of the Lord *Evers*, whom he encountred at *Ancrum* in *Teviotdale*; and tho' they were 7000 to not above 800, put them to the rout with considerable Loss on their Side, and scarce a Man on his Lordship's. Not long after this, he was join'd by Monsieur *de Lerges* Count of *Montgomery*, with 3500 *French* Auxiliaries, and marched toward *England* in search of the Earl of *Hartford*, who to retrieve the former Loss, had entred *Scotland*, and had already laid waste a great part of the *Merse* and *Teviotdale*, but retir'd upon the approach of the *Scots* Army. The Governour in his Turn invaded *England*, beat the Enemy where ever he found them, ravag'd the Country, and return'd with the Glory of having defeated one Army, and given the Chase to another in one Campaign. Neither am I to forget, that at this time King *Francis I.* sent him the Ensigns of the most noble Order of *St. Michael*. To proceed, in the 1547, when the Duke of *Somerſet* was made Protector

of *England*, and Tutor to *Edward VI.* upon the demise of *Henry VIII.* in Prosecution of the War, he invaded *Scotland* upon the head of a mighty Army, seconded by a Fleet by Sea. His Grace hastning to raise all the Force he could to oppose him, so advancing toward *Pinkie-cleugh*, where the Enemy were incamped, the *English* obtained the Victory on the 10th of *September 1547*, and left Eight Thousand *Scots* killed on the Field. After which they ravaged the Country five Miles round, sacked *Leith*, and made an Attempt upon *Edinburgh*, but by the Activity of the Governour they were repulsed with Loss. After which his Lordship repaired to *Stirling*, where he had appointed the Nobility to meet him. In this Assembly he appeared not at all dejected or dispirited, but addressed himself in this Speech, that Monsieur *de Larrey* has thought fit to insert in his *French History of England*, translated by an ingenious Author, from whom I have presumed to borrow it.

“ I Doubt not but that many of  
 “ you, My Lords, and more of  
 “ the Vulgar, ( whose forward pre-  
 “ posterous Understandings seldom  
 “ judge of Things but by the various  
 “ Events they are liable to ) may be  
 “ apt to disapprove a War that has  
 “ been attended with Consequences  
 “ so fatal to most of us. I own that  
 “ I advis'd you to Undertake it;  
 “ and as then, so I am still of Opin-  
 “ ion, that 'tis one of these Evils  
 “ the Glory and Liberty of the Na-  
 “ tion do not allow us to avoid: I  
 “ know not but you may have o-  
 “ ther Sentiments at this time, and  
 “ have therefore call'd you together,  
 “ to congratulate your Magnanimi-  
 “ ty, if you remain unshaken, as I  
 “ am, in your Resolution to repulse  
 “ the Encroachments made upon us;  
 “ and,



" and, if you are otherwise dispos'd,  
 " as I hope you are not, to upbraid  
 " your Fear, the Inglorious Enemy  
 " of Reason and Courage. When I  
 " took the Command of our Armies  
 " upon me, you unanimously pre-  
 " ferr'd an Honourable War, to a  
 " Peace you thought equally Un-  
 " safe and Disgraceful ; and shall we  
 " be so Mean as to yield to the first  
 " Signal Injustice of Fortune? No:  
 " I am perswaded, that, as Grating  
 " as our Misfortune at *Pinky* must  
 " needs be to you all, you'll never-  
 " theless choose to pursue a Noble  
 " Revenge, rather than sit down  
 " with the Affront, or submit to the  
 " threatn'd Slavery. Come on't  
 " what will, I am fix'd in my first  
 " Opinion; and I had rather pre-  
 " serve the Monarchy at any rate, I  
 " mean, tho' at the Expence of such  
 " of the Subjects Fortunes and Blood  
 " as have been, or may yet chance  
 " to be wasted, than to spare the E-  
 " states and Lives of private Men,  
 " tho' ever so Great or Deserving,  
 " with the Loss of our Common  
 " Country. Let us labour by all  
 " Means to save the Ship, that saves  
 " all; and to effect this, let us not  
 " grudge to cut down the Mast, nor  
 " to see our own Shares of the Load-  
 " ing thrown over Board: If the  
 " Foundation of an Edifice stands  
 " firm, 'tis no great Matter what  
 " comes of the Ceiling or Furniture.  
 " Our private Losses are so many  
 " Sacrifices that are due to the Pub-  
 " lick, they weaken the State, I own  
 " it, but the Ruin of the State it self  
 " must needs involve us all in Uni-  
 " versal Irretrivable Miseries. Con-  
 " sider, My Lords, with what an  
 " Enemy we have to do, and on  
 " what Terms we may purchase a  
 " Peace. Our Enemy, is he not the  
 " same old Inveterate One, whose  
 " Avarice has, by Unjust Wars, so  
 " often attempted to Devour our  
 " Existence? And is not this present

" War alone sufficient to make us  
 " tremble at the very Thought of,  
 " falling under the Power of Tyrants  
 " so unconscionably Implacable? We  
 " cannot descend to the Terms they  
 " propose, without stooping under  
 " the Imperious Yoke of a People  
 " that thirst for our Blood, and whose  
 " Insolence is whetted with Fury.  
 " Cast your Eyes, on the other Hand,  
 " on your Ancient Unalterable Allies  
 " the *French*; they never yet fail'd  
 " us in our greatest Exigencies, and  
 " will not in the present Juncture  
 " of our Affairs: Neither do we  
 " want Friends in *Italy*: Nay, there  
 " are few Potentates in *Europe*, that  
 " will unconcernedly look on and be-  
 " hold our Destruction. Resolve, in  
 " fine, Whether we had best Defend  
 " our Liberties, or give them up;  
 " Whether 'tis most expedient to die,  
 " if it must be so, Free and Indepen-  
 " dent, or to live Eternal Slaves to  
 " our greatest Foes. 'Tis true, they  
 " offer us fair Things; our Laws and  
 " Rights are, by the Treaty, to re-  
 " main untouch'd: But pray, who  
 " is Guarrantee for this? And if  
 " the *English* shall, in an After-game,  
 " either Break or Encroach upon the  
 " Articles agreed to, Who will Re-  
 " dress our Grievances? To what  
 " Tribunal shall we appeal? 'Tis a  
 " Jest to offer to set up either for  
 " Liberty or Property, when in effect  
 " we shall have given them away.  
 " We must begin, by surrendering  
 " our Mistress to a Husband, that is,  
 " to a Master; which done, I don't  
 " see why he may not, as such, sub-  
 " ject her Crown to his own, or ra-  
 " ther Unite and Confound them in  
 " one: And thus *Scotland* must in-  
 " evitably become a County or Pro-  
 " vince of *England*. 'Tis impossible  
 " to reflect on the Ambitious Project  
 " without Horror and Detestation:  
 " And how can we choose, but to  
 " have the meanest Sentiments of,  
 " and greatest Contempt imaginable  
 " D d d " for

“ for such of our Countrymen as shall  
 “ shew themselves Villains enough  
 “ to comply. The uncertain Events  
 “ and Length of the War, may per-  
 “ haps intimidate some of us: But  
 “ is’t the first time that *Scotland* has  
 “ seen herself expos’d to Dangers of  
 “ this kind? When reduc’d to the  
 “ like Extremities, did ever our An-  
 “ cestors hesitate to prefer their Ho-  
 “ nour to Life? And are we so far  
 “ Degenerated as to render ourselves,  
 “ their Off-spring, unworthy of the  
 “ inestimable Treasure they pur-  
 “ chas’d with so much Valour, and  
 “ transmitted to us with so much  
 “ Glory? Had the malign Influence  
 “ of our Birth involv’d us in Sla-  
 “ very, how far we had been oblig’d  
 “ to endeavour the Recovery of that  
 “ Freedom we had never enjoy’d, I  
 “ shall not determine; but since we  
 “ were born Free, ’tis plain, that our  
 “ Posterity can never pardon our  
 “ Cowardice, if we become willing  
 “ to resign the Independency our  
 “ own Birth and Forefathers Cou-  
 “ rage have entitl’d us to. If but  
 “ a part of our Estates and Honours  
 “ were invaded, we might plead some  
 “ Pretence or Excuse for dispensing  
 “ with it: But the Body of the  
 “ Nation is attack’d; our Country,  
 “ nothing less than our Country, is  
 “ at Stake; its Ancient Laws and  
 “ Fundamental Constitution are on  
 “ the Point of being subverted. I can-  
 “ not disown, but that ’tis hard to  
 “ tell what Success it shall please the  
 “ Almighty to give to our Arms;  
 “ ’tis certain however, that as we  
 “ must bear with Patience those Ma-  
 “ ladies the Infirmary of Nature has  
 “ made us liable to, so we are oblig’d  
 “ to suffer with Constancy such fur-  
 “ ther Losses as the Enemy’s good  
 “ Fortune may procure us. ’Tis  
 “ not only in these our Days that  
 “ the *Scots* Nation, equal to the *Ro-*  
 “ *mans* in this Point, have stood firm  
 “ in the midst of Dangers, or that they

“ have conquer’d their hard Fate by  
 “ the Steadiness of their Courage:  
 “ Let us for no reason affront the  
 “ Memory of those Heroes that gave  
 “ us a Being, and far from fol-  
 “ lowing the Example of those in  
 “ the *March* and *Teviotdale*, let us  
 “ rather detest the Infamy of their  
 “ Defection. The more Vigor we  
 “ shall express by our Unanimity in  
 “ this Meeting, so much the more  
 “ may we expect the Assistance of our  
 “ Friends beyond Seas: Nay, For-  
 “ tune herself seems to take Pleasure  
 “ in raising that Virtue she has in  
 “ vain attempted to depress. One  
 “ thing at least we are sure of, the  
 “ Boldness of our Resolutions cannot  
 “ fail of conveying the Praises we  
 “ shall deserve, down to the old Age  
 “ of Time; whereas our Cowardice,  
 “ if express’d on this Occasion, would  
 “ render us Infamous and Unhappy  
 “ at once.

This Speech so lively, and so ad-  
 mirably well adapted to the Humour  
 of the Nation at that time, had its  
 desired Effect: The Nobility ap-  
 plauded his Design, they talked of no-  
 thing but of Means to prosecute the  
 War; and whatever the Event might  
 be, they resolved to hazard all, rather  
 than submit to the *English*. So it was  
 agreed to have recourse to the King  
 of *France*, who they thought alone  
 able to retrieve their Losses, and to  
 transact with him about marrying  
 the Queen when fit for a Husband,  
 to *Francis* the first his Son the *Daul-*  
*phine*. Then the said King was pleased  
 to create his Lordship Duke of *Chatt-*  
*lerault* in that Kingdom, and to assign  
 him for the better support of the Ho-  
 nour a Revenue of 30000 Livres a Year  
 to him his Heirs and Assignes for ever.  
 After which his Grace continued  
 Governour of *Scotland* for six Years,  
 till the 1555, he resigned that great  
 Post in full Parliament to the Queens  
 Mother. He was again declared to  
 be



be the presumptive Heir of the Crown, failing Queen *Mary* and the Issue of her Body, and this at a Time when he had devested himself of all Authority, delivered up the *Regalia*, and consequently was not in a Condition to influence the Members, nor byass the Judgment of the Nation; after which his Grace liv'd much at Home in a State suitable to his Quality, imploying himself in the Service of his Country upon all Occasions with untainted Honour.

When Queen *Mary* returned Home from *France*, Anno 1561, her Majesty was pleas'd prudently to make choice of a new Privy Council, all or most of whom were Protestants, the better to conform her self to the present posture of Affairs; and confiding much in the Duke of *Chattlerault*, he was chose one of that Number, wherein he worthily served her Majesty in settling the Kingdom, then in no small Ferment, always showing a great steddyneſs to the Interest of his Country and the Protestant Religion. The Queen having found the benefit of his faithful Services at Home, was pleas'd in 1566 (a) to send him over to *France* to take care of her Interest there, where he did all the Service he could that was consistent with his Honour and the Protestant Cause. Here he continued till the Queen was forc'd to make the Resignation of the Government in favours of her Son the Prince: Then the Duke of *Chattlerault* was called home to be the Head of the Loyalists (b). So soon as he came to *Scotland*, his Grace used his utmost endeavours to have had the Earl of *Murray* then Regent, degraded from his usurped Authority, the Queen reponed to the Exercise of her royal Power, and the Peace of the Country restored; and for that end by vertue of a Commission from her Majesty, he gathered together what Forces he could raise in so skort a time; but seeing no manner of hopes

of Assistance from *England*, and knowing that a Civil War was just breaking out in *France*, he resolv'd to make no other use of his Arms than to obtain to himself and his Friends honourable Conditions of Peace, and the benefit of living quietly at Home, till indulgent Providence should afford him an Opportunity of serving his Queen and his Country; for which End the Bishop of *St. Andrews* his Brother, was sent to the Regent to procure a safe Meeting, in order to bring their Differences to an Accommodation; and the Time and Place being agreed to, after many Disputes on both Sides, the following Articles were drawn up, and mutually signed, which I shall set down in the primitive Style.

“ IT is desired for the part of my Lord Regent, that my Lord Duke and his Adherents, shall recognise the King and his Authority, and acknowledge themselves to be his Subjects, and promise unto him Service, Obedience and Fidelity, in all time coming, as their Sovereign.

“ IT is required on the part of the Duke's Grace and his Adherents, that every Nobleman be admitted to have his Place in Council, as their Predecessors have been in all time of other Princes of this Realm? And my Lord Regent bearing the King's Authority, shall be sworn solemnly, from that time forward, to behave himself uprightly and indifferently to them, as the remanent Noblemen of this Realm, in all their honest and just Causes, without Particularity, or remembrance of any Offence, conceived amongst them during the time of their Contraverſies.

“ Item, That all these who shall be content in time coming to behave themselves as faithful Subjects to  
D d d 2 the

(a) Letter under the Privy Seal. (b) History of Scotland ad annum 1569.

“ the King, and acknowledge their  
 “ Obedience to him, shall be restor-  
 “ ed tot heir Lands, Bounds, Heritages,  
 “ and Possessions, notwithstanding  
 “ the Doom of forefaulture led against  
 “ them. Providing always that this  
 “ Benefit shall not extend to them,  
 “ that has been forfaulted for Art  
 “ and Pairt of the Slaughter of um-  
 “ quhile the King's Father.

“ *Item*, That my Lord Regent,  
 “ and remanent Noblemen joyned  
 “ with himself, shall condescend to  
 “ sick Heads and Articles, as may re-  
 “ dound to the Queen's Honour,  
 “ Advancement and Commodity, and  
 “ may best serve her Turn, provid-  
 “ ing that the same be not prejudi-  
 “ cial to the King nor his Sove-  
 “ reignty, whereupon depends the  
 “ Security of all Noblemen and o-  
 “ thers, professing themselves to be  
 “ his Subjects.

“ And because my Lord Regent,  
 “ and others on his part, are as well  
 “ content to yield to thir reasonable  
 “ Desires foresaid; as to crave the  
 “ Performace of his Desire towards  
 “ the King's Obedience at their  
 “ hands, and willeth that all come  
 “ together at a time, because now  
 “ publick Leisure cannot serve to  
 “ compleat these things that are ne-  
 “ cessary to be done to the Queen,  
 “ it is thought convenient, that on  
 “ tenth day of *April* next to come,  
 “ shall be assembled and convened  
 “ together at *Edinburgh*, in quiet and  
 “ peaceable manner, thir Persons fol-  
 “ lowing, They are to say, my Lord  
 “ Regent, my Lord Duke, the Earls  
 “ of *Huntly*, *Argyle*, *Athol*, *Mortone*,  
 “ *Marr*, *Glencairn*, and my Lord *Her-  
 “ ries*.

“ And in case of Absence of any  
 “ of thir Nine Persons, be Sicknes  
 “ or other lawful Impediment, ane  
 “ other Nobleman of that Party  
 “ shall be chosen to supply his Place.  
 “ And there in Friendly manner to  
 “ Treat, Conclude and Agree, upon  
 “ sick Heads as shall be performed

“ to the Queen, and what the saids  
 “ Persons shall find redound to her  
 “ Honour, (without prejudice to the  
 “ King) the hail Noblemen on both  
 “ sides, shall condescend thereto. And  
 “ for the Security of the coming of the  
 “ Nobility foresaid, my Lord Regent  
 “ promises on his Honour, that they  
 “ shall be Skaithless, and without  
 “ Danger, in their Coming, Remain-  
 “ ing, and Returning.

“ *Item*. It is agreed that my Lord  
 “ Duke *Chattlerault*, nor his Adhe-  
 “ rents, shall not Challenge, Use nor  
 “ Execute, no Authority of Lieutenan-  
 “ dry be any Commission of the  
 “ Queen, or that any Impediment  
 “ be made be them, against the  
 “ King's Authority in the mean time,  
 “ and ordains Forces of sensible Men  
 “ on all sides to be dissolved, that no  
 “ Injury be done to any Subject be  
 “ way of Deed.

“ The Regent promises to per-  
 “ form upon his Honour, so far as  
 “ concerns his Part; and therefore  
 “ Wills the Duke's Grace, the Earl  
 “ of *Cassilis*, and my Lord *Herries* to  
 “ enter sufficient Pledges presently,  
 “ for performance of their Parts; to  
 “ wit, for the Duke, one of my Lord  
 “ Duke's Sons, for the Earl of *Cassilis*,  
 “ the said Earl's Brother, and for my  
 “ Lord *Herries*, the said Lord's eldest  
 “ Son.

According to Articles, most of the  
 Persons concerned met at *Edinburgh*  
 on the 10th of *April* 1569, to treat  
 at large of a thorow Agreement, and  
 especially of such Points as related to  
 the banished Queen. Being all in  
 one Room, the Regent first rose, and  
 drawing out a Paper, asked the Duke,  
 if he would instantly subscribe an Ac-  
 knowledgment of the young King's  
 Authority, or not, to which he  
 modestly replied, *That he and his  
 Friends had laid down their Arms con-  
 ditionally, nor could he think himself,  
 or them, obliged to subscribe their Allegi-  
 ance to the King, unless according to  
 these*



these Conditions, the Regent at the same time should grant what might be reasonably demanded, in behalf of the distressed Queen, and therefore hoped he would not proceed to Acts of Force and Fraud too, since not only he and his Friends, but their Hostages likewise were in his Hands, desiring him to remember that they had religiously observed every Article of the late Treaty, and had come secure and unarmed as to a Friend, faithfully relying on his Honour, and those assurances of Safety he had given them in the most solemn manner under his own Hand. To this easie Remonstrance of the Duk's, Murray made no manner of return (says my Author) (a) but against all the Laws of Honour sent him to the Castle of Edinburgh (b), where he was kept close Prisoner till the Regent was murdered by James Hamilton of Bothwell-haugh on the 23 of January 1570, then he had his Liberation, after having purged himself by Oath from all manner of Suspicion in that Affair.

What a loyal and honest Part my Lord Duke of Chattlerault acted for the Interest of his Sovereign Queen Mary in the time of her greatest Distress, is so well known & was so frequently own'd & acknowledg'd, by her Majesty, that I don't think it necessary to be further insisted on here (c), and that his Loyalty was not easie to him, is evident from the manifold Sufferings and Hardships he underwent during the continuance of the Civil War; for as soon as the Earl of Lennox was elected Regent, he burnt down the Castle & Town of Hamilton; and that these honest Patriots might be heartily humbled, not so much as the Corn-Fields and Trees belonging to a Hamilton were spared, the Duke himself with his two Sons, and most of the Gentlemen of the Name of Hamilton were all forfeited for their Rebellion against the young King; notwithstanding he resolutely persisted in the

Queen's Service, and had a large share in the Misfortunes of that unfortunate Queen, but being aged, for the better Security of his Person from the violence of his Enemies, he retired into France, where he stayed some time during the Rage of the War, which had reduced his Country to the last extremity; and returning home he gave way to Fate on the 22 of January 1575. As for his Character, notwithstanding the Envy of some, and the Malice of others, it shone very bright, in that great and difficult Trust of Governour of Scotland, which he held in the most difficult Times, so he discharged it for twelve Years with no less Prudence and Dexterity than Honour and Reputation, a Praise which few of his Enemies ever denyed him in any time. For in his Court, says a reverend Historian (d), *There was nothing to be seen the severest Eye could censure in the publick Administration, such a Moderation was kept as no Man was heard to complain.* And continues my Author, *He was a Nobleman well inclined, plain, and without all Dissimulation and Fraud, that by the goodness of God, who always favoureth the Upright, he was carryed thro many Difficulties, and died in Peace and Honour, well advanced in Age.*

This noble Duke married Margaret eldest Daughter of James Douglas Earl of Morton, by whom he had Issue,

James Earl of Arran his eldest Son, a Gentleman of the highest Expectations, who gave early Proofs of inheriting all the Vertues of his Ancestors to an eminent Degree, but he became Defective in his Understanding, and thereupon retired from the World, dying without Succession, Anno 1609.

Lord John, thereafter Marquess of Hamilton.

Lord Claud Progenitor to the Earl of Abercorn.

Lord David who dyed a young Man.

E e e

Lady

(a) Drumfry's Memoirs. (b) Melvil's Memoirs. (c) Queen Mary always called the Duke of Chattlerault *Father*. (d) Arch-Bishop Spottiswood's History of the Church of Scotland.

Lady Margaret married to Alexander Lord Gordon, Son and Heir of George Earl of Huntly, *sans* Issue, and after his Death to James Lord Fleming, Ancestor to the Earl of Wigton.

Lady Anne to George Earl of Huntly, Lord High-Chancellor of Scotland, Progenitor to the present Duke of Gordon.

Lady Jean married to Hugh 3d Earl of Eglintoun, but had no Succession.

His Successor in the Honour was James Earl of Arran his eldest Son, but he being *non compos mentis*, John his next Brother represented the Family. This noble Lord was born in the 1532, and had by the bounty of King James V. the Comendatory of Arbroath Abbey, one of the richest Benefices in Scotland, bestowed on him, Anno 1541 (a), by which Title he was designed for some time after. We hear not much of his Conduct till the breaking out of the Civil War in Queen Mary's Time Anno 1567, that he most faithfully adher'd to her Majesty's Interest, and upon her Imprisonment in the Castle of Lochleven, his Lordship with several others entered into an Association, wherein they promise "To use their  
"utmost Endeavours by all reasonable  
"Means to procure her Majesty's  
"Freedom and Liberty, upon such  
"honest Conditions as may stand  
"with her Majesty's Honour, the  
"Commonweal of the whole Realm,  
"and Security of the whole Nobility, who at present have her Majesty in keeping. Whereby this  
"our Native Realm, may be govern'd, rul'd, and guided by her  
"Majesty and her Nobility, for the  
"common Quietness, the Administration of Justice, and Weal of  
"the Country. And in case the  
"Noblemen, who have at present

"her Majesty in their Hands, refuse  
"to set her at Liberty upon such  
"reasonable Conditions, as said is,  
"in that Case, We shall employ our  
"Selves, our Kindred, Friends, Servants and Partakers, our Bodies and  
"Lives to set her Highness at Liberty, as said is; and also to concur  
"to the Punishment of the Murther  
"of the King her Majesty's Husband;  
"and for sure Preservation of the  
"Person of the Prince, as We shall  
"Answer to God, and on our own  
"Honours and Credit; and to that  
"effect shall concur every one with  
"other at our utmost Power. And  
"if any shall set upon Us, or any of  
"Us, for the doing, as aforesaid, in  
"that Case, We promise faithfully  
"to espouse one another's Interest  
"under pain of Perjury and Infamy,  
"as We shall answer to God.

My Lord Hamilton's most Loyal and firm Adherence to the Crown was very dear to him, for the contrary Faction who were Masters of the young King, prosecuted him and his Family with the utmost Severity, for no other Reason but because they owned Queen Mary's Authority, and therefore in one of their Parliaments held in October 1579, both he and his Brother Lord Claud were forfeited. My Lord John to avoid the Storm that threatned him, fled on Foot in a Sea-mans Habit into England, and from thence made his Escape into France, where he was kindly entertained by James Beaton Bishop of Glasgow, then Ambassador at the French Court for Queen Mary, here he had great Offers made him by the House of Guise, if he would change his Religion, and imbrace Popery, but such was the goodness of God toward him, that he persever'd in his Religion, which tho' it lost him the

(a) Charta in Bibliotheca Juridica MS. a Gulielmo Wilton Clerico Sessionis deputato, Facultati Juridicæ donata, eodemque in Regni hujus Antiquitatibus haud parum versato,



the Favour of the *French Court*, it preserv'd him the Peace of his Conscience, which he ever afterward reckoned one of the most signal Favours of Heaven toward him. Notwithstanding the hard Usage his Lordship met with, he continued true and faithful to the Queen to the last, of which her Majesty was so sensible, that when that severe and unparalleled Sentence of Death was pass'd on her in *England*, she took a Ring off her Finger and gave it to one of her Servants, and order'd him to carry it to her Cousin Lord *John Hamilton*, and tell him that, that was all she had to Witness her great Sense of his Families constant Fidelity to her, and their Sufferings for her Interest, and desired it might be still kept in the Family as a lasting Evidence of her Kindness to it (a).

This noble Lord in the Course of his Exile sojourn'd in diverse foreign Parts till some time after King *James IV.* came to manage by his own Councils, that he returned to *Scotland*, and on the first of *November 1585*, together with several other Lords and Barons, petitioned the King to redress certain Grievances of the Nation (b), representing to him in a humble manner, *That the hard handling by partial Persons about his Majesty, had compelled them upon plain Necessity, and for their last Refuge to take the boldness to come into his Presence in Arms for the Surety of their Lives and Lands; Adding, That they were ever humbly minded to serve his Majesty, and obey him hereafter, as became dutiful and loyal Subjects.* To which the King reply'd, *That tho' their Enterprize was Treasonable, yet in Respect of their Necessity, and in hope of their good Behaviour in time coming, he would remit the Crime.* And further directing himself to my Lord *Hamilton*, He said, *My Lord, I did never see you*

*before, and must confess, that of all this Company you have been the most wronged, you were a faithful Servant to the Queen my Mother in my Minority, and when I understood not, as I do now, the State of Things, hardly us'd.* Hereupon a Parliament was call'd, wherein the Act of Forfaulture of the *Hamilton's* was repealed, and the Family again restored to all the Titles of Honour, Estate and Precedency, lost either by the Attainder of himself, or of *James Earl of Arran* his Brother; and the same Year his Lordship was sworn of the Privy Council, and constituted Captain of his Majesty's Castle of *Dumbarton*. The King placing great Confidence in the Fidelity of this Lord, was pleas'd in the 1588 (c) to give him a Commission under his Privy Seal to be Ambassador Extraordinary to accomplish the Marriage betwixt his Majesty and the Princess *Anne of Denmark*, and this with full Consent of his Privy Council; but his Lordship declining that Honour by reason of his Age, and the King himself going in Person to *Denmark*, his Majesty nam'd my Lord *Hamilton* Lieutenant of the South of *Scotland*, which great Trust he discharged fully to his Majesty's Satisfaction, and the Expectations he had conceived of him. The Royal Favour toward his Lordship did not stop here, but the King in Memory of his long and faithful Services, was pleas'd to raise him, to the Degree and Dignity of Marquess of *Hamilton* with great Ceremony on the 19 of *April 1599* (d), continuing ever afterward without any the least Interruption in great Esteem with that Prince who gave him frequent Visits at his Palace of *Hamilton*, and treated him with the same Respect, the Queen his Mother had done the Duke of *Chattlerault*, and call'd him always *Father*. To conclude, this

E e e 2

noble

(a) This Ring is still preserved with a due regard in the Family to this Day, and I have seen it in my Lady Dutchess of *Hamilton's* Custody. (b) Sir *James Melvil's* Memoirs. (c) Writes of the Privy Seal in the publick Records. (d) Sir *George Mackenzies* Heraldry.

noble Person died in the highest Favour with Prince and People, the 12th of April 1604 (a), and was interr'd among his Ancestors in the Collegiate Church of *Hamilton*, leaving a Son and a Daughter behind him by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *John Lord Glamis*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Strathmore*, *James* his Successor, and *Margaret* married to *John Lord Maxwell* Ancestor to the present Earl of *Nithsdale*.

*John* Marquess of *Hamilton* was succeeded by *James* his Son, who was born in the 1589. After his Accession to the Honour, he was appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, and afterward preferred to be one of the Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber; and that he might the better support his Character, his Majesty was pleased to dissolve from the Crown the Abbey Lands, with the Patronages and Tithes of the Monastery of *Arbroath* in *Forfar-shire*, and to erect them into a temporal Lordship in favour of my Lord Marquess, and that especially in Consideration of his Fathers Faithfulness and Sufferings for *Queen Mary*, by his royal Charter bearing Date the 5th of May 1608 (b).

Besides this vast Augmentation of his Fortune in Lands, he likewise bore several great Offices in that Princes Reign, as Lord High Steward of his Majesty's Household, and Lord High Commissioner to the Parliament which began on the 25 of July 1621 (c), wherein the five Articles of *Perth* Assembly were ratified, and after having surmounted all the Difficulties that occurred in that Ticklish Juncture, he put a period to that Session on the 27th Day of August ensuing. His Lordship highly meriting for his Services to the Crown, his Majesty was pleased in Recompence thereof, on the 16 of June 1619 to creat him a Peer of *England* by

the Honour of Earl of *Cambridge* (a Title that had only been born by very illustrious Persons, all of the Royal Family of *England*;) And as a further Instance of his Royal Favour, to admit his Lordship into the most noble Order of the *Garter*, and accordingly he was installed at *Windsor* 7th of July 1623; from henceforth living in the highest Favour with his Prince, whose Affection and Esteem he had a greater Power over than any Man of that time, says one, the Duke of *Buckingham* only excepted. He departed this Life at *London* in the prime of his Age 3d of March 1625, aged 36 Years, to the great Grief of the King, who prophetically apprehended, that as the Branches were now cut down, the Root would quickly follow, for the Duke of *Lennox* died the 16 of February preceeding, and his Majesty's Death happened on the 27th of March ensuing.

He married *Anne* Daughter of *James* Earl of *Glencairn*, by whom he had Issue three Sons and three Daughters

*James* Duke of *Hamilton*.

*William* Duke of *Hamilton*.

Lord *John* *Hamilton* died young.

Lady *Anne* married to *Hugh* Earl of *Eglington*, and had Issue,

Lady *Margaret* to *John* Earl of *Crawford* and had Issue,

Lady *Mary* to *James* Earl of *Queensberry*, but had no Issue.

*James* Marquess of *Hamilton* his Son was born on the 19th of June 1606, he had his Education in *Scotland* till the 14th Year of his Age. He was sent for to Court, and married to the Lady *Mary Feilding* Daughter of *William* Earl of *Denbigh*, by *Susanna* Sister to *George* Duke of *Buckingham*. After which he went to the University of *Oxford*, where he continued during the Time it was judged necessary his Lordship should follow his Studies there.

The

(a) Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. R. (b) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. ad annum 1608.  
(c) Mr. Calderwood's History of the Church of Scotland.



The next Qualification for a young Nobleman, was to accomplish himself with travelling into Foreign Countries, which he did into *France*, *Spain*, and several other Parts beyond Sea, Dr. *James Baillie* of *Carnbrew* accompanying him as his Governour, who faithfully discharged the Trust reposed in him.

Upon King *Charles's* coming to the Crown he was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council in both Kingdoms; and that he might have a nearer Relation to the Court, was constituted Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and on the 18th of *June* 1628, preferred to be Master of the Horse, then void by the Death of the Duke of *Buckingham* (a). Neither are we to forget that his Majesty was pleased to honour his Lordship with the Dignity of the most noble Order of the *Garter*, Anno 1630, at the Baptism of *K. Charles II.* where my Lord Marquess had the Honour to Represent the King of *Bohemia* as one of the Godfathers at the Font.

In the 1629, his Majesty taking into his Consideration the State of the King of *Bohemia* his Brother-in-Law, was pleased from the entire Confidence he had in the Marquess to allow him to Treat with *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden* for raising an Army of Six Thousand Men to join that Monarch in his Expedition into *Germany*, to be employed against the *Imperialists*, for the Recovery of the *Palatinate* (b). And 'tis more remarkable, that this Lord should be intrusted with so great a Command, because he was but then Twenty three Years of Age, but that Enterprize ending without so much Advantage as was expected from such an Army to the Protestant Cause, neither his Absence, nor want of thorough Success in his Negotiation, diminished in the least his Masters Esteem of him, for upon his return to Court,

he was received with all the Respect that could be given a Subject.

Upon the first Insurrection in *Scotland*, Anno 1638, occasioned by the pressing of the *Liturgy*, he was sent down as his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church, with Instructions to compose and appease the Disorders of the Nation, then in a great Ferment, but in that Judicature my Lord Marquess not being able to carry what the King designed, he according to Order dissolved the Meeting, and Inhibited them to sit any longer under pain of Rebellion, which was all his Lordship could do. Next Year he was intrusted with the Command of the Fleet sent down to reduce the Covenanters to their Duty to the King, his Majesty himself being on the Head of Six Thousand Land-Forces, advanced as far as *Berwick*, but by the Marquess's Mediation and good Offices with the King, a Treaty was set on Foot, and a Pacification ensued.

On the breaking out of the Civil War in *England*, Anno 1642, he was one of the Peers who signed a solemn Declaration, That his Majesty abhor'd all Designs of making War upon his Parliament, and that all his Endeavours tended to the firm and constant Settlement of the true Protestant Religion, the Privileges of Parliament, and the Laws, the Peace and Prosperity of the Subject (c); and at the same time he offered to the King to go into *Scotland*, undertaking, that he would at least keep that People from doing any Thing that might seem to countenance the Carriage of the *English* Parliament, but to be only Spectators of what was done in *England* without engaging themselves in the Quarrel, and would endeavour, if possible, to oppose the Calling of a Parliament in *Scotland*, which the King had absolutely refused to do, till the time

F f f

came

(a) Dr. Burnet's Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton. (b) Dr. Burnet makes out this fully. (c) The Earl of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.

came agreed on at his Majesty's last being there (a), but as soon as he came down to *Scotland*, he quickly discerning the strength of the Covenanters, gave way to it that there should be a Meeting of the Estates, reasonably enough concluding that the absolutely refusing to suffer a Parliament to be called, would not quiet the Debates, nor secure the King, but more inflame those who desir'd it, and who would take some other time, when many of them who opposed it should be absent to propose it, and so would carry it; and that therefore they were better be absent at first, whereby the other Party might without Opposition send out their Summons for a Parliament to assemble at the Day they should think fit; and that as they who would serve the King, would not be there, so they should prevail with as many others as they could, not to be there likewise, whereby the Number which appeared would be so inconsiderable, that they would not dare to sit and perfectly disperse, and this Disappointment would for ever quash that Design, and render those who advised it odious to the People, as Men who desir'd illegally to engage the Nation in unjustifiable Ways to disturb the publick Peace; but his Lordship changing his former Opinion concerning their being absent at the time of the Meeting of Parliament, since their meer absence would not be discountenance enough, and that they who sat, as indeed many would have done, would carry the Reputation of a Parliament, and the People would be guided by them, and therefore he proposed to the King's Friends, that they would all resolve to be present and take their Places, that when the House should be set, and any Man should stand up to propose the taking any Business into Consideration, he would first make his Protestation against proceeding in so unlawful a Convention, and that they should all make the same Protestation, and he did hope that the Number of the Protesters would be great enough to dissolve the Meeting, and thus they should put the best End to the Matter that could be desir'd; but if it should succeed otherways, then would be the time to withdraw, and put themselves in Arms, towards which he would make the best Preparation he could, and desired them to do the like, and this last Overture the King himself liked best & approv'd of, that they should meet in the Convention, which they did accordingly at the Day appointed. Then his Lordship, according to his Promise and Concert, took an Opportunity to make a Protestation against the Legality of the Meeting, upon which many of the Members who had been always most engaged against the King were very warm, and demanded that he should declare himself clearly, whether he did protest against the Parliament; but his Lordship fearing, as he declared, the fatal Issue of adhering to his Protestation to the King's Service, he excused himself after the best manner he could, tho' no Man had a greater dislike of the high Proceedings of that Meeting, in exceeding the Limits of their Duty to the King, or had a greater Affection for his Majesty's Service than my Lord Marquess had, for he oppos'd all their Determinations with all the vigor he thought seasonable, concurring only so far with them as was necessary to keep up his Credit, whereby he might with the more Authority advance the King's Cause and a Peace, which he and all good Men so passionately desired. His Majesty, that he might testify the Esteem he had of my Lord Marquess's Services, and of his Fidelity to his Interest, was graciously pleased to promote him to be Duke of *Hamilton* on the 12th of April 1643 (b). How this

Con-

(a) The Earl of Clarendon's History of the Rebellion & Civil War. (b) Diploma Jacobi Ducis de Hamilton in Rotulis Car. I.



Convention in *Scotland* was couſen'd and over-reached by Sir *Henry Vane*, every one knows: for he perſwaded them that there was nothing intended againſt the King by the *Engliſh* Nation, but only that they ſhould interpoſe for a good Peace to them, which would be an Honour to them, and a great Obligation to his Maſteſty (a): As for the Hiſtory of this Convention and its ſubſequent Acts, and the fatal Effects as well as Infamy of the *Scots* joining with the *Engliſh* Parliament againſt the King as the conſequent of the *Solemn League and Covenant*, are all particulars ſo well known, and have been ſo much enlarg'd on in ſeveral Treatiſes particularly wrote to that purpoſe, that the further mentioning of them in this place, will be but needleſs, ſeeing the noble Perſon whoſe Memoirs I write, was free from any Acceſſion or Guilt therein.

As ſoon as the Convention was over, the Duke and his Brother the Earl of *Lanerk* left *Scotland* to give the King, then at *Oxford*, an Account of all their proceedings; but notwithſtanding of his Grace's good Intention toward the King, his Enemies, for not a few he had, uſed all the Artiſes they could to render him ſuſpected to his Maſteſty, as if he ſecretly countenanc'd, at leaſt did not ſufficiently abhor the unnatural Rebellion of his Country-men, and this Imputation was with ſo great Art inſinuated, that it got ſo much Credit, with thoſe about the Court, that the King upon my Lord Duke and his Brothers arrival, commanded them to keep their Chambers, and ordered a Guard to attend them (b), ſo after ſome time his Grace was ſent in Cuſtody to the Caſtle of *Briſtol*, and from thence to *Exeter*, and ſo to the Caſtle of *Pendinnis*, whence he was removed to *St. Michael's Mount*

in *Cornwall*, upon the ſurrender of which to the Parliaments Forces, Anno 1646, he obtain'd his Liberty, which he imployed with much Zeal in the King's Service to the loſs of his Life, by which he was not only vindicated in the Opinion of all Men from all thoſe Jealouſies and Aſperſions he had lyen long under, but the proceedings that had been againſt him at *Oxford*, were looked upon by many as void of that Juſtice and Policy which had been requiſite, and they concluded by what he did after a long Imprisonment, how much he might have done more ſucceſsfully if he had never been reſtrain'd (c).

As ſoon as my Lord Duke was at Liberty, it was believ'd that the Animosity was ſo great between him and ſome others of great Name, that he would rather meditate a Revenge, than concur in any Action which might advance the King's Intereſt, but his Grace well conſider'd both his Duty to his Maſteſty, and his own Danger at ſuch a Juncture, to think of private Contention and matters of Revenge, when the publick was ſo much at Stake, ſo that his former Treatment made no other Impreſſion upon him, then to make him ſhow his ſteadineſs more and more to his Maſteſty's Service, who then ſo much ſtood in need of the Aſſiſtance of his faithful Subjects.

When the King put himſelf into the *Scots* Army before *Newark* in the 1646, my Lord Duke having obtain'd his Liberty, came to wait on his Maſteſty (d), and was well received by him. After they had converſed ſome time together, his Maſteſty was pleaſed to expreſs the ſenſe he had of his long Sufferings, and told him in theſe Words, *That he had ever judged him Innocent as to the bulk of things, tho he confeſs'd there were ſome particulars he was not ſo well*

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(a) Earl of Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Biſhop Burnet's Memoir's of James Duke of Hamilton.

*satisfied with, but that his Restraint was extorted from him against his Heart, for he had stood out against all the Importunities of his Enemies till the very Morning he came to Oxford.*

His Lordship's next Care was to bring his Majesty and the Committee of Estates to a happy Peace and Accommodation (a); and as he earnestly endeavour'd to have them satisfied with the Kings Concessions, so he dealt fervently with his Majesty to yield to the abolishing of Episcopacy in England, as he had in Scotland, as the only way to induce the Presbyterian Party to declare for him, but the good King could not be prevailed on to consent to buy his Peace, as he said, *at so dear a Rate as the peace of his Conscience*, so the Treaty at that time had not its desired effect.

When it came to be considered in Parliament what way his Majesty's Person should be disposed of, still in the Scots Army, my Lord Duke finding that the House by a Majority were inclin'd to deliver him up to the English Parliament, his Grace took an Opportunity that he might declare to the World his abhorrence of an Action attended with so much Infamy, and spoke against it to this purpose,

*Would Scotland now quit a Possession of 1500 Years Date, which was their Interest in their Sovereign, and do it to those, whose Enmity both against Him and them did visibly appear? Was this the effect of all their Protestations of Duty and Affection to his Majesty? Was this their keeping of their Covenant, wherein they had sworn to defend the King's Majesty's Person and Authority? Was this a suitable return to the King's Goodness, both in his consenting to all the Desires of that Kingdom, An. 1641. and in His late trusting His Person to*

*them? What Censures will be past upon this through the whole World? What a Stain would it be to the whole Reformed Religion? and in fine, what Danger might be apprehended both to the King's Person, and to Scotland, from the Party that was now prevalent in England.*

But notwithstanding all the Opposition the Duke and his Friends could make against it, yet the same was carried upon the 16th of January 1647, *That the King should be delivered up into such Hands as the English Parliament had appointed to receive him* (b), to the great Grief of the Duke, and all true hearted Scots-Men, and that his Grace might again in any Degree retrieve the Dishonour the Nation suffered in the giving up that excellent Prince, he endeavour'd all he could to infuse a sense of Shame and Horror in all People for the late Action, which might prepare them to a Reparation of it by a generous engaging in the King's Quarrel, and in doing so, most of the Year 1647 was spent even till the meeting of the next Parliament, which sat down the 2d of March 1648 (c), at the opening of which my Lord Duke did all he could to inflame the People with Zeal for his Majesty's Relief, & against the Army of England who he said, "had forced the Parliament there to break the Treaty between the two Kingdoms in their ill usage of the King, who was imprisoned by the Army, nor was it in the power of the Parliament to let him at Liberty, That they had now upon the matter, absolutely deposed him, by not suffering him to perform the Office of a King, not permitting any of his Subjects to repair to him; in which the Kingdom of Scotland was concern'd, in that being independent upon England and the Parliament of England, they were" by

(a) Dr. Burnet's Memoirs. (b) Ibidem. (c) Bishop Guthrie's Memoirs.



“ by them depriv'd of their King, and  
 “ could not be admitted to speak  
 “ with him, nor his Majesty to send  
 “ to them; which was such a Pre-  
 “ sumption, and violation of the Law  
 “ of Nations, and such a perfidious  
 “ breach and contempt of the *Solemn*  
 “ *League and Covenant*, and of the  
 “ Treaty between the two King-  
 “ doms, that they were bound by all  
 “ the Obligations Human and Di-  
 “ vine to be sensible of it, and to re-  
 “ deem their King's Liberty, and  
 “ their own Honour, with the  
 “ hazard of their Lives and Fortunes,  
 “ and all that was dear to them:  
 “ and therefore he desired that  
 “ they might enter upon those Coun-  
 “ sels, which might soonest get an  
 “ Army together, which should no  
 “ sooner enter *England*, but it would  
 “ find a conjunction from that whole  
 “ Kingdom, except only the Army;  
 “ and that it would then quickly ap-  
 “ pear that the Parliament of both  
 “ Kingdoms desired the same thing,  
 “ and to live happily under the Go-  
 “ vernment of the same King.

This Discourse urg'd by the Duke  
 & seconded by many of the principal  
 Members, was entertain'd with so ge-  
 neral a Reception, that it was agreed  
 to, that an Army should be raised  
 for the Relief of his Majesty, where-  
 of his Grace was appointed General,  
 which being Levied with all the Di-  
 ligence imaginable, entered *England*  
 about the 8th of *July* 1648, consist-  
 ing of twelve thousand Foot, and five  
 thousand Horse, and next day had  
 the Town of *Carlisle* delivered to them  
 from Sir *Philip Musgrave* (a), and  
 after some Days stay there, he march'd  
 to *Kendal*, and thence to *Prestoun* in  
*Lancashire*, where he was so closely  
 pursued by *Cromwell's* Horse, under  
*Lambert*, that on the 20th of *August*  
 1648, his whole Army was routed,  
 and his Grace put to the necessity of  
 rendering himself Prisoner upon

Articles of Capitulation at *Exeter*  
 in *Staffordshire* to the Lord *Gray* of  
*Groby* (b), from whence he was carried  
 to *Ashby*, where he continued till the  
 beginning of *December*, he was sent  
 Prisoner to *Windsor*, where he had the  
 Society of the Earls of *Norwich* and  
*Holland* & the Lord *Capell*, common  
 Sufferers in the same Cause with him-  
 self, where they were all kept in close  
 restraint till the murder of the King.  
 The Duke then perceiving his own  
 Danger, attempted to make an escape  
 (c), in which he had so well succeed-  
 ed that he was out of his Enemies  
 hands full three Days, but being im-  
 patient to be at a greater distance  
 from them, he was apprehended as  
 he was taking Horse in *Southwark* and  
 carried Prisoner to the Tower, from  
 whence he was on the 6th of *Febru-*  
*ary* 1649 brought before that mon-  
 strous High Court of Justice, whose  
 Hands were still reeking in the Blood  
 of their Sovereign. Mr. *Steel* and Mr.  
*Cook* Council for the Parliament (d),  
 exhibited a Charge of high Treason  
 against him, That he the Earl of  
*Cambridge* had traiterously invaded the  
 Nation in a hostile manner, and levied  
 War to assist the King against the King-  
 dom and People of *England*, &c. In his  
 Defence he us'd all the lawful means  
 in the World, and insisted upon the  
 Right and Priviledge of the Kingdom of  
*Scotland*, that it had not the least De-  
 pendence upon the Kingdom of *England*,  
 but was intirely govern'd by its own  
 Laws, that he being a Subject of that  
 Kingdom, was bound to obey the Com-  
 mands thereof, and the Parliament of  
 that Kingdom having thought it necessary  
 to raise an Army for the relief of their  
 King, and constituted him General of  
 that Army, it was not lawful for him to  
 refuse the Command thereof, and what-  
 ever Misfortune he had undergone with  
 it, he could not be understood to be liable  
 to any Punishment but what a Prisoner

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(a) The Life of James Duke of Hamilton. (b) The Capitulation is set down at length  
 in Dr. Burner's Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton, & Peerage of England. (d) Life of James  
 Duke of Hamilton.

of War was bound to undergo. He was told, That the Rights and Laws of the Kingdom of Scotland were not call'd in question, nor could be violated by their proceedings against him, who was a Subject of England, against which he was charg'd with Rebellion and Treason, that they did not proceed against him as Duke Hamilton of Scotland, but as Earl of Cambridge of England, and they would judge him as such.

His Council Mr. Hales, Mr. Chute, and Mr. Parsons defended him with great Learning and Judgement, as may be seen in Bishop Burnet's Memoirs of his Life at large, but all Arguments in his favour signified nothing, he was born down with the Torrent of the Times, and together with the Earls of Holland and Norwich, the Lord Capel, and Sir John Owen, had Sentence of Death pronounced against them to lose their Heads. To conclude the Fate of this great Person, he was on the 9th Day of March 1649 brought to Westminster, the Place appointed for his Execution, and ascending the Scaffold with a composed and undaunted Courage, He spoke of his Devotion to the Church of Scotland and the Protestant Religion established by Law, and profess'd in that Church, of his Loyalty to the King, whose Restoration and Prosperity he heartily prayed for, and Affection to the Welfare & Happiness of the Kingdom as Matters unquestionable. After which with a marvellous Tranquillity of Mind he delivered his Head to the Block, which sever'd it from his Body at one Blow, which, together with the Body was convoyed by Sea into Scotland, and buried in the Church of Hamilton, according to his own Order.

His Grace by Mary his Wife aforesaid, Daughter of William Earl of Denbigh, besides three Sons and a Daughter who died in their Childhood, he had two Daughters who

surviv'd him, Lady Anne Dutcheffs of Hamilton and Lady Susanna married to John Earl of Cassils.

James Duke of Hamilton being thus impiously cut off, leaving no Sons behind him, his Estate and Honour did descend to William Earl of Lanerk his Brother; he was born 14th December 1616 (a), being deprived of his Father in the 9th Year of his Age: his Mother, a Lady among the most Eminent in all Vertues, redoubled her Care of his Education in the Schools and University at home, and then his Brother the Duke sent him abroad (b) to qualify him by Travel and otherways for the service of his Country, continuing beyond Sea till his twenty first Year (c) Anno 1637. His Majesty King Charles I. conceiving an extraordinary good Opinion of him, was graciously pleased as a distinguishing mark of his Favour, by Letters Patent bearing Date the 31 of March 1639, to honour him with the Titles of Earl of Lanerk, Lord Machan-shire and Polmont (d), and William Earl of Stirling Secretary for Scotland giving way to Fate in the beginning of the Year 1640 (e), the King discerning my Lord Lanerk adorn'd with all the Qualifications he judg'd necessary for the discharge of that Employment, was pleased to promote him thereto, an Office his Lordship discharg'd with eminent Sufficiency, and the general applause of all Men for some Years after, tho' it's remarkable he was but aged twenty four Years at his Promotion.

The cruel and bloody Civil War hast'ning on, my Lord Lanerk used his utmost Endeavours to allay the unhappy Differences which had arisen between his Majesty and his Subjects of both Kingdoms, and bent all his Thoughts to mediate a Peace to the Honour and Safety of the King, and the Welfare and Happiness of the King-

(a) Life of William Duke of Hamilton (b) Bishop Burnet's Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton. (c) Ibidem. (d) Diploma Gulielmi Comitis de Lanerk in Rotulis Car. I. ad annum 1639. (e) Lives of the Officers of State, MS. penes me.



Kingdom. In the Convention of Estates which met on the 22 of June 1643 (a), his Lordship acted with his usual Zeal for the publick good, but discerning that the Royal Party in that Assembly had not Authority or Power enough to cross any thing that was done to the prejudice of the King (b), and that a direct Protestation against the Convention in that conjuncture of time was to destroy themselves to no purpose, his Lordship and other loyal Peers did give in a Declaration, and took Instruments both in the King's Name and their own (c), which was all that could be prudently done in that Season, soon after which my Lord Lanerk, for Reasons, and from Motives that History is altogether silent in, & which is not clear enough to this time, he put the King's Signet, with which he was intrusted as Secretary, to the Proclamation for the general Rendevouz of all Men in the Kingdom from such an Age to such an Age, whereby the Army was presently formed, which afterward join'd with the Parliament of England against the King, the fatal Consequences of which are so well known, that they need not be told (d). This Action was not thought capable of any Excuse, & was afterward very much represented to his Disadvantage, and was the first Cause of the King's Jealousie both of the Duke his Brother and his Lordship, and thereby their Sincerity and Affection to his Majesty's Service came to be very much call'd in question, but the Earl of Lanerk presuming he had enough to excuse himself of any Disloyalty, as soon as the Convention was over, went with his Brother the Duke to wait on the King at Oxford (e), being confident that when he should be admitted to speak with his Majesty, he would give him satisfaction in that Affair (f). Upon their arrival there, both the Brothers were put under a Confinement, but the Earl perceiving (g)

that they were not like to obtain a Trial for clearing their Innocence, and discovering the Forgeries of their Accusers; and his Lordship fearing a long and cruel Imprisonment, he made his escape by means of Sir James Cuninghame, and presently repair'd to London; After some stay there, returning to Scotland, he easily found means to make his Peace with the Estates by taking of the Covenant (h), whereby he came to have a great Influence on their Counsels and did not a little contribute to moderate the fury of the leading Men of that side to hearken to Propositions for Peace and Accommodation with the King.

After this we hear not much of the Conduct of the Earl till the 1646, when the King came to the Scots Army at Newark, he was with other two Lords sent Commissioner from the Committee of Estates with an humble Offer of their Duty to his Majesty, and of their sincere Intentions to serve him, and withal to give him assurance that the Preservation of his sacred Person, and his just Power and Greatness, was and should ever be dear to them. Here my Lord Lanerk us'd all the Perswasions, and all the Importunities he could with his Majesty, to give Satisfaction to the Desires of his Subjects, and as a Preparation to this, that he would send his positive Orders to the Marquess of Montrose to lay down his Arms; extirpate Prelacy out of England as he had done in Scotland, and to agree to such Propositions as should be brought from the two Houses in England. The first Proposal he graciously condescended to; To the next, he returned this Answer, *That when he was satisfied in his Conscience of the lawfulness of what they desired, then and never till then would he grant their Demands.* As for the Message from the English Parliament, it was so high, that his Majesty could not grant it, for my Lord Clarendon says, *It contain'd such*

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(a) The Bishop of Dunkeld's Memoir of the Civil War. (b) Earl of Clarendon's History, and Bishop Burnet's Memoirs compar'd. (c) Burnet's Memoirs. (d) Clarendon's History. (e) Guthrie's Memoirs. (f) Clarendon's History. (g) Burnet's Memoirs. (h) Guthrie's Memoirs.

*an Eradication of the Government of the Church and State, that the King told them, he knew not what Answer to make to them till he should be informed what Power or Authority they had left him and his Heirs, when he had given all to them which they desired.*

On that ominous Day 16th of January 1647, when the great Transaction came to be debated in Parliament about the disposing of his Majesty's Person, who was in the Hands of the Army, *Whether they should leave him in England to the two Houses, yea or not.* Thus was the Question stated, against giving up of the King, my Lord Lanerk argued strenuously, and spoke against it, *as the most barefac'd Violation of their Faith and Allegiance to deliver up their Native Prince, who had put himself into their Hands against his Will and Consent, into the Custody of such as would put his Sacred Person in eminent hazard, but to the eternal Infamy of the Majority of that Convention it was carried, To deliver up the King, whereat his Lordship was so perfectly overwhelm'd with the horror of so sinful and shameful a Deed, that he expressed his Dissent from it in so passionate a manner, that it would be to do him wrong to omit to give it in his own Words, As God shall have mercy on my Soul (said he) at the great Day, I would rather choose to have my Head struck off at the Cross of Edinburgh, than give my Consent to this Vote, and then adds, That this was the blackest Day that ever Scotland saw (a).*

As the Earl of Lanerk had from the very beginning of the War been always disposed to Peace, so shortly after this by his Dexterity and Influence, a Treaty was set on foot betwixt the King and the Parliament of

Scotland, his Lordship, with the Earls of Lauderdale and Loudon being appointed Commissioners for that end, in pursuance of which laudable design they repair'd to his Majesty as soon as he was at the Isle of Wight, and undertook to invade England with an Army to restore him to his just Rights, and in order to this they propos'd to him many Conditions which would be necessary for his Majesty to perform toward the Nation, without which it would not be easie to induce them to be so unanimous in an Engagement for him, as was necessary for such an Enterprize. They requir'd that the Prince of Wales should be present with them, and march in the Head of their Army. That such a number of Scots-Men should be always in the Court, of the Bed-chamber, and all other Places about the Persons of the King, Prince, and Duke of York. That Berwick and Carlyle should be put into their Hands. They demanded moreover, that as soon as his Majesty could with Freedom, Honour and Safety be present in a free Parliament, to confirm the *Solemn League and Covenant* by Act of Parliament (b), providing that none who was unwilling should be constrain'd to take it. They likewise oblig'd his Majesty to confirm Presbyterian Government in England for three Years, and after the Expiration of that time, such a Government shall be determin'd by his Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament as was most agreeable to the Word of God. That an effectual course shall be taken for the suppressing of all Heresies, and all Principles and Practices contrary to the Principles of Christianity. This Agreement

(a) Bishop Burnet's Memoirs, I wish latest Posterity may not for ever have cause to remark, with equal Sorrow and Regret the same ominous Day threescore Years, viz. sixteenth of January one thousand seven hundred and seven, on which the late Treaty of Union betwixt the two Nations was ratified and approv'd by Act of Parliament, whereby alas! Scotland is now no more; well may Scots-Men, who think on the Transactions of that Day say with the Poet, *Quis salis fando temperet a lachrimis.* (b) Clarendon's History.



ment his Majesty was pleased to sign the 26 of December 1647 (a), and to oblige himself *in the Word of a King to perform his part of the Treaty*, as the Commissioners also engaged themselves, *upon their Honour, Faith and Conscience, and all that is dear to honest Men, to endeavour to the utmost of their Power that the Kingdom of Scotland should engage to perform what was on its part to be performed.*

Any Body who reads this Treaty, in which his Majesty's Concessions are so full, could scarcely have thought that any Party would not have been perfectly pleased with it, and so all would indifferently concur in that dutiful, loyal and generous Design of relieving the King, then made a close Prisoner by Oliver Cromwell and the Officers of the Army: but the rigid Clergy and the Lords of that Side, not only declared against the Engagement as unlawful and sinful (b), and all the Persons who advanc'd and promoted it as Deserters of the Covenant, but also raised what Force they could in the Western Counties to oppose it, which at last came to be formed into a kind of an Army under the Command of the Earls of Eglington, Lowdown, and some of the leading Clergy (c), whom for Respect to their Character, as Church men, I won't name. Against this illegal Insurrection the Committee of Estates ordered some Troops to be levied, which the Earl of Lanerk was chosen to command, but his Lordship was so sincerely & thoroughly devoted to preserve the Peace of his Country, and to accommodate Matters calmly and without Blood, that he brought the Matter to an Agreement very much against his Mind, and to his Prejudice; yet so violent and Perfidious, beyond what can be imagin'd, were these Times, that tho' my Lord Lanerk comply'd with them in their

own Terms, in whatever they demanded, yet knowing his Lordship to be a through-paced Loyalist, and that his Principles were quite opposite to their Designs, they resolved to be rid of him at any rate: and therefore, without the least Pretence, of any Breach of any Article of their Treaty, they put him under a Restraint, resolving to send him to their Brethren in England, who had by this time barbarously murder'd the King, to be punish'd as an Incendiary, that is, to have his Head cut off; wherefore he thought it his most adviseable course to get out of the sight of the Calamity of his Country, and to retire beyond Sea, which he did into Holland, with an offer of his Service to King Charles II. And brought with him, says the Lord Clarendon, *A Heart and Affection clearer and less clogg'd with Scruples and Reservations for the King's Service, than any other of the Nation had.* When his Lordship arrived at the Hague, he first came to know that he was Duke of Hamilton by the Slaughter of his Brother, this sad News afflicted him so much, that he kept his Chamber for some Days, without so much as waiting on the King, who sent a gracious Message to him to condole for the loss of his Brother: And all the Lords, and other persons of Quality about the King made their Visits of Condolence to him with all Civility. His Grace stayed in the Netherlands till the King and the Commissioners from Scotland had agreed to the Terms on which they would make him their King: My Lord Duke being very instrumental to prevail upon his Majesty to submit to the most rigid Terms the Kirk requir'd of him. At the same time, in the end of the 1649, his Majesty was pleased to acknowledge and recompense the Dukes Loyalty and Merit, by bestowing the

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(a) The Earl of Clarendon in his History has the Substance of the Treaty. (b) Bishop Guthrie's Memoirs. (c) Ibidem.

Garter on him as a 'distinguishing mark of his Royal Favour. He accompanied his Majesty to Scotland Anno 1650, but his Enemies would not permit him to come to Court; so having given his Majesty the best Advice he could, with his leave, he retir'd to the Isle of Arran, where he stayed till the Parliament met at Stirling in 1651, then his Grace was suffered to come to Court, being welcomed by the King, and nearest in his Confidence. So soon as the Army was rais'd for restoring the King, my Lord Duke rais'd a Troop of Horse for his Majesty's Service on his own Charge, with which he march'd to the fatal Battle of Worcester 3d of September 1651, charging the Enemy very vigorously, he received a Shot in his Leg, whereby he fell into the Enemies hands, and on the 11 of September died of his Wounds, and thereby prevented the being made a Spectacle as his Brother had been, which the Pride and Animosity of his Enemies would no doubt have caus'd to be, having the same Pretence for it by his being a Peer of England, as the other was. The Earl of Clarendon having furnish'd me a Character of this noble Duke in his History of the Civil War, I shall presume to insert it in his Words. *He was ( says that noble Lord ) A Man not inferior in Wisdom and Parts of Understanding to the wisest Men of the Nation, of great Honour, Courage and Sincerity in his Nature, and which was a rare Virtue in the Men of that time, was still the same Men he pretended to be, and in truth was in all Respects a very accomplish'd Person, of an excellent Judgement, and clear and ready Expression, and tho' he had been driven into several unwarrantable Actions, he made it very evident he had not been led by any Inclination of his own, and passionately and heartily run to all Opportunities of redeeming it,*

*and in the very Article of his Death he express'd a marvellous Cheerfulness, that he had the Honour to lose his Life in the King's Service, and thereby to wipe out the Memory of his former Transgressions which he always professed were odious to himself.*

He married, in the 1637, *Elisabeth* Daughter and Co-heir of *James Maxwell* Earl of *Dirletoun*, by whom he had a Son *James*, who died an Infant; also four Daughters.

Lady *Anne* married to *Robert* third Earl of *Southesk*, and had Issue.

Lady *Elisabeth* to *James* Lord *Kilmaurs*, Son to the Earl of *Glencairn*, and again to Sir *David Cuninghame* of *Robertland*, sans Issue.

Lady *Mary* to *Alexander* Earl of *Callendar*, after his Death to Sir *James Livingstoun* of *West Quarter*, and last of all to *James* Earl of *Finlater*.

Lady *Margaret* to *William* Blair of that Ilk, in *Vicecomit. de Air*, and had Issue.

Upon the decease of *William* Duke of *Hamilton* without Issue Male of his own Body, the Estate and Honour of the Family, did devolve on his Niece the Lady *Anne*, eldest Daughter of *James* Duke of *Hamilton*, a Lady, who for constancy of Mind, evenness of Temper, solidity of Judgment, and an unaffected Piety, will leave a shining Character, as well as Example to Posterity, for her Conduct as a Wife, a Mother, a Mistress and in all other Conditions of Life. Her Grace married *William* Douglass Earl of *Selkirk* eldest Son of *William* the first Marquess of *Douglass*, by *Mary* his second Wife, Daughter of *George* Marquess of *Huntly*, who by the Marriage Articles yielded to change both his Sirname, and the Sirname of all his Children to *Hamilton*, whereupon he was by King *Charles II.* raised to the Dignity of Duke of *Hamilton* for his own Lifetime (a) by

(a) Charta in Rotulis Car. II. ad annum 1660.



by Letters Patent on the 20th of September 1660, but such was the Humour of the Times & the prevalency of Parties, that save that his Grace was in the Council, he had no Employment in the State during all King Charles's Reign, tho' he had a large share of his Majesty's Esteem, which he testified when he chose him into the Society of the most noble Order of the Garter (a) Anno 1682.

When King James VII. came to the Throne in the beginning of the 1685, he found more Favour with the Court than he had done in the former Reign, for he was not only a Lord of Council, but also of the Treasury, and Session, an extraordinary Lord; Also on the 14th of October 1687, he was sworn a Privy Councillour for England (b), in all which Offices he continued till his Majesty retir'd into France, in the end of the 1688. On the grand Revolution of the Government, upon the Prince of Orange's coming over to England, the Duke being at London at the Head of diverse of the Scots Nobility and Gentry, who were then in Town, waited on his Highness the Prince, who received them with great Respect, and soon after making choice of the Duke their President, they addressed the Prince to take upon him the Administration of all Affairs Civil and Military, the disposal of the publick Revenue and Fortresses of the Kingdom, that he would do every thing that was necessary for the Preservation of the Peace of the Kingdom, until a Meeting of the Estates of the Nation, which they desir'd his Highness to Call, to be holden at Edinburgh the 14th of March 1689.

The Convention, upon the Prince of Orange's Letters, meeting at the Day appointed, began with the

choice of a President, which fell on his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, by a Majority of ten Voices more than the Marquess of Athole (c), after which they passed an Act asserting and maintaining the lawfulness of the Meeting, and declaring that they would not dissolve, but continue sitting until the Government, Religion and Property were settled and established (d). Their next care was to publish a Proclamation requiring all Persons from the Age of Sixty to Sixteen to be ready to take Arms upon Advertisement from the meeting of Estates, for securing the Protestant Religion, the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom (e). At length on the 11th of April they proceeded, and came to the following Resolution, viz. That King James VII. being a profest Papist, did assume the regal Power, and acted as King without ever taking the Oath required by Law, and hath by the Advice of evil and wicked Counsellours invaded the fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom, and altered it from a legal limited Monarchy to an Arbitrary despotick Power, and hath exercised the same to the Subversion of the Protestant Religion, and the Violation of the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom, inverting all the Ends of Government, whereby he hath forfeited the Right to the Crown, and the Throne is become vacant. Upon which the Estates ordered a Committee to bring in an Act for settling the Crown upon William and Mary King and Queen of England, and likewise to prepare an Instrument of Government to be offered with the Crown, for redressing the Grievances, and securing the Liberties of the People, in pursuance whereof the Committee drew up an Act (f) reciting, in fourteen Articles, the method by which King James had invaded the Constitution of the Kingdom, and in other

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(a) Miscellany Collections. (b) History of England Vol. III. (c) Memoirs of the Convention of Estates MS. (d) Acts of the Convention of Estates. (e) Acts and Orders of the Convention of Estates. (f) Ibidem.

other twenty four Articles, their Claim and Declaration of their ancient Rights and Liberties; which Act being read and agreed to, it was enacted that King *William* and Queen *Mary* should be declared King and Queen of Scotland, To hold the Crown and royal Dignity of the said Kingdom, to them the said King and Queen during their Lives, and the longest Liver of them, and that the sole and full exercise of the regal Power be only in, and exercised by him the said King, in the Names of the said King and Queen during their joint Lives, and after their decease to the Heirs of the Body of the said Queen, which failing, to the Princess *Anne* of Denmark, and the Heirs of her Body; which also failing to the Heirs of the Body of the said *William* King of England. After which the Meeting of Estates was adjourned on the 24 of May, till the 5th of June (a): My Lord Duke being again their Majesties High Commissioner, the Convention was turn'd into a Parliament, wherein they abolished Episcopal Government, rescinded the Forfaulture of the Earl of *Argyle*, and adjourn'd on the 2d of August 1689. The Throne being filled with King *William* and Queen *Mary*, his Grace became the Prime Minister, was Lord President of the Privy Council, one of the extraordinary Lords of Session, & Lord high Admiral of Scotland. But it seems that King thought not all this enough to reward his signal Merit and Services, so he was pleased again to make him Lord high Commissioner in that Session of Parliament, which began on the 18th of April 1693 (b), wherein several Acts for the benefit of Trade and Commerce pass'd, his Grace having order'd the Lord Chancellor to prorogue the Parliament to the 12th of September, he set out for London some time after, from whence returning in the Month of March, he was taken ill in his Health after an

Indisposition that would not yield to the Art of the Physitian, that hand-som Body of his sunk extremely, yet without any Alteration in his Mind and Senses, and with a full prospect of Death, and a Christian Preparation for it, he departed this transitory Life, at the Abby of *Holy-rood* house on the 18 April 1694, in the 60 Year of his Age, and was interr'd in the Collegiate Church of *Hamilton* in the Vault of the Family, where there is a Monument erected for him of various colour'd Marble embellish'd with his own Coat of Arms, and the Coats of these Eight noble and ancient Families Engraven upon the Pillars thereof, viz. Marquess of *Douglafs*, Lord *Oliphant*, *Graham* of *Morphie*, Earl of *Errol*: Marquess of *Huntly*, Duke of *Lennox*, Duke of *Chattlerault*, *M. de Antragues*, and upon a Tablet of black Marble there is the Inscription that here follows,

*Memoria Sacrum*  
*Illustrissimi Principis*  
*Gulielmi secundi Hamiltoniorum Ducis,*  
*Clydsalæ Marchionis Arraniæ Lanerici &c. Comitiss*  
*Avaniæ, Polmontis, Macchaniæ, &c. Reguli,*  
*Celiffimi Duglassiorum Marchionis ex secundis*  
*Nuptiis cum Maria Gordon Marchionis de*  
*Huntlie Filia*  
*Filii natu maximi*  
*Regii palatii Sanctæ Crucis Custodis perpetui,*  
*in Trium Regni Ordin. Comit. sapius Proregis*  
*Secretioribus Conciliis Regni Scotiæ Præsidis,*  
*Tribus etiam Regibus succedaneis*  
*Ab intimis Regni Angliæ Conciliis*  
*Sacri ibidem Ararii comitis*  
*In supremo Foro Juridico senatoris Extraordinarii,*  
*Regni Scotiæ Thalassiarchè,*  
*Nobilissimi Ordinis Periscelidis Equitis Socii,*  
*Patriæ Propugnatoris strenui,*  
*Familiæ Instauratoris tanquam divinitus missi*  
*Hoc (Famæ nunquam interitura) Monumentum*  
*Mærens posuit Vidua Anna*  
*(Post seriem tredecim procerum Familiæ principem)*  
*Ipsa Familias Hæres*  
*Præter Jacobum Hæredem*  
*Quinque alios reliquit Filios*  
*Tres itidem Filias illustrissimis Familiis*  
*in Matrimonium collocatas.*  
*Natus 24. die Decem. 1634. Denat. 18 April 1694.*

The Duke of *Hamilton's* Character being easily to be collected from what has already been said, there remains nothing more to be observed of

(a) Acts and Orders of the Estates of the Kingdom of Scotland Anno 1689. (b) Acts of Parliament.



of him, but that by her Grace *Anne* Dutchess of *Hamilton* he had a numerous Posterity of Sons and Daughters, viz.

*James* Duke of *Hamilton*.

*Charles* Earl of *Selkirk*.

*John* Earl of *Ruglen*.

*George* Earl of *Orkney*.

*Lord Bafle Hamilton* of *Baldoon*, a Gentleman of singular Accomplishments, and of an affable and generous Disposition, which procur'd him a general Esteem, and had undoubtedly appear'd an Ornament to his Country, had not Death taken him away in the bloom of his Life, Anno 1701. By *Mary* his Wife Daughter and sole Heir of *Sir David Dunbar* of *Baldoon* Baronet, he left Issue *Bafil Hamilton* Esq; his Son and Heir.

*Lord Archibald Hamilton* late Member of Parliament for the County of *Lanerk*, who was by her Majesty *Queen Anne* in the Month of *August* 1710 (a) appointed Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Island of *Jamaica*.

*Lady Catherine* married to *John* 1st Duke of *Athole*.

*Lady Susanna* to *John* 2d Earl of *Dundonald*, and thereafter to *Charles* 3d Marquess of *Tweeddale*.

*Lady Margaret* married to *James* 4th Earl of *Panmure*.

His Grace's eldest Son *James* late Duke of *Hamilton*, in his Father's time call'd Earl of *Arran*, was born the 11th of *April* 1658 (b). His Education was suitable to his illustrious Birth, which being qualified by Travels rendered him a most accomplished young Lord. Upon his return home, he was by the Favour of *King Charles II.* on the 17th of *January* 1679 made one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-chamber (c) with ample Acknowledgements of the Loyalty of his illustrious Family

which had not suffered a little for the Crown: his Lordship continuing in great Esteem with that Prince, he was sent Envoy-extraordinary to the Court of *France*, to congratulate the *Dauphine* upon the Birth of his second Son *Philip* Duke of *Anjou*, the present King of *Spain*, of whom the *Dauphiness* was delivered, *November* 9th 1683 (d).

When *King James VII.* came to the Throne, my Lord *Arran* was no less that Prince's Favorite than he had been his Brothers, for his Majesty named him one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber, Master of the Wardrobe (e), and conferred on him the Command of a Regiment of Horse (f); also in *April* 1687, he elected him one of the twelve Knights of the most noble Order of *St. Andrew* called *The Thistle* (g), which his Majesty was then pleased to revive. At the Revolution his Lordship firmly adhered to his unfortunate Master, and never left him till he attended him to *Rochester* (h), where his Majesty embarked for *France*, 23d *December* 1688. In the beginning of *January* 1689, when the Prince of *Orange* desired the advice of the Scots Nobility and Gentry then at *London*, what was fit for him to do in reference to the Affairs of *Scotland*, this occasioned a free Conference among them, and my Lord *Arran* offered his Opinion in these Words (i), *I have all the Honour and Deference for the Prince of Orange imaginable, I think him a brave Prince, and that we owe him great Obligations in contributing so much for our Delivery from Popery; but while I pay those Praises, I cannot violate my Duty to my Master, I must distinguish betwixt his Popery and his Person, I dislike the one, but have sworn and do owe Allegiance to the other, which makes it impossible for me to sign away*  
I ii that

(a) State of Europe for the Year 1710. (b) Memoirs of James fourth Duke of Hamilton. (c) History of England Vol. III. (d) Genealogical History of the House of Burboun. (e) Memoirs of James late Duke of Hamilton MS. (f) Ibidem. (g) Howels History. (h) Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England. (i) Miscellany Collections of the Year 1689.

*that which I cannot forbear believing is the King my Masters Right, for his present absence from us in France can no more affect my Duty, than his longer absence from us has done all this while, and the Prince desiring our Advice, mine is, that we should move his Majesty to return and call a free Parliament for the securing our Religion and Property, which in my humble Opinion, will at last be found the best way to heal all our Breaches.*

His Lordships Constancy to the Interest of King James, even after the Prince of Orange was declared King of England, occasioned such a Suspicion of his Conduct, that he was sent Prisoner to the Tower (a), but being discharged some time after, he retir'd for a time into Scotland, his Father's Death happening in the 1694, brought no Accession either of Honour or Estate to the Earl, the same being hereditary to the Dutchess his Mother, who nevertheless, with the Consent of King William, before the end of that Princes Reign, resigned that Title to him (b), whereby he became a Peer.

His Grace for many Years after was not engaged in any publick Affairs except Parliamentary ones as they occurred, where he ever on all occasions show'd a tender Concern for the Honour and Prosperity of Scotland, more particularly in the great Opposition he made in the Union of the two Kingdoms, which as it did demonstrate his entire Affection to his Country, so on that account it challenges a just Esteem and honourable Remembrance of his Memory as a noble Patriot by all the Lovers of their Country to perpetuity.

The Matter of the Union being concluded in Parliament, his Grace retir'd to his Country House in Staffordshire (c), upon the News of

the Invasion from France Anno 1708, he was by Order of the Council taken into the Custody of a Messenger upon Suspicion of his being privy to that Expedition; but his Grace was admitted to Bail, the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Whartoun, the Lord Hailifax being Sureties for him. Whatever sinister Opinion some in England might entertain of the Duke at this Juncture, it's certain the Scots Nobility had quite different Sentiments of him, for on the 17th of June, at a solemn Election of the Peers, to testify the Honour and Esteem they had of him, he was nominated and chosen one of the Sixteen Peers to the ensuing Parliament.

When things came to take a new turn at Court, upon her Majesty's change of her Ministry, his Grace was on the 1st of October 1710, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County Palatine of Lancaster (d) in the room of James Earl of Darby, and on the 13th of December thereafter, he was sworn of the Privy Council (a), and accordingly took his place at the Board; Also in the Month of June 1711, the Queen was pleased to make him a Peer of Great Britain by the Titles of Baron of Dutton, and Duke of Brandon, and the Preamble to his Patent runs thus. *Cum generis claritate promeritorum præstantia, constanti & immaculata fidelitate, vel ad mortem usque & sanguinis etiam propinquitate, Majores perquam fideles & intime admodum dilecti Consanguinei & Consiliarii Nostri Jacobi Ducis Hamiltonii, Machionis Clidsdalæ, Comititis Arraniæ & Lanarci, Domini Polmontiæ, Avenniæ, Manchanshiria & Innerdaliæ, sese Prædecessoribus Nostris Regiis Gloriosissimæ Memoriam plurimum commendaverint: Nos animadvertentes quod prædictus Jacobus Dux Hamiltoni præclaris nobilissimæ suæ Familiæ vestigiis*

(a) History of England Vol. III. (b) The Patent making the Earl of Arran Duke of Hamilton bears Date at Loe the 10th of August 1698, but it allows him the Precedency by his Grand-father's Creation, 12th of July 1643. (c) History of Europe for the 1708. (d) History of Europe for the 1710. (e) Ibidem.



*vestigis infistens & virtutis laude & inconcussa Fidelitatis constantia sanguinis Conjunctionem quæ Regiam Nostram Domum prope attingit porro illustrare perrexerit; quo ipse & singularis Nostræ Benevolentia Monumenta habeat & posteris ipsius Gloriæ & Dignitatis amplitudine ad res eximias ad Nominis Excellentia pares efficiendas accendantur, novis Titulorum honoribus avitum splendorem ornare atq; exaugere de crevimus. Sciatis, &c.*

At the sitting down of the Parliament in December thereafter, the Duke claim'd his Place in the House of Peers, upon which many of the English Lords apprehending it might be dangerous to their Constitution to admit into their House a greater Number of the Scots Peers than were agreed to by the Act of Union, and therefore resolved to oppose the said Claim. Hereupon, Monday the 10th, a Motion was made for taking that Matter into Consideration, which was done accordingly, but after a few Speeches the Debate was adjourn'd to the 12th. and after some time spent therein, the further Consideration of that Business was put off till the 20th. Upon which Day the Lords resum'd the Debate, the Queen being present *incognito*, after learned Council in the Law for her Majesty, the House of Lords and the Duke of Hamilton, several Speeches were made on both sides, so that the Debate lasted till near Eighth in the Evening, when the Question was put

whether the Twelve Judges should be consulted with, which being carried in the Negative by Fourteen Voices, Proxies included. Another Question was put, Whether Scots Peers created Peers of Great Britain since the Union, have a Right to sit in that House, which was also carried in the Negative by five Voices. Altho by this Decision the Royal Prerogative, the Duke of Hamilton and the whole Peerage of Scotland receiv'd a great Mortification, yet her Majesty was pleas'd to continue her Royal Favour to his Grace, by making him Master General of the Ordnance, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, at a Chapter held at Windsor 26th of October 1712, and shortly after appointed him to go Ambassador extraordinary to France upon the Conclusion of the Peace; but while he was preparing his Equipage suitable to the Grandeur of his Character, he had the Misfortune upon the 15th of November 1712, to fight a Duel in Hyde-Park with the Lord Mohun, where he kill'd that Lord upon the Spot, and his Grace died of his Wounds by the time he got into his Lodgings<sup>(a)</sup>, his Death was universally lamented for the many noble Qualities he was endu'd with, of which Love and Zeal for his Native Country was not the least, and for that Reason his Loss can never be sufficiently bewail'd by all true Scots-Men, and who ever

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after

*Nota*, His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and the Lord Mohun had married two Ladies who were near Relations, both Nieces to Charles late Earl of Macclesfield, and having been at Law for some time about an Estate, they met twice, and the last time on the 13th of December at Mr. Orlebars in Chancery, at his Chamber in the Rolls, where, upon the Examination of Mr. Whitworth, who had been Steward to the Lady Gerard and the Macclesfield Family, the Duke happening to say, *He had neither Truth nor Justice in him.* Mohun in Answer reply'd *He had as much Truth as his Grace:* This was the unhappy beginning of the Quarrel, upon which a Challenge was carried by Lieutenant-General Mackartney, the Lord Mohun's Second, who according to the positive Oath of Colonel Hamilton the Duke's Second and the general Clamour, wounded the Duke in the Side after the Lord Mohun fell, which I suppose was the immediate Cause of his Death, notwithstanding the Rewards promised both by the Government, and her Grace the Dutches of Hamiltoun, and the strictest Search after him, he made his escape and got off.

after him shall deserve best of the Scots Nation, he can never think himself undervalu'd when he is laid in the Ballance with, and compar'd to the Duke of *Hamilton*.

He married two Wives, first *Anne* Daughter of *Robert Spencer* Earl of *Sunderland*, and again *Elisabeth* Daughter and sole Heir of *Digby* Lord *Gerard* of *Bromly* of the Kingdom of *England*, by *Elisabeth* his Wife Sister to *Charles* late Earl of *Maclefield*, by whom he had Issue,

*James* Lord Marquess of *Clidisdale*, now Duke of *Hamiltoun*, Lord *William*, and Lord *Anne*, so Cristen'd, in regard of her Majesty's standing God Mother, Lady *Catherin* who died young, Lady *Charlott* and Lady *Susanna*.

### A R M S.

Quarterly Gules, three Cinquefoils Ermine, 2d and 3d Argent, a Ship with her Sails turfs'd up Sable, Supporters two Antileps Proper, Crest, a Saw sawing through a growing Oak, Motto, Through.

### H A R R I E S,

Lord *Harries*.

THAT this ancient Family is of much longer continuance in Scotland than the Reign of King *David II.* to which some assign their Original, is evident from the Register of the Abbey of *Kelso*, where *Nigellus de Herize* is mention'd in the Time of King *William the Lyon* (a). They are said to be deriv'd from a Son of the Count de *Vendome* in France, whose

Arms they carry, viz. Argent three Hurcheons Azure (b), tho the first remarkable Person of the Lineage, is Sir *John Harries* Knight, who had a Grant of the Barony of *Terregles* from King *David II.* (c) in reward of some remarkable Service, whence his Successors were commonly design'd, till the Reign of King *James IV.* that in the 1493, *Herbert Herries* of *Terregles* Knight, came to be Lord *Herries* (d), he married *Marion* Daughter to the Lord *Carlyle* of *Torthorald* (e), by her he had *Andrew* his Son and Heir, who was killed in the Battle of *Flowdown*, leaving Issue by *Janet* his Wife Daughter of *Archibald* Earl of *Angus* (f), *William* his Son and Heir, who dying 26th of September 1543 (g), by *Catherin* Daughter of *John Kennedy* of *Blairquhan* his Wife (h) in *Vic. de Air*, he left three Daughters his Co-heirs.

*Agnes* married to Sir *John Maxwell* Knight, who came to inherit the Honour of Lord *Harries*.

*Catherine* to *Alexander Stewart* of *Garlies* (i), Ancestor to the Earl of *Galloway*.

*Janet* to *William Cockburn* of *Sk'r. ling* (k) in *Vic. de Roxburgh*.

### H O P E,

Earl of *Hopetoun*.

THE first Raiser of the Family of the *Hopes*, was Sir *Thomas Hope* of *Craighall*, Son of *Henry Hope*, an eminent and wealthy Merchant of the City of *Edinburgh*, by *Jaque de Tott* his Wife a French Woman (l), who after he had gone thro' his Humanity

(a) Sir James Dalrymple's Collections. (b) Mackenzie's Heraldy. (c) Dalrymple's Miscellany Collections. (d) Charta Herberto Domino Harries in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (e) Ibidem. (f) Charta penes Ducem de Douglass. (g) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi V. etiam Genealogia Familiae Harreziae MS. (h) Charta in publicis Archivis. (i) Gen. Harreziae. (k) Ibidem. (l) Genealogical Deduction of the Family of the Hope's in MS.



manity and Philosophy, applied himself to the Law, & made such progress in that Study, that he was admitted to the Bar at an Age very little advanced. He was not taken notice of for Practice, till the 1606 he was chosen to plead the Cause of the Presbyterian Ministers who were Indicted of high Treason for declining the King's Authority in Matters Ecclesiastical (a), which gave him much Reputation with that People afterward, and grafted him in the intire Confidence of them, that he was looked on as the Oracle of the Party, and advised with them in all their Counsels and Designs (b). Upon the Fame of his Abilities and Learning in the Profession of the Law, his Majesty King James VI. in the end of his Reign, was pleased to make him joint Advocate with Sir William Oliphant, who giving way to Fate on the 13 of April 1628, Sir Thomas Hope was not long after constituted sole Lord Advocate, and enjoyed the place till after the Civil War broke out with great Reputation for Learning, and all other Advantages which attend the most eminent Men of that Profession, as the several Works he left behind him do undeniably evince, of which this is a Catalogue,

*Carmen seculare in serenissimum Carolum I. Britanniarum Monarcham*, Edin. 1626.

Major Practicks MS.

Minor Practicks M.S.

*Paratitillo ex universo juris Corpore* MS.

*Psalmi Davidis & Canticum Solomonis Latino Carmine* M. S.

*A Genealogie of the Earls of Mar* (c) MS.

His Wife was *Elisabeth* Daughter of *John Bennet* of *Wallingford* (d),

by whom he had 1<sup>st</sup>. Sir *John Hope* of *Craighall*, 2<sup>d</sup>. Sir *Thomas Hope* of *Carse*, 3<sup>d</sup>. Sir *James Hope* who was the Origin of the House of *Hopetoun*, to which Branch I shall at present confine my Memoirs of the *Hopes*.

This Sir *James* pursuing his Father's Steps in the Study and Practice of the Law, in short time, became so much taken notice of for his Abilities, that he was chosen one of the Senators of the College of Justice Anno 1649 (e), in which Station he continued till that Judicature was dissolved by *Oliver Cromwell* Anno 1651. He married *Anne* Daughter of *John Fowlis* of *Lead-hills*, in *Vic. de Lanerk*, by whom he had *John* his Successor, and a Daughter *Rachel* married to *David Beaton* of *Balfour*, in *Vic. de Fife*, and after her Death *Margaret* Daughter of *William Earl Marshal*, by whom he had only one Son Sir *William Hope* of *Balcomy*.

*John Hope* of *Hopetoun* his Son, among other Persons of Quality accompanying his Royal Highness *James Duke of York* from *London* by Sea into *Scotland*, was cast away the 7th of May 1682 (f), leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Wife Daughter of *John Earl* of *Haddingtoun*, a Lady eminent in all the Vertues of her Sex, *Charles* his only Son and Heir, and *Heleanor* a Daughter married to *Thomas Earl* of *Haddingtoun*.

Which *Charles*, as soon as he came of Age, being returned Member of Parliament for the County of *Linlithgow*, of which he is high Sheriff, in the first Parliament of *Queen Anne*, her Majesty was pleased to call him to her Privy Council, and by Letters Patent bearing date 15th of April 1703 (g), to raise him to the Honour of Earl of *Hopetoun*, and to his Heirs

K k k

Male

(a) Mr. Calderwood's History of the Affairs of the Church of Scotland. (b) Bishop of Dunkeld's Memoirs. (c) Bishop Nicolson's Scots Historical Library. All his Works are in the Lawyer's Library, save the Genealogy of the Earls of Mar. (d) Registers of the Heralds Office. (e) Guthrie's Memoirs. (f) Vita Jacobi VII. (g) Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. Reginae.

Male; in default of which to his Heirs Female for ever. He married *Henrietta* Daughter of *William* 1st. Marquis of *Annandale*, by whom he had Issue,

*John* Lord *Hope*.

*Charles*.

*Sophia*.

*Henrietta*.

*Margaret*.

*Helen*.

} all young.

### A R M S.

*Azure, a Cheveron charged with a Bay Leaf Vert, betwixt three Beasants Or, Supporters two Women holding Anchors in their Hands, Crest, a Rainbow surmounted of a Globe, Motto, At spes infracta.*

## H U M E,

### Earl of *Hume*.

**T**IS evident that this Noble ancient Family are derived from *Sir William* a Son of *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar*, who assum'd a Sirname from his Patrimonial Lands of *Hume* (a), as early as the Sirname of *Dunbar* became Hereditary to the Earls of *March*. This *William* gave in pure Alms to the Monastery of *Kelso* *unum Toftum & unum Croftum & duas bova-*

*tas terræ in territorio villæ suæ de Greenlaw* (b) *pro salute animæ suæ.*

This *Sir William* of *Hume* was succeeded by a Son of the same Name, who designes himself *Willielmus Dominus de Hume filius & heres nobilis viri Domini Willielmi Militis quondam Dominus dictæ villæ de Hume*, when he yields his Right to some Lands that had been the Matter of Dispute betwixt him and the Abbot of *Kelso*, *Craftino conceptionis Beatæ virginis Mariæ* 1268. The Family after several descents became very powerful, and in the Reign of King *Robert* III. *Sir Thomas Hume* of that Ilk then taking to Wife *Nicolas* Heir of the *Pepdie* Family in the County of *Berwick* (c), who brought him the Lordship of *Dunglass*, whereby his Fortune was much encreased, and in gratitude of that Match, he added to his paternal Coat of Arms *Azure*, three *Papin-goes Vert* (d). By the said *Nicolas* his Wife he had *Alexander* his Successor, and *David* the first Baron of *Wedderburn*, in *Vic. de Berwick* (e).

To *Sir Thomas Hume* succeeded *Sir Alexander* his Son, a very warlike Person, he was in that Expedition against the *English* at *Homildown*, where he was taken Prisoner, and died a Captive in *England*, Anno 1402 (f), leaving *Alexander* his Son to succeed him, who distinguish'd himself in the Wars of *France* in the Reign of *Henry* VI. he accompany'd the Earl of *Douglas* to the Battle of *Vernoil*, where he was slain with that valiant Earl Anno 1424 (g), having married

*Jean*

(a) *Patricius Comes* makes a Donative of the Church of *Hume* to the Abbey of *Kelso* before the Year 1166, that according to the Chron. of *Melros* he made his Exit out of this World, and *Willielmus Dominus de Hume & de Greenlaw filius Patricii* afterward ratifies the Grant of Lands to the same Abbey, which *Dominus Willielmus Dominus de Greenlaw filius Patricii quondam Domini de Dunbar fecit Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Kelso*, in *Registro dicti Monasterii*. (b) *Chartulary of Kelso* in *Bib. Juridica Edin.* (c) *Mr. David Hume* in his History of the Family of *Douglas*, and *Mr. Thomas Crawford's* Notes on *Buchanan's* History (d) *Mr. Alexander Nisbet's* Treatise of *Heraldry*. (e) This *David Hume* obtain'd the Lands of *Wedderburn* from *Arch. Earl of Douglas* propter sua Multiplicia servitia, as the original Grant bears, dated Anno 1414, mentioned by *Mr. David Hume* of *Godscroft* a Son of the Family in his Preface to the History of the *Douglases*, of this Branch are come the Earls of *Dunbar* and *Marchmont*, the Barons of *Manderstoun*, *Blackadder*, *Renton*, and there several Cadets. (f) *Mr. David Hume* in his History of the *Douglases*, for this he cites the black Book of *Scoon*. (g) *Ibidem*.



Jean Daughter of . . . . . Hay of Tetter, he had *Alexander* his Successor in the Family, *Thomas* first of the *Humes* of *Tinningham* (a), and *George* who was the Stock of the Family of *Spot*.

Sir *Alexander Hume* the next of the Line of this noble House raised the Glory and Reputation of the Family, by the vaste Estate he acquir'd both by Marriage and otherways, out of which he erected the Collegiate Church of *Dunglass*, a very noble Foundation, and that out of Piety to his Ancestors and Relations, for whom the good Man thought he could Merit in the other World, and whom he commemorates with a very tender Concern and Respect (b). He married two Wives, first *Marjory* Heirefs of *Landal* (c) in *Vic. de Berwick*, by whom he had first *Alexander* who died in his own Lifetime, second *George Hume* first of *Aitoun* (d), third *Patrick* of *Fastcastle* in the County of *Berwick*. His second Wife was *Margaret* Daughter of *Alexander* Lord *Montgomery* (e), by whom he had *Thomas Hume* of *Langshaw* in *Vic. de Air* (f).

*Alexander Hume* of that Ilk Junior dying before his Father, he left Issue five Sons, *Alexander* who succeeded his Grand-father (g), 2d. *George* Lord *Hume*, after his Brother's Death. 3d. *David* Prior of *Coldingham*, died Anno 1517 (h). 4th. *John Hume* of *Coldingknows* (i), Ancestor to the present Earl of *Hume*. 5th. *William* who was

Execute with his Brother *Alexander*; also several Daughters, *Elisabeth* married to *James* Earl of *Arran* (k), *Helen* to *Alexander* Lord *Erskin* (l), . . . . . to *James Hepburn* Esq; Master of *Bothwell*.

Sir *Alexander Hume* of that Ilk dying a very old Man, his Estate devolved on *Alexander* his Grand-son and Heir, who was the first Peer of the Family: Upon the Accession of *K. James* IV. to the Crown he was appointed one of the Privy Council, & October 7th. 1488 constituted Lord high Chamberlain of *Scotland* (m). The next Year January 10th. 1489, he was made Captain of *Stirling* Castle, and Governour to *John* Earl of *Marr* the King's Brother then in Minority (n), likewise on the 25th of *August* thereafter made Warden of the East-Marches for the space of seven Years (o) and in or about the 1493, came to the Honour and Title of Lord *Hume* (p), he continued the principal Favorite of that Prince during his Life, and had the chief Administration of all Affairs sometime after the King's Death, till he procured *John* Duke of *Albany* to be made Governour to the young King *James* V. but after all this Honour and Greatness, he was by the Governour charged with Crimes of a very high Nature, for which being put in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, he was found guilty of high Treason, and together with *William* his Brother, on the 16th of October 1516 lost their Heads (q). By

K k k 2

Nicolas

(a) This from Mr. David Hume of Godscrofts Preface to the History of the Douglasses (b) Foundation of the Collegiate Kirk of *Dunglass*, among the other Foundations collected from the Records and elsewhere, since the Days of King *James* I. MS. wherein there is mention of Sir *Alexander Hume* his Father, *Jean Hay* his Mother, *Thomas* his Grand-father and several other collateral Relations. (c) I have both the Authority of Sir *George Mackenzie* in his MS. Baronage of Scotland, and Mr. *Thomas Crawford's* Notes on *Buchanan*. (d) All the Sons are made out from an Entail of their Father of his Estate, Anno 1453, in the Rolls of King *James* III. erjam charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (e) Charta *Alexandri Hume* de Eodem Militi & *Margaretæ Montgomery* sponsæ suæ in Rotulis Jacobi III. (f) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi III. ad annum 1467. (g) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. ad annum 1489. (h) Holinshed's Chronicle (i) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. ad annum 1489. (k) Charta in Rotulis dicti Regis. (l) Ibidem. (m) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (n) Ibidem. (o) Ibidem. (p) Charta *Alexandri Domino Hume* in Rotulis Jacobi IV. ad annum 1493. (q) Sir *James Balfour's* Annals MS. in Bibliotheca Juridica Edin.

*Nicola's* his Wife Daughter and Heir of *George Kerr* of *Sumastoun* (a), he had only one Daughter *Janet* who survived him, married to *Sir John Hamilton* natural Brother to *James Duke of Chatlerault* (b).

*George* Brother and Heir of *Alexander Lord Hume* was repon'd to his Estate and Honour Anno 1521 (c), he was a very brave Man, and perform'd many Warlike Exploits for the Service of his King and Country during the Reign of King *James V.* particularly at the Fight of *Haldinrig* against the *English*, where his Conduct and Valour was very notable (d). He took to Wife *Marion* second Daughter and Co-heir of *Patrick Lord Halyburton* (e), by her he had a Son *Alexander*, and a Daughter *Margaret* married to *Sir Alexander Erskin* of *Gogar* (f), Ancestor to the Earl of *Kelly*.

*Alexander Lord Hume* his Son was made Warden of the East Marches Anno 1565 (g), he was on the young King's side at first in the time of the Civil War in Queen *Mary's* days (h), and was with the Earl of *Murray* Regent at the Battle of *Langside*, but he afterward join'd himself to the Queen's Party, and deported himself so honourably afterward, that a certain Author says, *He was so true a Scots-man that he was unwinable to England to do any thing prejudicial to his Country* (i). He married twice, first *Margaret* Daughter of *Sir Walter Kerr* of *Cessford*, Ancestor to the Duke of *Roxburgh* (k), by whom he had one Daughter *Margaret* married to *George Earl Marshall*, 2dly. *Agnes*

Daughter of *Patrick Lord Gray*, Widow of *Sir Robert Logan* of *Restalrig* (l), by her he had *Alexander* first Earl of *Hume*, and a Daughter *Isobel* married to *Sir James Hume* of *Eccles* and had Issue (m). This Lord departing this Life in the Year 1576 (n) was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by *Alexander* his Son, who was a great Favorite with King *James VI.* whom he accompanied to *England* Anno 1603, being then one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. He was very instrumental in the suppressing of the Rebellion of *Francis Earl of Bothwell*: In Consideration of which singular Service he had a Grant of the dissolved Priory of *Coldingham* to him and his Heirs, and was on the 4th of *March* 1605 dignified by that Prince with the Honour of Earl of *Hume* (o). His first Wife was *Margaret* Sister to *William Earl of Morton*, by her he had no Succession. He next married *Mary* Daughter of *Edward Sutton Lord Dudley* of the Realm of *England* (p), by her he had *James* his Successor in the Honour, and two Daughters, *Margaret* married to *James Earl of Murray*, and *Anne* to *John Duke of Lauderdale*, and dying the 5th of *April* 1619 (q).

*James* his Son succeeded in the Title of Earl, he married first *Catherin* Daughter of *Henry Viscount of Falkland* Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* (r). 2dly *Grace* Daughter of *Francis Earl of Westmoreland* (s), but dying without Issue Anno 1634, the Honour of Earl, by reason of an Entail on Heirs Male, came to *Sir James Hume* of *Colding-*  
knows

(a) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (b) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi V. ad annum 1531. (c) *Hume and Drummonds Histories*. (d) *Drummond*. (e) Charta in Rotulis Mariæ R. (f) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. ad annum 1586. (g) Charta in publicis Archivis. (h) *Melvil's Memoirs*. (i) *Ibidem*. (k) Charta in Rotulis Mariæ Reginæ ad annum 1563. (l) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. (m) The most famous and learned Antiquary Mr. *Thomas Crawford's* Notes of *Buchanan's* History, likewise Mr. *Alexander Nisbet's* Treatise of Herauldry Page 151 (n) *Johnston's Poems*. (o) *Balfour's Annals* (p) *Peerage of England*. (q) The famous *William Camden's Annals*. (r) *Genealogy of the Family of Hume*. (s) *Peerage of England* new Edition of 1713. Vol. I.



knows his nearest Cousin on the Male line (a), who obtain'd a Ratification of the Honour of Earl of Hume from King Charles I. with all the Privileges and Precedency formerly enjoy'd by Alexander or James Earls of Hume his Predecessors 22 May 1636 (b). This Earl married Jean Daughter of William Earl of Marston, by whom he had three Sons all successively Earls of Hume, Alexander, James and Charles, and dying Anno 1666 (c). Alexander succeeded him in his Honours, and married Anne Daughter of Richard Earl of Dorset (d), but dyed without Issue Anno 1674 (e), the Honour devolving to James his Brother, who marrying . . . . . Daughter of George Earl of Dalhousie, dyed Anno 1688, leaving no Issue, so that his Estate and Honour came to Charles his next Brother, who married Anne Daughter of Sir William Purves of that Ilk, and dying 20th of August 1706, left Issue three Sons and three Daughters, 1st. Alexander his Successor, 2d. James, 3d. George, Jean 1st. Daughter married to Patrick Lord Polwarth, 2d. Marjory, 3d. Margaret.

Which Alexander was on the 10th of November 1710 elected one of the 16 Peers of Scotland to the Parliament of Great Britain, and the next Year was made General of the Mint in the Room of John Lord Balmerino, he married Anne Daughter of William Marquis of Lothian, and has Issue, Charles Lord Dunblaws, William and James.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st. and 4th. Vert, a Lyon rampant Argent, 2d. and 3d. Argent, three Papingoes Vert, beak'd and mem-

bered Gules, over all in a Sheild Or, an Orle Azure, supported by two Lyons rampant, Crest a Lyons Head eras'd Argent, Motto, True to the End.

## C A R M I C H A E L,

### Earl of Hyndford.

OF this Family which assum'd its Sirname from the Lands of Carmichael in Lanerk-shire, where they still have their chief Seat, was John de Carmichael who was infest in the said Lands, by a Precept of James Earl of Douglas and Marr, who was kill'd at the Battle of Otterburn Anno Dom. 1388 (f). This John attaining the Honour of Knighthood, was one of the many brave Scots-men who accompanied Archibald Earl of Douglas to the Assistance of Charles VI. of France against the English, was at the Battle of Bauge Anno 1422, where he did eminentiy signalize his Valour in dismounting the Duke of Clarence the English General, whereby the Glory of the Victory accru'd to the French and Scots (g), in the Action he broke his Spear, in remembrance of which renown'd & remarkable piece of Service his Successors had a Badge added to their Coat of Arms viz. A dexter Hand and Arm armed, holding a broken Spear proper, which is still born as the Crest of the Family. This Sir John by . . . . . his Wife Daughter to the Earl of Angus (h), had William his Successor, and of a younger Son Robert, did the Family of Meadowflat descend (i) of whom the Carmichaels of Balmadie did spring.

L 1 1

Which

(a) This Sir James Hume of Coldingknows who succeeded to the Honour of Earl of Hume, was Son of Sir John Hume of Coldingknows by Mary eldest Daughter and Co-heir of George Hume Earl of Dunbar. (b) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. (c) Mr. Thomson's Miscellany Collections MS. (d) Peerage of England. (e) Mr. William Dunlop late Principal of the College of Glasgow his Collections for a Peerage of Scotland MS. (f) Charta penes Jacobum comitem de Hyndford, I could not condescend of the particular date of the Precept, but it must be betwixt the 1586 and the 1588. (g) Memoirs of the Family of Carmichael. (h) Ibidem. (i) Ibidem.

Which *William Carmichael* of that Ilk is one of the Barons upon the Retour of Sir *David Hay* of Tetter Anno 1437 (a). He was succeeded by *John Carmichael* of *Carmichael* his Son: *George Carmichael* Doctor in Divinity a younger Son of the Family, at this time was promoted to the Episcopal See of *Glasgow* Anno 1482, then void by the decease of Biskop *Laing* (b), and the same Year he was joined in Commission with sundry Lords and Barons to treat of a firm and lasting Peace with the *English* Nation (c).

Which *John* above-mention'd, in the 1482, obtain'd from King *James III.* diverse Lands in Consideration of his good and faithful Services done, and to be done by him (d). He left behind him two Sons, *William*, and *Walter* first of the Branch of *Hyndford* and *Park* (e).

*William* the next of the Family flourish'd under King *James IV.* and is particularly mentioned in the Records of that Reign (f) he was succeeded by

*John* his Son, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Hugh* Lord *Somerwel* (g), by whom he had

Sir *John* his Successor.

*Archibald Carmichael* of *Edrem* (h), in *Vic. de Berwick*.

Which Sir *John* was knighted in the time of Queen *Mary*, and constituted Warden of the Middle-Marches toward *England*, in which Station he behav'd himself very worthily, and with General Applause. In 1588 he was with Sir *John Vaus* of *Barnburrow* and Mr. *Peter Young* sent Ambassadors to *Denmark* to propose a Match betwixt King *James VI.* and *Anne* a Daughter of that Crown, which was soon after happily accomplish'd, and about the

same time he was constituted Captain of his Majesty's Guard (i), and the next Year sent Ambassadour to Queen *Elizabeth* of *England* (k) to confer with that Princess upon Matters of the highest Importance to the two Nations, which Service he worthily discharged: Also in 1598, he was again constituted Warden of the Middle-Marches (l), in the exercise of which Office he was barbarously murdered by some dissolute Borderers of the Sirname of *Armstrong* on the 16th of June 1600 (m) to the universal Regret of all good Men; and the famous Dr. *John Johnston* testified his Grief for him in this Epitaph.

*Dum parat extremis populis prope limite in ipso,  
Ævus ubi Anglorum distinet annis agros.  
Dicere jus, ac jure vagos cohibere latrones,  
Principis Augusti jussa vicemque obiens,  
Gens legum impatiens, gens raptò vivere sueta,  
Exceptum diris sustulit insidiis.  
Nemo magis grævidas callens torquere sarissas,  
Et patrii moris nemo magis retinens,  
Heu, ubi nunc jus fas, si sic impune verendi  
Sacra Magistratus contemnerare licet.*

This gallant Man was wedded with *Margaret* Daughter of Sir *David Douglas* of *Pittendreich*, Sister to *David* Earl of *Angus* & to *James* Earl of *Morton* Regent of *Scotland* in the Minority of King *James VI* (n), by whom he had

Sir *Hugh Carmichael* his Successor.

*Mary* married to *John Bothwell* Commendator of *Holy-rood-house*, afterward created Lord *Holy-rood house* Anno 1607 (o), and had Issue.

*Abigail* to *Hugh Weir* of *Clowburn* in *Vic. de Lanerk*.

*Anne* to Dr. *Walter Whiteford* Bishop of *Brechin*, in the Reign of King *Charles I.* and had Issue.

Sir *Hugh Carmichael* of that Ilk being a Person of great Parts, was of the

(a) Charta penes Marchionem de Twedale. (b) Reliquiæ sancti Kentigerni sive vite Episcoporum Glasguen. penes me MS. (c) Mr. Rymer's Foedera Angliæ. (d) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi III. ad annum 1482. (e) Genealogia familiæ de Carmichael MS. (f) Charta sub magno sigillo Jacobi IV. ad annum 1507. (g) Charta in publicis Archivis ad annum 1541. (h) Hume's History of the Family of Douglas. (i) Johnstoni Historia rerum Britannicarum. (k) Ibidem ad annum 1590. (l) Ibidem. (m) Johnstoni Hist. Brit. (n) Charta in Rotulis Mariæ Reginæ. (o) Charta penes comitem de Hyndford. (p) Ibidem.



the Privy Council to King James VI. and in the 1593, was constituted Master of the Horse, and the same Year imploy'd in an Embassy to Denmark; which great Trust he discharg'd to his Majesty's Satisfaction and his own Honour. He married Sybilla Daughter of . . . . Baillie of Lamington, by whom he had John his Son and Heir, who dying without Issue, the Estate came to James Carmichael of Hyndford a Collateral Branch of the Family; whose Ancestor.

Walter Carmichael was a younger Son of the House of Carmichael, as appears from an ancient Roll written about the time of King James VI. which sheweth the Descent of this Walter from the Family (a), whose Grandson James Carmichael of Hyndford and Park marrying Marion Daughter of Sir Hugh Campbel of Lowdown (b), by her he had Walter his Son and Heir, who by his vertuous & prudent Conduct, considerably improv'd his Estate, and consequently rais'd the Reputation of his Family in the Country, departing this Life about the 1612, he left Issue by Grisel his Wife Daughter of John Carmichael of Meadowflat Captain of Crawford (c) James his Successor, and several Daughters.

1. Marion married to James Stewart of Allantoun in Vic. de Lanerk. 2dly to Robert Denholm of West-shiell in Vic. Prædictæ, and had Issue.

2. Rachel to Archibald Hamilton of Halcraig in Vic. de Lanerk.

3. Margaret to Stephen Lockhart of Wicket-shaw in the County of Lanerk.

Which James was a Gentleman of excellent Parts, and came first to be taken notice of at Court by the Patronage of George Earl of Dunbar Lord high Thesaurer of Scotland. His agreeable and winning Deportment was first seen and liked by King James at a Match of Jumping, in

which Exercise he exceeded all the Court. He was first preferred to be one of the Cup-bearers, and soon after his Majesty's Carver, advancing daily in favour he was appointed Chamberlain of the Principality, in which Employment he deputed himself with Prudence and Integrity for many Years.

King Charles I. had so great an Esteem of his Conduct and Dexterity in his Business, that he continued him in his former Employment, and created him Knight Baronet 17th July 1627 (d). The Justice Clerks Office falling vacant through the decease of Sir George Elphinstoun in the 1634, Sir James Carmichael was promoted thereto, which he demitted two Years after in favours of Sir John Hamilton of Orbistoun, being in lieu thereof made Thesaurer Depute, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

Upon the breaking out of the unhappy Civil War in that Reign, he approv'd himself a most faithful Subject and Servant to his Sovereign in his greatest Distress, and lent him considerable Sums of Money at a time when they were look'd upon as Enemies to the Peace of their Country who own'd the King's Cause: Of this his Majesty was so sensible, that when he had nothing left to reward such of his Subjects as firmly adhered to him then, by conferring sundry Titles of Honour on them, he was graciously pleased to advance him to the Honour of Peerage, by the Title of Lord Carmichael 27th of December 1647 (e).

Upon the Accession of K. Charles II. to the Throne of Scotland 1st. January 1651, he had his former Patent of Lord ratified, and was constituted one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and Justice Clerk, of which he was soon

L I I 2

after

(a) The Roll is in the Custody of the Earl of Hyndford. (b) Genealogia familiæ de Hyndford ac etiam Genealogia familiæ de Lowdown. (c) Charta penes Jacobum Comitem de Hyndford. (d) Charta in Rotulis Car. I. (e) Diploma Jacobi Domini Carmichael penes Comitem de Hyndford.

after deprived by the *English* Usurpation, and thro' the whole course of the Exile of the King, and Suppression of the Royal Cause, he deported himself with great Caution, and retain'd a dutiful Affection to the King, and heartily concurr'd in the Restauration, which he survived 14 Years, giving way to Fate 29th December 1672 (a). His Wife was *Agnes* Sister to *John Wilkie* of *Foultoun*, by whom he had three Sons and four Daughters, viz.

1. *Sir William* his eldest Son, who in his Youth went over to *France*, where he learn'd the Art of War, and was one of the *Gens d' Armes* to *Lewis XIII.* returning home some time after the commencing of the Civil War, he engag'd in the Service of the Parliament, and commanded, as Colonel, the Regiment of the Shire of *Cliffdale* against the Marquis of *Montrose* at the Battle of *Philiphaugh* 1646. He married *Grisel* Daughter of *William* first Marquis of *Douglas*, by whom he had *John* who succeeded his Grandfather, and two Daughters, 1st. *Mary* married to *Sir Archibald Stewart* of *Castlemilk*, and had Issue, *Martha* to *James Weir* of *Stonebyres*, and had Issue.

2. *Sir Daniel Carmichael* of *Mauldsly* Thesaurer Depute to King *Charles II.* who dyed without Succession.

3. *Sir James Carmichael* of *Bonnytown*, who was a Colonel in the Service of King *Charles II.* at the Battle of *Dunbar*, 3d. September 1650.

1st. Daughter *Mary* married to *Sir William Lockhart* of *Carstairs*, Son of *Sir James Lockhart* of *Lee*. 2dly. to *Sir William Weir* of *Stonebyres*, and had Issue.

2d. *Agnes* to *Sir John Wilkie* of *Foultoun*, and had one Daughter *Agnes* his sole Heir, married to *William Lord Ross*.

3d. *Anne* to *Sir David Carmichael* of

*Balmadie* Baronet, and had one Daughter *Agnes* married to *John Dundas* of *Duddingstoun*.

4th. *Martha* to *John Kennedy* of *Kirk-michael* in the County of *Air*, but had no Issue.

To *James Lord Carmichael* succeeded *John* his Grandson and Heir, who was one of the *Scots* Peers, who appear'd most early in the Revolution, for which, and many other good Services upon the Prince of *Orange's* advancement to the Throne of these Realms *Anno* 1689, he was made one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord Privy Seal, and sworn of his Privy Council. In the 1690 he was Commissioner to the General Assembly; in which Character he serv'd several times: Likewise in the 1693, he was constituted Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, which he kept till the Peace at *Refwick* was concluded. In the 1696, his Lordship was promoted to be one of the principal Secretaries of State, and by the favour of the same King raised to the Honour of Earl of *Hyndford*, 25th June 1701, the Narrative of the Patent being, *Propter fidelitatem continuam & affectum fidelissimi nostri Joannis Domini Carmichael nostræ personæ & Regnum & quod diversis insignis muneribus nobis ipsi concreditum summo cum honore & fidelitate sancitus sit.* This noble Lord in the great Affair of *Darien*, did shew a more than ordinary Concern for the Interest of his Country, which ought to derive his Name down to Posterity as a Patriot of his Country. His Lordship married *Beatrix* Daughter of *David Lord Maderty*, by *Beatrix* Daughter of *John Earl of Montrose*, by whom he had three Sons who came to Maturity.

1. *James* now Earl of *Hyndford*.

2. *Mr. William Carmichael* Advocate.

3. *Mr.*

(a) Retour of *John Lord Carmichael* to *James Lord Carmichael* his Grandfather in the Chancery.



3d. Mr. Daniel Carmichael of Mauldsly.  
*Beatrix* 1st Daughter married to  
*John Cockburn* Esq; Son and Heir ap-  
 parent of *Adam Cockburn* of *Ormiestoun*  
 one of the Senators of the College  
 of Justice, sans Issue.

*Mary* 2d to *John Montgomery* Esq;  
 Son and Heir apparent of Mr. *Francis*  
*Montgomery* of *Giffen*, and had Issue.

*Anne* 3d to *John Maxwell* Esq; first  
 Cousin & apparent Heir to Sir *John*  
*Maxwell* of *Pollock* Baronet, one of the  
 Senators of the College of Justice,  
 and has Issue.

He departed this Life the 20th of  
 September 1710 (a), and was succeed-  
 ed by

*James* his Son the present Earl of  
*Hyndford*, who was in the 1706  
 made Colonel of a Regiment of Dra-  
 goons, and Anno 1710 constituted a  
 Brigadier General. He married *Eliza-  
 beth* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Lauder-  
 dale*, by whom he has Issue *John*  
*Lord Carmichael*.

### A R M S.

Argent a Fess wrethie Azure and  
 Gules, supported on the Dexter with a  
 Chevalier Arm'd in all Points, holding  
 in his Hand a Batton proper, and on  
 the Sinister with a Horse Argent fur-  
 nish'd Gules, Crest a dexter Hand and  
 Arm issuing out of a Torse armed holding  
 a broken Spear Proper, and for Motto,  
 Tout jour Prest.

K E R,

Lord Jedburgh.

THERE are two eminent Fami-  
 lies of the Ker's in the County  
 of *Roxburgh*, *Cessford* and *Ferniehirst*,  
 both long since raised to the Peerage  
 of this Realm, of the latter was Sir  
*Andrew Ker* of *Ferniehirst*, who was  
 one of the Wardens of the Borders  
 in the time of King *James V.* Anno  
 1516 (b). He was afterward in 1528,  
 by the same King join'd in Com-  
 mission with Sir *William Scot* of *Bal-  
 wery* and *Adam Otterburn* of *Aldam*,  
 to treat about a Peace with the En-  
 glish, which they concluded for the  
 space of five Years (c). He married  
*Janet* Daughter of Sir *Patrick Hume*  
 of *Polwarth*, Ancestor to the Earl of  
*Marchmont*, and by her he had two  
 Sons, Sir *John* his immediate Succes-  
 sor, and *Robert Ker* of *Ancrum*, Pro-  
 genitor to the Marquiss of *Lothian*,  
 by whom the Male Line of this noble  
 Family became preserv'd.

Which Sir *John* was knighted by  
 the Duke of *Chatlerault* for his good  
 Service against the English, in re-  
 straining the Incursions of the Bor-  
 derers in the time of Queen *Mary*  
 Anno 1548, he departing this Life in  
 July 1562 (d), left Issue by *Catharin*  
 his Wife Daughter of Sir *Andrew Ker*  
 of *Cessford*, Ancestor to the Duke of

M m m

Roxburgh

(a) Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. R. (b) Sir George Mackenzies Account of the Fa-  
 mily of *Ferniehirst* in his Baronage MS. (c) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (d) Charta penes  
 Marchionem de *Tweeddale*.

N. B. There is a very ancient Family of this Sirname in the County of *Air*, Entitul'd *Ker*  
 of *Kerland*, where they have been fix'd since the Reign of King *Alexander II.* as appears from  
 Authorities I have seen, they give a Coat of Arms much the same that the Peers of this Name  
 do, with this difference, that *Kerland* wears the three Molets on a Bend dexter, and they  
 bear them upon a Cheveron. This Family continu'd from that time in a direct Male Suc-  
 cession till the Days of Queen *Mary*, that *Robert Ker* of *Kerland* having no Male Issue  
 of his Body, *Janet* his eldest Daughter became his Heir, then the Wife of the famous  
 Captain *Thomas Crawford* of *Jordanhill*, a younger Brother of the House of *Kilbirny*, so  
 renown'd in the History of King *James VI.* by whom she had several Children, the eldest  
 Son *Daniel* assumed the Name of *Ker*, and was the great Grand-father of Major *Daniel*  
*Ker* of *Kerland*, who was killed at the Battle of *Stainkirk* Anno 1692.

*Roxburgh*, *Thomas* his Successor, and a Daughter *Margaret* married to *John Lord Tester* (a).

Sir *Thomas Ker* of *Ferniehurst* his Son, was a very Loyal Subject to Queen *Mary*, and asserted her Interest upon all occasions with great Zeal, for which he suffered much from the opposite Party who had the Power in their Hands. He first Married *Janet* Daughter of Sir *William Kirkaldy* of *Grange* (b), by whom he had *Andrew* his Successor, and *Margaret* Wife of *Robert Lord Melvil* (c). 2dly *Jean* Daughter of Sir *Walter Scot* of *Buckleugh* (d), by her he had Sir *James Ker* of *Crailing*, Sir *Robert Ker* the great Favorite of King *James VI.* first created Viscount of *Rocheſter* and then Earl of *Somerſet*, who left a Daughter his sole Heir *Mary*, married to *William Duke of Bedford*; also two Daughters, *Juliana* married first to Sir *Patrick Hume* of *Polwarth*, after his Death to *Thomas Earl of Haddingtoun*, and *Anne* to *John Lord Balmerino*, he dying in *March 1586* (e), was succeeded by Sir *Andrew* his Son and Heir, who was constituted one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King *James VI.* Anno 1584 (f), and continuing long in his Favour, he was at length pleased to create him Lord *Jedburgh*, by Letters patent bearing date 2d *February 1622* (g). He married *Anne* Daughter of *Andrew Master of Ochiltree*, by whom he had *Andrew* his eldest Son, who was one of the Senators of the College of Justice and Captain of his Majesty's Guards (h), he dyed 20 *December 1628*, leaving no Issue.

This Lord by his Excess of Expence so intirely consum'd almost the whole Fortune, that at his Death when the Title came to his Brother Sir *James Ker*, there was left upon the Matter nothing to support it; so that he declined to take upon him

the Honour, but *Robert*, Sir *James's* Son, by his Industry and Frugality recovering a part of the old Estate of the Family, reassumed the Title of Lord, but having no Children of his own, he made a Resignation of his Honour in favour of *William Lord Newbottle*, Son of *Robert* then Earl afterward Marquis of *Lothian*, his nearest Heir Male, to be inherited by the eldest Son of that Family, as a distinct Peerage for ever.

### A R M S.

Gules on a Cheveron Argent, three Molets of the first, Supporters two Angels, Crest, a Bucks Head caboss'd Proper, (i) Motto, Forward in the Name of God.

## C A M P B E L,

### Earl of Iſlay.

**A**rchibald Earl of *Iſlay* is the second Son of *Archibald 1st Duke of Argyle* and *Elizabeth Talmaſh* his Dutcheſs, who being a young Nobleman of very bright Parts, his Polite and early Accomplishments appear'd first publicly in the Parliament 1705, where he had the place of Lord high Thesaurer of *Scotland*, being then but 21 Years of Age, herein his excellent Faculties became soon very much perceiv'd and admir'd, in so much that when her Majesty nominated certain Commissioners to treat upon that important Affair of uniting the two Crowns, his Lordship was appointed one of that Number for the Kingdom of *Scotland*; and soon after the Conclusion of the Treaty by them

(a) Charta penes Marchionem de Tweddale. (b) Charta in Publicis Archivis. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem. (f) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. (g) Ibidem. (h) Calderwood's Hist. (i) Register of the Lyons Office.



them, her Majesty was graciously pleased to raise him to an hereditary Honour by the Titles of Earl of *Islay*, Viscount of *Islay*, Lord *Ornsay*, *Dunoon* and *Arofs*, 29th of October 1706, (a) and to the Heirs Male of his Body lawfully begotten. When the Parliament of *Scotland* determined upon the Commencement of the Union, my Lord *Islay* was chosen one of the 16 Peers that first composed the Parliament of Great Britain; likewise to two Parliaments following since that time, in which he distinguish'd himself as a Person truly interested in the Service of his Country.

In the 1708 his Lordship was made an Extraordinary Lord of the Session; but that being a place of Honour not of Profit, the Queen to reward his Services preferred him to be Justice General of *Scotland*, upon the surrender of George Earl of *Cromarty* Anno 1710, which together with the Government of *Dunbarton* Castle, he at present enjoys, and is one of her Majestys most honourable Privy Council, to which he was called, the 13th December 1711.

James Campbel,  
Earl of *Irvine*.

WAS the only Son of *Archibald* 7th Earl of *Argyle*, by *Anne* his second Wife Daughter of Sir *William Cornwallis* of *Bromme*, in *Vic. de Suffolk*, who betaking himself early to the profession of Arms, enter'd into the Service of *Lewis XIII.* of *France*, and had the Command of a Regiment in the War against the *Spaniards*, which broke out in the

1634, wherein he deputed himself so worthily, that King *Charles I.* to countenance his Merit, was pleas'd to confer on him the Honour of Earl of *Irvine*, 28th of March 1642 (b) but he left no Son to succeed him in the Honour, which thereby became extinct sometime before the Restauration of King *Charles II.*

INGRAM,  
Viscount of *Irvine*.

AMong other well deserving and worthy Persons of the *English* Nation, who have been raised to *Scots* Honour since the Union of the Crowns, was Sir *Arthur Ingram* of *Temple-Newson* of the County of *York*, who was by King *Charles II.* honour'd with this Title, by Letters patent, bearing Date the 3d of May 1661. (c).

MACDONALD,  
Lord of the *Isles*.

ALTHO' the *Macdonalds* do not yield to any other Name or Family in *Scotland* either in Antiquity or Grandeur, yet the History of them does not run higher than *Somerled Thane* of *Argyle* in the Time of *Malcolm IV.* yet the Monuments that remain of him do shew that his Race was great and anterior to the Age he liv'd in. This *Somerled* the first conspicuous Person of this Line being a very great and powerful Man by his

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(a) Charta in Rotulis Annæ Reginæ. (b) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. (c) Charta in Rotulis Caroli II.

own hereditary Possessions upon the Western Continent, became yet greater, by adding the *Æbudæ* or West Isles to his Fortune, by the Marriage of the Heir Female of *Olaus*, formerly the Lord thereof, whereupon he assum'd to himself the Title of *King of the Isles*, which was so ill taken by King *Malcolm*, that he proclaim'd *Somerled* a Rebel, and sent a Body of Men against him under the Command of *Walter* high Stewart of Scotland, by whom his Army was routed; and himself killed in the Battle Anno Chr. 1164 (a), but the *Macdonald's* contravert this upon the Authority of their Bards and *Sanachies*, whose memorial Records are in great Veneration with that People: Be this as it will, it's certain that *Somerled* was succeeded in the Jurisdiction and Property of the Isles by his Son.

*Reginald* always design'd *filius Sorleti*, and promiscuously *Dominus de Ergyle & Incheval* (b). He was a prodigious Benefactor to the Church, when the Faith of the Age was, That whatever was given to the Church and the Clergy, did not a little Merit with God Almighty, for he founded the Abbey of *Sandale* within his own Territory of *Kintyre* for Cistercian Monks (c), and mortified thereunto the Lands of *Glasbaddill* and *Baltebean*, together with the Lands of *Casken* in the Island of *Arran* (d): and to the Monastery of *Paisly* he gave very great and ample Donations that he and *Fonia* his Wife be entitul'd to all the Privileges of Brotherhood in that Convent, and of the whole Rights and Order of *Cluny* (e), when or where he passed from this to another Life, does not appear to me; but he left a Son behind him to inherit his Estate,

*Dovenald* by Name (f), who imitated the Liberality of his Father to the Church, particularly the Monks of *Paisly* shared of his Munificence right liberally, for to that House he gave in free Gift and Donation many and very ample Testimonies of his Charity and good will, on the Condition, *Quod ille, uxor sua, hæredes sui & homines sui participes sint in perpetuum omnium bonorum quæ in Domo de Paslet & in toto ordine Cluniacensi sicut tam in orationibus quam in cæteris divinis servitiis*. This *Dovenald* left Issue two Sons, *Ængus* of *Isles*, and *Alexander* who founded another Tribe, called *The Macalasters*, of whom *Loup* in *Argyle-shire* is reckoned to be the Stem and Chief.

This *Ængus*, as his Father and Grand-father had done, entred himself a Brother in the Convent of *Paisly*, for which he gave the House *Dimidiam Marcam argenti de Domo sua propria & de singulis domibus per omnes terras suas de quibus fumus exit unum denarium singulis Annis in perpetuum in puram Eleemosynam*. Moreover, he gave to the same Monastery the Patronage of the Church of *Kilkeran* in *Kintyre*, *Pro salute animæ Domini sui Alexandri illustris Regis Scotiæ & Alexandri filii ejus, etiam pro salute sua propria & hæredum suorum* (g). During the Reign of *Alexander III.* this great Person deputed himself very loyally and dutifully to the Crown, and when that King came to settle the Succession upon his Grand-child *Margaret* of Norway. He was one of the *Primores Regni*, Prime Nobles, who swore that they would faithfully adhere to and defend her Title, to which he set his Seal in a solemn Assembly held in the Year

1284

(a) Chron. de Melros. (b) Charta foundationis Monasterii de Sandal in publicis Archivis & Chartulario Monasterii Pasletensis. (c) Monasticon Scoticanum penes me MS. (d) Charta Confirmationis in Rotulis Jacobi IV. Davidi Episcopo Lismoren. Abbaciæ de Sandal annexatum Episcopatu suo Anno 1507. (e) Chartula Pasletensis penes Comitem de Dundonald. (f) In the Mortifications to Paisly he is designed *Dovenaldus filius Reginaldi filii Somerledi*. (g) Charta Mortif. *Ængusii filii Dovenaldi Ecclesiæ de Kelkeran Abbati & Conventui de Paslet in Chartulario Dicti Monasterii in mea Custodia per favorem Nobilissimi Comitis Joannis Comitis de Dundonald*.



1284 for that effect. He died not long after this, leaving two Sons, *Alexander*, and *John* of whom the Clan *Ean* of *Ardnamurchan* and its Branches are sprung.

Which *Alexander* Lord of the *Isles* (a), whom I have found entitul'd *Alexander de Insulis Scotiæ filius Ængusii filii Dovenaldi*, in a Commission directed to him for keeping the Peace within his Bounds of the *Isles*, after the Death of Queen *Margaret*, Anno Dom. 1292 (b), and was one of the Loyal Barons who declared he would own the Title of whatever Person should be adjudged to have the nearest Right in Blood to the deceased *Alexander III*. Accordingly, when the Crown was decreed to *John de Baliol*, he owned his Title, submitted to his Authority, and stood by him as long as that unworthy Prince could think any honest *Scotts* Man was bound to adhere to him. As he was a most loyal, so he seems to have been a very Devout Man, according to the Piety of the Time, for he ratified to the Monks of *Sandal* the Donations and Concessions of his Ancestors, adding also several more of his own to that Convent for the ordinary Performances that Gifts were then given to the Church for; (c) and to the Abbacy of *Paisly* he ratified his Father's Grant of the Church of *Kilkeran*, to which he appends his own Seal, together with the Seals of *Laurence* Bishop of *Argyle*, and *Robert Bruce* Earl of *Carrick*, for the more sure Verification of his Deed (d). He made his Exit out of this Life in the 1303, and was succeeded by

*Ængus More*, his Son, a Person of eminent Affection and Fidelity to

King *Robert the Bruce*. He was among the first who did engage himself with the Royal Party, and raised a Body of two thousand Men, and on the Head of them charged at the Battle of *Bannockburn* against the *English*, with as much Courage and Gallantry as Man could do, which the venerable Mr. *Barber* has recorded as follows.

*Angus of Isles and Boot alswa,  
And of the plain Lands, he had ma  
Of armed Men a noble Rout,  
His Battle stalward was and Stout,  
He said the Rear guard he would maw,  
And even before him should ga  
The Van-Guard, and on either hand  
The other Battle should be gangand,  
Behind one side a little space,  
And the King that behind them was  
Should see, whair there was maist mistier  
And then reliev them with his Banner.*

As this illustrious Person had no little share in the Honour of that glorious Victory, so he continued in his Princes Service with singular Loyalty and Constancy to the End with all the Disadvantages it was liable to, only out of Conscience to the justice of the Cause, and Compassion to his bleeding Country, which has derived his Name down to Posterity, as a noble and most worthy Patriot. By . . . . Daughter of . . . . his Wife, he had Issue,

*Ængus* Lord of the *Isles*, his Son, of whom I find nothing remarkable either in History, or in their own Traditions, only that by his Wife a Daughter of *O Cane*, the Chieftain of a Tribe in *Ireland* (e), he had a Son

*John* of *Isle*, Lord of the *Isles* who being a very powerful and well deserving Person, stood in so great favour

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(a) I find this *Alexander* designed *Filius & hæres Ængusii Donaldi de Insulis*, in a Confirmation by him to the Monks of *Paisly*, of the Patronage of the Church of *St. Querran*, recorded in the Register of that Abbey. (b) Mr. *Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ*. (c) Memorial of the *Mackdonalds*, in the hands of *Sir Donald Mackdonald* of *Slate*. (d) Register of the Abbey of *Paisly*. (e) Genealogy of the *Mackdonalds*, in the Custody of *Sir Donald Mackdonald* of *Slate*.

with King Robert II. especially for his loyal Deportment toward him in the beginning of his Reign, that he gave him the Lady Margaret his Daughter in Marriage (a), which produc'd three Sons and two Daughters, viz. Donald Lord of the Isles, John of Isle the 2d was first of the Branch of Dunniveg and Glins (b), Ancestor to the Earl of Antrim of the Kingdom of Ireland, Alexander the 3d Progenitor of Mackdonald of Keppoch (c), in Vic. de Inverness.

Margaret first Daughter married to Nicolas Earl of Sutherland (d), and had Issue.

Elisabeth the 2d to Lachlan Mackgillean of Dowart (e), and had Issue.

Donald Lord of the Isles, Son of the last named John, thought fit to strengthen himself in the beginning of his Days by bestowing several Vassalages on great Men, upon Condition to become his Retainers (f), which made him very powerful in these Parts. He continued Loyal till that Robert Duke of Albany the Governour of Scotland, in the Reign of King James I. prevailed upon Euphame the young Countess of Ross, to resign the Earldom of Ross, when she render'd her self a Religious in Northberwick Nunnery, in favours of John Earl of Buchan his Son, in prejudice of this Lord and his Wife, who was Aunt to the said Countess of Ross, and so undoubted Heir of that Earldom after her decease: But when he put in his Claim, the Governour told him the Resignation was legal, and that he would maintain it. Whereupon Donald Lord of the Isles resolv'd to assert his Right by force of Arms, and incontinently rais'd an Army of ten thousand Highlanders,

and marched through Ross and Murray down to Aberdeen-shire, where he was encounter'd by Alexander Stewart Earl of Mar, with the Army under his Command the Governour had rais'd to oppose him, at a Village called Hairlaw, on St. James's Day 1411, Where a bloody Conflict happened, with great Loss on both sides; yet the Lord of the Isles had the better, and thereby put himself in Possession of the Earldom of Ross, which was such a vast Addition to his paternal Fortune, that he became too great a Subject, and afterward was the occasion of the fall of his Family. This Donald Earl of Ross, died Anno 1427 (g), leaving Issue by Euphame his Wife, Daughter of Walter Lesly Lord of the Earldom of Ross by Euphame his Wife, Daughter of William Earl of Ross (h),

Alexander Earl of Ross his Son and Heir, who was one of the Peers that sat upon the Trial of Murdo Duke of Albany, by whom that unhappy Duke was adjudged to lose his Head, Anno 1424 (i). After which he fell into several disloyal Practices, but upon his humble Submission was pardoned, and to repair for all these Transgressions, he gave several Donations to the Monks of Sandal, and to other religious Persons, as the most compendious way to atone God's Justice, and procure him the favour of Heaven, as was the Belief of that Age (k). He was also in the 3d of King James II. Anno 1440 Justiciar of Scotland beneath the River of Forth (l), which Office he executed for some Years after. His Wife was . . . . . Daughter of Sir Alexander Seaton of Gordon, Sister to Alexander first Earl of Huntly (m), by whom he left Issue,

John

(a) There are three distinct Charters in the Rolls of King Robert II. to this John Lord of the Isles, and Margaret his Wife the King's Daughter in the 1376. (b) I have several Documents to prove this Descent of Dunniveg. (c) Sir George Mackenzie's Collections MS. (d) Genealogical History of the Earls of Sutherland, by Sir Robert Gordon MS. (e) Charta in publicis Archivis. (f) Ibidem. (g) Sir George Mackenzie's Genealogical Collections. (h) Charta penes Dominum Saltoun. (i) History of Scotland by John Major compared with the History of the Royal Family published 1710. (k) Charta in publicis Archivis ad annum 1507. (l) Ibidem. (m) Mr. Ferrerius History of the Family of Huntly courteously afforded me by that great and noble Patron of Learning and Antiquity George Earl of Cromerty.



*John Earl of Ross*

*Hugh of Isle of Slate*, Ancestor to Sir Donald Mackdonald of Slate Baronet.

*Elisabeth* married to *John Earl of Sutherland*.

Which *John Lord of the Isles* and *Earl of Ross*, continued a very loyal Subject to King *James II.* till he entered into an offensive and defensive League with the Earls of *Douglash*, *Crawfurd*, *Murray*, and *Ormond*, by which each Party was obliged to assist one another upon all extraordinary occasions: But that Combination being adjudged treasonable, he submitted himself to the King's Clemency, and was received into favour. Soon after which, when a Treaty of Peace was concluded with the *English* Anno 1457, he was appointed one of the Conservators thereof (a).

Upon the untimely Death of King *James II.* this Lord being dissatisfied with the Government of the Regents, to whom the Administration of Affairs was committed during the Minority of the young King *James III.* he broke out into an open Rebellion, and so far renounced his Allegiance to his Native Prince, as to bind himself to become Liege-man and Subject to *Edward IV.* of *England*, by a solemn Indenture betwixt them in the 1460 (b), for which, and other high Misdemeanours, he was on the 27 of Nov. 1475 forfaulted by a Sentence of Parliament (c), notwithstanding the King at the Request of his Queen, and the whole Parliament assembled at *Edinburgh*, 25 July 1476, and by reason of the Propinquity of Blood the said *John* stood in to the Crown, his Majesty with Consent of the Estates of Parliament, was pleased to restore him, in *Dominium nostrum Parliamenti & Baronum*, & de novo facimus & creamus ipsum *Joannem* *Dominum Insu-*

*larum perpetuis temporibus nuncupand.* & damus dicto *Joanni* suisque hæredibus & Successoribus temporibus futuris *Insulam de Ila*, & omnes alias insulas quæ sibi *Joanni* ante dictam forisfacturam hæreditarie pertinuerunt, ac terras de *Morvern*, *Garmorvern* cum pertinent. in *Vic. de Innerness*, ac terras de *Greenend* cum pertinent. in Comitatu de *Carrick* & *Vic. de Air*, *Dominium de Lochaber*, *Terras de Dunern*, *Glatail*, in *Vic. de Innerness*, ac *Terras de Kinedward* in *Vic. de Aberdeen*, cum omnibus aliis Terris suis excepto Comitatu de *Ross*, *Dominium de Kintyre* & *Knapdail* dicto *Joanni* & hæredibus masculis ipsius corporis quibus deficientibus *Ængus* de *Ile* filio suo naturali & hæredibus masculis ipsius corporis legitime procreatis, quibus deficientibus, legitimis hæredibus masculis dicti *Joannis* quibuscunque (d).

This Earl married *Elisabeth* Daughter of *James Lord Livingstoun*, Lord high Chamberlain of *Scotland*, by whom he had no Issue, so that the Lordship of the Isles upon his decease in the 1493, devolved to *Donald* his Grandson, Son of *Ængus* his natural Son, by *Isobel* Daughter of *Colin Earl of Argyle*, who dying unmarried, about the 1535, King *James V.* assumed the Lordship of the Isles into his own hands, tho, according to the Conception of the Act of Restauration of *John Earl of Ross* above-mentioned, it was provided to his Heirs Male, and consequently the Right of Succession came to the Family of *Slate*, the Descendents of *Hugh of Isle*, younger Brother of *John Earl of Ross*, whose Descendents have been always distinguished from the other Tribes of the Name, and called *Mackdonalds* absolutely, and by way of Eminence.

(e) This *John Earl of Ross*, gave by his Charter *Carissimo fratri suo Hugoni*

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(a) Mr. Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ* lately published. (b) Ibidem. (c) Charta in publicis Archivis. (d) Ibidem ad annum 1476. (e) Mr. Martin's Description of the Isles pag. 211.

*Alexandri de Insulis Domino de Slate, Terras de Sherbog (a)*. He married *Fynvola* Daughter of *John Mackean* Baron of *Ardnamurchan*, in *Vic. de Argyle (b)*, by whom he had a Son *John*, who succeeded him; also by his second Wife Daughter of . . . . . *Gunn* of *Sutherland*, he had *Donald* of whom the Family of *Slate* is descended. This *Hugh* dying *Anno 1498 (c)*,

*John* his Son succeeded him, and died *sans Issue*, *Anno 1502 (d)*, his Estate descending to

*Donald* his Brother, who died a young Man about the 1506 (e), leaving a Son *Donald* by . . . . . his Wife Daughter of . . . . . *Mackdonald*, a Branch of that Name of the Kingdom of *Ireland*,

Who succeeded him, and married a Daughter of *Mackdonald* of *Mudort*, by whom he had *Donald* who succeeded him. He died *Anno 1534*.

Which *Donald* upon the Death of his Cousin Lord *Donald* of the *Isles* in the 1535 (f), claimed the Lordship of the *Isles*, as lawful Heir Male of *John* Earl of *Ross*, but King *James V.* for the better effectuating the Project of civilizing the *Highlanders*, thought the suppressing the greatness of the Lord of the *Isles*, and the dissolving his Vassalage, a very proper and expedient Mean for attaining that End, and positively refused to give him Possession of the Lands and Lordship of the *Isles*, which had formerly been erected by Act of Parliament in favours of *John* Earl of *Ross*, and his Heirs Male: Whereupon he resolved to possess himself of what he thought was his Right by force of Arms, and raising a considerable Body of Men, he laid formal Siege to the Fort of *Elen-dounan*, where the King had placed a Garrison, before which he was shot dead with an Arrow, *Anno 1537 (g)*, leaving a young Child his Son *Donald* by *Margaret* his Wife Daughter of

*Roderick Mackleod* of the *Lewes*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Cromerty*, who notwithstanding of the Forfeiture of his Father, was afterward restored by Queen *Mary* to his Estate of *Slate*, tho never to the Lordship of the *Isles*, he making no Claim thereto, by reason of the unquiet State of the Country, occasioned through the Civil War, which broke out in the 1567: this Gentleman then acting a very loyal and grateful part for the Interest of the Queen, and persisting in her Service to the end of the War. He wedded *Mary* Daughter of *Hector Mackclean* of *Dowart*, and departing this Life *Anno 1585*, left Issue three Sons, *Donald*, *Archibald* and *Alexander*.

Which *Donald* being a Man of Parts and Letters, was particularly favour'd and esteem'd by King *James VI.* at whose Command he contributed very much towards suppressing the Intolencies of the *Mackleods* of *Lewes*, and other disorderly *Highlanders*, and reduc'd them to much greater Civility and Loyalty than they had been accustomed to, or was formerly known in these Parts. He married *Margaret* Sister to *Colin Mackenzie* Lord *Kintail (h)*, by whom he had no Issue, and departing this Life in the Month of *December 1616 (i)*, his Fortune came immediately to

*Donald Mackdonald* his Nephew, Son of *Archibald* his Brother, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Aeneas Mackdonald* of *Dunniveg* and *Glin*, in *Vic. de Argyle*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Antrim* in *Ireland*. Which *Donald* being a Gentleman of a fair Fortune, and standing much in the Favour of King *Charles I.* his said Majesty on the 14 of *July 1625*, the Year he erected the Degree and Dignity of Baronet, promoted him to that Honour, his Patent having this Speciali-

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(a) Charta in publicis Archivis. (b) Genealogy of Slate penes D. Donaldum Mackdonald Baronet. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem. (g) Ibidem. (h) Ibidem. (i) Charta in Cancellaria Serenissimæ Dominiæ nostræ Reginæ.



ty, viz. *Quod dictus Dominus Donaldus Mackdonald de Slate, hæredes sui masculi & assignati locum habebunt ante Dominum Willielmum Douglas de Glenbervy Militem Baronettum, Dominum Alexandrum Strachan de Thorntoun Militem Baronettum & Dominum Davidem Livingstoun de Dunipace militem Baronettum, non obstan. quod ipsorum literæ patentis sub sigillo nostro hætenus expeditæ sunt, hac ratione, quod priusquam nos ipsorum signaturas signavimus expresse nobis pacti sunt & concordarunt & volenter consenserunt quod dictus Dominus Donaldus Mackdonald ante ipsos locum haberet ut præmititur.* So by vertue of this Clause he came to be immediate next Baronet to Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, and the second of that Order in the Kingdom of Scotland. When the Civil War broke out, Anno 1639, he devoted himself entirely to the King's Service, and contributed very much to make some Discoveries of the secret Designs of the Covenanters of great Consequence to his Majesty: But he died not long thereafter in October 1643, leaving Issue by Janet his Wife, Sister to Colin first Earl of Seaforth, Sir James, of whom hereafter; Donald Mackdonald of Castletoun, who was famous for his Loyalty in the time of the Civil War, Archibald, Æneas & Alexander; likewise four Daughters.

1. Margaret married to Æneas Lord Mackdonald.

2. Catharine to Kenneth Mackenzie of Garloch.

3. Janet to Donald Mackdonald Captain of Clan Ronald.

4. Mary to Sir Evan Cameron of Lochiel.

Sir James Mackdonald of Slate his Son followed his Father's steps in adhering to the Royal Cause in the time of the Civil War, was with the Marquis of Montrose at the Siege of Innernefs Anno 1645, and contributed much in making the Clans join that renown'd General, when he promulgated the King's Commission. After the Murder of the King, and the to-

tal Suppression of the Royal Party, he, like many others of the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom, affected to lead a retir'd Life during the Usurpation that followed for several Years after, taking care to live with that Circumspection which was necessary in so ticklish Times. But this did not secure him from being called in Question upon the King's Restauration for his not being active enough against the Rebels; tho' I'm credibly informed from a very noble and worthy Person, who knew him particularly well (a), that there was not a more Loyal Gentleman in Scotland. His first Wife was Margaret Daughter of Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Tarbat, Grandfather to the Earl of Cromerty. By her he had Sir Donald his eldest Son, Hugh Mackdonald of Glenmore, Sorlie Mackdonald of Sartle, Catharine Wife of Sir Norman Mackleod of Bernary, and Florence married to John Mackleod of that Ilk. His second Wife was Mary Daughter of Roderick Mackleod of that Ilk, by whom he had a Son John Mackdonald of Backny. He departed this mortal Life 8 of December 1678.

Sir Donald Mackdonald his Son, married Mary Daughter to Robert Earl of Morton. By her he had 1<sup>st</sup>, Sir Donald his Son and Heir. 2<sup>d</sup>, James of Oransay. 3<sup>d</sup>, William Mackdonald Esq; Isobel eldest Daughter married to Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elfick, in Vic. de Aberdeen; and Barbara to Coll. Mackdonald of Keppoch. He made his Exit out of this Life 5 Feb. 1695, and was succeeded by Sir Donald his Son, who married Mary Daughter to Donald Mackdonald of Castletoun, and had Donald his Son and Heir.

## ERSKINE

### Earl of Kelly.

IS descended of Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar Son of John Lord Erskine  
O o o by

(a) The Right Honourable George Earl of Cromerty his Nephew in Law.

by *Margaret* Daughter of *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, who upon the Death of his Brother *John* Earl of *Mar* Regent of *Scotland*, was entrusted with the Custody of the young King, and the keeping of the Castle of *Stirling*: Which great Trust he discharged with Honour and Integrity. Likewise in the 1578, he was constituted Governour of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and last of all, Vice-Chamberlain of *Scotland*, Anno 1580. (a) His Character is thus drawn by *Sir James Melvill* his Contemporary, *That he was a gallant well natur'd Gentleman, lov'd and honour'd by all Men for his good Qualities and great Discretion, noways Factious or Envious, a lover of all honest Men, and desired ever to see Men of good Conversation about the Prince, rather than his own Friends, if he found them not so meet.* He married *Margaret* Daughter of *George* Lord *Hume*, (b) by whom he had *Sir Alexander* his eldest Son, a very hopeful young Gentleman, who was slain at the Surprize of the Castle of *Stirling*, 20 of *April* 1578. (c) *Sir Thomas* the first Earl of *Kelly*, *Sir George Erskine* of *Innertyle*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. Likewise three Daughters, *Jean* married to *James Crichton* of *Ruthven*, and had Issue, *Janet* to *John Lesly* of *Balquhain*, Mother by him to *Walter* the first Count *Lesly* of *Germany*; *Mary* to *Sir Dugal Campbell* of *Achinbreck*, and had Issue.

*Sir Thomas Erskine* the first Earl of *Kelly*, being educated with King *James VI.* from his very Childhood, came thereby to have a more than ordinary Familiarity with that Prince, who made him one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber, Anno 1585, and bestowed many Marks of his

special Esteem on him. He lived always at Court without doing any thing on Record till the 5 of *August* 1600. He was one of those who were the happy Instruments in rescuing the King from the treasonable Attempt of *John* Earl of *Gowrie* and his Brother *Alexander Ruthven*, *Sir Thomas* happening to kill the latter as he came down Stairs, where he and his Majesty had the Conference. In regard of which signal & meritorious Service, he was rewarded with the Lands and Lordship of *Dirletoun*, from which place he had the Title of Lord conferr'd on him, Anno 1603, at which time accompanying his Majesty to *England*, he was made Captain of the *English* Guard, upon the removal of *Sir Walter Rawleigh*. Further, in the 1606, he was raised to the Dignity of Viscount of *Fentoun*; and finally, in Consideration of his long & faithful Services to that Prince, he was created Earl of *Kelly* 12 *March* 1619, and elected Knight of the most noble Order of the *Garter*; and departing this Life 12 *June* 1639, (d) he left Issue by *Anne* his Wife Daughter of *Gilbert Ogilvy* of *Pourie*, two Sons *Thomas* and *Alexander*, and a Daughter *Anne*, Wife of *Sir Robert Moubray* of *Barnboul*.

Which *Thomas* second Earl of *Kelly* died unmarried in the 1643, (e) his Estate and Honour devolving on *Alexander* his Brother, who suffered much for his Loyalty during the *Ufurpation*, but living to see the King restored, he died Anno 1677, (f) leaving Issue by *Anne* his Wife Daughter of *Alexander* Earl of *Dumfermling*, *Alexander* his Successor, and *Sir Charles Erskine* of *Cambo* Lord *Lyon* King at Arms: Likewise three Daughters, *Mary* married to *Gavin* Earl of *Carnwath*, *Sophia* to *Alexander*

(a) Crawford's Memoirs. (b) Charta in publicis Archivis. (c) Crawford's Memoirs. (d) Balfour's Annals. (e) Guthrie's Memoirs. (f) Charta in Cancellaria sereniss. D. N. R.



Alexander Lord Saltoun, Margaret to William Lord Forbes, but had no Issue.

Which Alexander married first Mary Daughter of Colonel Kilpatrick Governour of the Bush in Holland, by whom he had only a Daughter Mary married to Sir Alexander Erskine of Cambo Lord Lyon King at Arms. His second Wife was Mary Daughter of Sir John Dalziel of Glenae, by whom he had a Son Alexander who succeeded him upon his Death, Anno 1692. (a) He married Anne Daughter of Colin Earl of Balcarras, and departing this Life 8 March 1710, (b) left a Son Alexander now Earl of Kelly to inherit his Estate and Honour, and a Daughter Lady Jean.

A R M S.

Quarterly first Gules, an imperial Crown within a double Tressure counterflow'd Or, 2d Argent, a Pale Sable supported by two Griffons. Crest, a Demi-Lyon Rampant Gules. Motto, Decori Decus addit avito.

MACLELLAN,  
Lord Kirkcudbright.

ANY who reads the History of the Scots Nation, will plainly perceive the Antiquity as well as the Grandeur of this Family: That they were likewise Sheriffs of Galloway in ancient Times, is past Dispute; which Office continued in their Family till the Reign of King James II. that by a Forfeiture it came to the Crown. Then it was erected into two distinct

Jurisdictions, viz. The Sheriffship of Wigtoun, and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, both these Offices being given to other Families. It was at that time likewise, I'm told, that the Writs and Evidents of Bombie were destroyed, which is the Reason I have not seen much concerning them before that Period, tho by the Tradition they were then so numerous and well spread in Branches, that there were no fewer than twelve Knights of the Name, concerning some of whom I have seen Writings which make them very considerable in the Government of Murdoch Duke of Albany. (c)

Sir Patrick Maclellan of Bombie, Nephew to the Lord Gray by his Mother in the Reign of King James II. happening to take part with the Lord Harris his near Ally against the Earl of Douglas, Maclellan was besieged by the Earl in his own Castle of Raebury, which at last he forced him to surrender; and notwithstanding the King's Interposition, he put him to Death; which Deed afterwards cost the Earl his Life. Sir Patrick Maclellan was interr'd in the Abbey Church of Dundrenan, under a Monument of Free-Stone, containing his Effigies, as big as the Life, with this Inscription in great Roman Capitals.

*Hic jacet vir honorabilis Dominus Patricius Maclellanus. Dominus de Wigtoun, & Vice comes Gallovidie qui obiit Anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo secundo, cujus anima requiescat in pace.*

The Death of this Gentleman Sir Patrick Maclellan was so deeply represented by his Relations of the Surname of Maclellan, that they committed great Depredations upon the Douglas's Lands within the bounds of Galloway,

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without

(a) Ibid. (b) Ibid. (c) I have seen a Charter in the Hands of Robert Maclellan of Barclay in the 1422, wherein there is mention of Sir John Maclellan of Gelstoun. The rest of the Knights of the Maclellans before the Forfeiture. the Tradition says, were Ravenstoun, Kilchrichtie, Sorby, Glenshinnock, Troquhain, Barholm, Kirkonell, Kirkormock, Kirkgaunan, Barbrochar, Borg, Coven and Barfcob, all extinct save the last, which of consequence is an ancient Family.

without any Warrant or Authority ; for which Action, the Laird of *Bombie* himself, and most of his Friends who were engaged in that Enterprize were forfaulted in the Reign of King *James II.* The Barony of *Bombie* was again recovered by the *Maclellans*, as the Tradition goes, after this Manner. In the same Reign, says an Author of no small Credit, (a) it happned that a Company of *Saracens* or *Gypsies* from *Ireland*, infested the Country of *Galloway* ; whereupon the King emitted a Proclamation, bearing, *That whoever should disperse them, and bring in their Captain dead or alive, should have the Barony of Bombie for his Reward.* So it chanced that a brave young Gentleman the Laird of *Bombie's* Son fortun'd to kill the Person for which the Reward was promised, and he brought his Head on the point of his Sword to the King, and thereupon he was immediately seized in the Barony of *Bombie* ; and to perpetuate the Memory of that brave and remarkable Action, he took for his Crest a *More's* Head on the point of a Sword, and THINK ON for his Motto.

His Successor *Thomas Maclellan* of *Bombie*, in the Reign of King *James IV.* was active and serviceable to the Crown on sundry Occasions, and seems to have been a very considerable Man in the account of that Age. By *Agnes* his Wife Daughter of *Sir James Dunbar* of *Mochrum*, (b) he had three Sons, *Sir William* his Successor. *Gilbert* the second Son was Ancestor of the *Maclellans* of *Barmagachan* in the Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright* (c), and *John Macklellan* of *Achlean*, which Branch is long ago extinct.

*William Maclellan* of *Bombie*, Son to the former *Thomas*, was knighted by King *James IV.* who likewise gave him many Lands in the parts of *Galloway*. He was slain with the said King his Master at the Battle of *Floddoun* 9 Sept. 1513. leaving Issue by *Elizabeth Mure* his Wife (d) a Son *Thomas Maclellan* of *Bombie*, who was killed by the Barons of *Drumlanrig* and *Lochinvar* his potent Neighbours, with whom he had a Feud at the time on the high Street of *Edinburgh* the 11 of July 1526, (e) leaving a Son *Sir Thomas* to succeed him, then in Minority, who in the 1542 obtained a Charter from Queen *Mary*, of all the Lands which he held of the Crown, belonging either to *Thomas Maclellan* of *Bombie* his Father, or which *Sir William* his Grandfather died possessed of, (f) which in those Days was a very fair Fortune. He made a prudent and discreet Match with *Helen* Daughter of *James Gordon* of *Lochinvar*, (g) to reconcile and agree a Feud betwixt the Families ; and after her Death *Grisel* Daughter of *John Maxwell* Lord *Harris*, by whom he had *Sir Robert Maclellan* the first Lord *Kirkcudbright*, *William Maclellan* of *Glenshinnoch*, and *John Maclellan* of *Bourg*. He departed this mortal Life Anno 1607, and was interred in the Vault of the Family, within the Church of *Kirkcudbright*, with this Inscription on his Tomb,

Hic situs est D. T. Maclellanus & uxor,  
D. Grisel Maxwell marmor utrumque tegit  
Hic Genitus R. L. Kircubrius ; ecce Sepulchrum  
Posuit hoc Chari patris honore sui,

*Sir Robert Maclellan* of *Bombie* his Son, was made a Knight by King *James*

(a) *Sir George Mackenzie* in his Baronage MS. (b) *Mr. Thomson's* Genealogical Collections. (c) There is a Charter in the Hands of *Ephraim Maclellan* of *Barmagachan*, which instructs that this *Gilbert* his Predecessor, was married to *Janet* Daughter to the Lord *Harris*, and that he had by her two Sons, *Thomas Maclellan* his Successor in *Barmagachan*, and *William Maclellan* of *Balmangan*, of which Branch *Sir Samuel Maclellan* late Provost of *Edinburgh* was descended by a younger Brother. The foresaid *Thomas* the elder Brother, was Father of another *William Maclellan* of *Barmagachan*, and he of *Thomas*, as he was of another *Robert Maclellan* of the Place foresaid, Father of another *Robert*, whose eldest Son is *Ephraim Maclellan* of *Barmagachan*, and *Robert Maclellan* of *Barclay* is his 2d Son, by whom I had the most part of the Memoirs of this Family transmitted to me, of which I have composed this Account. (d) Charta in *Rorulis Mariæ Reginae*. (e) History of Scotland in Manuscript. (f) Charta in *Rorulis Mariæ Reginae*. (g) Ibidem.



James VI. whose Favourite he was, and afterwards one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber. King Charles continued him in the same Employment, and first raised him to the Honour of Baronet; and thereafter by Letters Patent bearing Date the 25 of May 1633, preferred him to the Peerage by the Title of Lord Kirkcudbright. (a) He married first Margaret Daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Lowdown, by whom he had a Daughter Marion, married to Sir Robert Maxwel of Orchardtoun; 2dly, Mary Daughter of Hugh Montgomery Viscount of Airds of the Kingdom of Ireland, but by her he had no Issue, and departing this Life Anno 1641, his Estate and Title of Lord came to Thomas Maclellan his Nephew, who marrying Janet Daughter of William Earl of Queensberry, died without Issue in May 1648 (b). John Maclellan of Bourg succeeding him in the Honour, this Lord did signalize himself in his Loyalty to King Charles II. in the time of the Civil Troubles, and at his own proper Charge raised a Regiment of Foot for his Majesty's Service, which necessarily brought a vast Burden of Debt on him, and the Expence being never refounded, his Estate was evicted by his Creditors after the Restauration of the King, and dying Anno 1664, he left Issue by Anne his Wife, Daughter of Sir Robert Maxwel of Orchardtoun, William Lord Kirkcudbright his Son and Heir, who died a young Man unmarried, Anno 1669, so that the honorary Title of Lord should descend to James Maclellan of Achlean, his Cousin and nearest Heir Male; but there being nothing remaining of the Fortune to support the Dignity, it has not been used since that Time.

A R M S.

Or, A Cheveron surmounted of another, Sable; Supporters two Chevaliers, Crest a Moor's Head on the point of a Sword, Motto, Think on.



G O R D O N,

Viscount of Kenmure.

SIR Adam Gordon Knight, his Ancestor, obtained from King Robert I. the Barony of Stichbell in Roxburgh-shire, in the ninth Year of his Reign, in reward of his good Services. (c) Hence in the time of James III. descended John Gordon of Lochinvar, who by Margaret Lindsay his Wife (d) had Sir Alexander his eldest Son, who was killed at Flowdown, leaving no Male Issue: Sir Robert his Successor, and William who was first of the Branch of Crichton, (e) which Sir Robert married Marion Daughter and Heiress of John Carsen of Glen, (f) and had James his Son and Successor, who was killed at the Battel of Pinky, 10 September 1547, leaving Issue by Margaret his Wife, Daughter of Robert Crichton of Kilpatrick, (g) a Son Sir John and several Daughters.

Janet, married to William Earl of Glencairn, Margaret to Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig, (h) Helen to Thomas Maclellan of Bomby, (i) Elisabeth to John Grierson of Lagg, and afterward to William Adair of Kilbilt, (k) Jean to Patrick Agnew of Locknaw, Sheriff of Galloway (l).

P p p

Sir

(a) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. (b) Charta in Cancellaria Serenif. D. N. R. (c) Miscellany Collections of Charters. (d) Charta in publicis Archivis. There are sundry Charters under the Great Seal by King James IV. to this John Gordon of Lochinvar: As also I have seen a Charter of Confirmation by the same King, ratifying a Grant which Dougal Maclellan made of the Lands of Traquahain to George Gordon Brother to John Gordon of Lochinvar, 2d March 1494, whose lineal Successor is James Gordon now of Traquahain. (e) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. ad annum 1506. (f) Ibidem. (g) Ibidem. (h) Charta in publicis Archivis. (i) Ibidem. (k) Ibidem. (l) Ibidem.

Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar was a zealous Loyalist for Queen Mary's Interest, for which he suffered both in his Person and Fortune. He married first *Juliana* Daughter of Sir *David Hume* of *Wedderburn*, (a) by whom he had one Daughter *Margaret* married to *Hugh* Lord *Loudoun*, (b) and again *Elisabeth* Daughter of *John* Lord *Harries* (c). By her he had Sir *Robert* his Successor, *William* Gordon of *Penningham*, *Grisel* married to *Alexander* 1st Earl of *Galloway*, *Elisabeth* to *James* Lord *Torthorald*, he died on the 23 of *August* 1604 (d).

Sir *Robert* his Son succeeding him, who was one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to *Henry* Prince of *Wales*. His Wife was *Isabel* Daughter of *William* Earl of *Gowrie*, by her he had *John* the first Viscount of *Kenmure*, *James* Gordon of *Buttle*, and *Elisabeth* a Daughter married to *John* Lord *Harries*. He died *Anno* 1627, (e) and was succeeded by

Sir *John* his Son and Heir, who was by King *Charles* I. on the 8 of *May* 1633 created Viscount of *Kenmure* (f), and to his Heirs Male for ever. He departed this Life 21 of *September* 1634, leaving a Son *John* to succeed him in the Honour, but he dying young the Title came to *John* Gordon his Cousin German, who dying unmarried, *Robert* his Brother was Heir to him, and he dying without Issue in the Year 1663, his Estate and Honour devolved to *Alexander* Gordon of *Penningham* his nearest Heir Male, who married *Marion* Daughter of . . . . . *Maculloch* of *Ardwell*, by whom he had *William* his Successor in the Honour, *Jean* married to *William* Gordon of *Shirmers*, *Marion* to *Alexander* Gordon of *Earlroun*, and *Elisabeth* to *William* Maxwell of *Newlaw*, next *Grisel* Daughter of *James* Earl of *Galloway*. By her he had *John* Gordon of *Greeculaw*,

*James* Gordon of *Grange*; also three Daughters, 1st *Mary* married to Sir *Patrick* Maxwell of *Sprinkel*, Baronet; 2d, *Isobel* to *John* Mackgie of *Balmagie*. 3d, . . . . . he dying *Anno* 1698, was succeeded by *William* his Son and Heir, who married *Mary* Daughter of Sir *John* Dalziel of *Glenae*, and had two Sons, *Robert* Master of *Kenmure*, and *John*.

## A R M S.

*Azure, three Boars Heads Coupe, Or,*

## LIVINGSTON, Viscount of Kilsyth.

THE Barony of *Kilsyth* in the Shire of *Stirling*, in the Reign of King *Alexander* II. was given by *Maldwin* Earl of *Lennox*, to *Malcolm* the Son of *Duncan* of *Calentyre* in Marriage with *Eva* his Sister, (g) and so continued in the Family of *Callendar* till the Reign of King *James* I. That *William* Livingston younger Son of Sir *John* Livingston of *Callendar*, by *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *James* Douglas of *Dalkeith*, got the Lands of *Wester Kilsyth* in Patrimony, his Successors since acquiring the whole (h), This *William* married *Elisabeth* Daughter and one of the Coheirs of *William* de *Caldcoat*, whereby he got the Lands of *Greden* in *Berwick-shire*, (i) and by her he had *Edward* his Successor, and Sir *Henry* Livingston Preceptor of *Torphicken*, (k) which *Edward* was retoured to his Father on the 23 of *April* 1460, (l) and left a Son *William* to succeed him in the Barony of *Kilsyth*, who mar-

(a) Charta in publicis Archivis. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem. (e) Johnstoni Historia rerum Britannicarum. (f) Charta in Cancellaria Serenissimi Domini Nostri Regis. (g) Charta penes Wil. Vice-comitem de Kilsyth. (h) Ibidem. (i) Ibidem. (k) Ibidem. (l) Ibidem.



married . . . . . Daughter of *Thomas Lord Erskine* (a), and had *William* his Son and Heir, who by *Janet* his Wife, Daughter of . . . . . *Graham* of . . . . . had *William Livingston* of *Kilsyth* his Son and Successor, who was killed at the Battel of *Flowdoun*, leaving a Son *William* by *Janet* Daughter of . . . . . *Bruce* of *Airth*, who was retoured Heir to his Father on the 3d of *January 1514* (b). He married *Mary* Daughter of *Sir Duncan Forrester* of *Garden*, Comptroller of the Household in the Reign of King *James IV.* (c) By her he had three Sons, *William Livingston* of *Kilsyth*, *Alexander Livingston* of *Inches*, (d) and *Robert Livingston* of *Baldoran*. (e) Likewise three Daughters, *Elisabeth* married to *Gabriel Cunningham* of *Craigends*, (f) *Isabel* to *Colin Campbell* of *Achinhove*, (g) and *Margaret* to *Ninian Bruce* of *Kinnard*, 2dly to *Alexander Baillie* of *Jervistoun*, (h) which *William* was knighted at the Creation of *Henry Duke of Albany*, Anno 1565. He married *Christian* Daughter of *William Earl of Monteith*, (i) by whom he had *Sir William* his Son and Heir, and *Christian* Wife of *John Lawson* of *Boghall*.

Which *Sir William* being a Man of Parts and Learning, was made one of the Senators of the College of Justice Anno 1609, (k) and two of his Majesty's Privy Council 13 of May 1613 (l), and the same Day constituted Vice-Chamberlain of Scotland. He married first *Antonia de Board*, a Lady of Quality of the Kingdom of *France*, by whom he had *Sir William Livingston* of *Darnchester*, his eldest Son, who was knighted at the Baptism of Prince *Henry* in the 1595, and a Daughter *Christian* married to *George Lord Forrester*, and had Issue.

His second Wife was *Margaret* Daughter of *John Houston* of that Ilk; By her he had *Sir James Livingston* of *Bancloich*, afterward Viscount of *Kilsyth*, and a Daughter *Margaret* married to *Robert Montgomery* of *Hasslehead*, in vic. de *Air*.

Here it will not be improper to take notice, that *Sir William Livingston* of *Darnchester*, younger of *Kilsyth*, in his Father's time married *Anne* Daughter of *John Earl of Wigtoun*, (m) and died in the Lifetime of his Father, leaving a Son *William* who succeeded his Grandfather upon his Death, which happened in the Year 1627(n), which *William* so succeeding, wedded *Margaret* Daughter of *George Lord Ramsay*; By her he had a Son *William* and two Daughters, *Margaret* married to *Andrew Rutherford* of *Hunthill*, (o) and *Christian* to *James Viscount of Oxenford*; which *William Livingston* of *Kilsyth* died in his Minority, Anno 1647, (p) his Estate devolving upon *Sir James Livingston* of *Bancloich*, his great Uncle, who having suffered much for his steady and constant Loyalty during the Usurpation, was, in regard of his great Merit upon the King's Restauration, honoured with the Peerage of this Realm by the Titles of Viscount *Kilsyth* and Lord *Campsy*, 17 August 1661(q), but he did not enjoy the Honour one whole Month, for he died at *London* on the 9 of September thereafter, and was interr'd at *Kilsyth* among his Ancestors, leaving Issue by *Euphame* his Wife Daughter of *Sir David Cunningham* of *Robertland*, Baronet, in Vic. de *Air*. *James Viscount of Kilsyth* who died a Batchelor in 1706, and *William* the present Viscount, also a Daughter *Elisabeth* married to Major General *Robert Montgomery* Son to

P p p 2

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(a) Charta penes Wil. Vice-comitem de Kilsyth. (b) Ibidem. (c) Genealogy of the Family of Garden. (d) Charta penes Vicecomitem de Kilsyth. (e) Charta in publicis Archivis, ad Annum 1545. (f) Charta penes Vice-comitem de Kilsyth. (g) Ibidem. (h) Ibidem. (i) Ibidem. (k) List of the Lords of Session, &c. (l) Balfour's Annals. (m) Charta penes Vic. de Kilsyth, (n) Charta in Cancellaria Serenissimi Domini Nostre Regis. (o) Charta penes Vic. de Kilsyth. (p) Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. R. (q) Charta in Rotulis Caroli II. ad annum 1661.

*Alexander Earl of Eglintoun, and had Issue.*

Which *William* was one of the Sixteen Peers elected for Scotland to sit in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the last Parliament of Queen Anne. He took to Wife first *Jean* Daughter of *William Lord Cochran* Son and Heir of *William Earl of Dundonald*, by whom he had a Son *William*, who died an Infant, 2dly *Barbara* Daughter of . . . . . *Mackdoul* of *Mackerstoun* in *Vic. de Roxburgh*. By her he had a Daughter *Barbara*, who died young, Anno 1700.

### A R M S.

Argent, three Gellie-Flowers slipped, Gules, within a double Tressure Counter-flowered. Vert, supported by two Lyons rampant, Gules, Crest, a Demi-Savage wreathed about the middle with Laurel, Motto, *Spe expecto.*

## BOYD,

### Earl of Kilmarnock.

THE common bearing of the *Boyd*s and *Stewart*s, has given ground to a Conjecture that they are branched from the Royal Family of *Stewart*, long before the Surname of *Stewart* was used by the younger Sons of that illustrious Family, but upon what occasion they assumed this Name, I shall not account for. Sir *Robert Boyd* did signalize his Valour in the Battel of the *Largs* against the *Norwegians*, Anno 1263, for which Service he had a Grant of diverse Lands in *Cunningham*. Another Sir

*Robert Boyd* a descendant from him, added no small Lustre to the Family by his Loyalty to King *Robert the Bruce*, to whom he most faithfully adhered in all the Vicissitudes of Fortune that beset him, in reward of which signal Merit, in the second Year of his Reign he gave him terras de *Kilmarnock*, *Bondingtoun* & *Hairshaw* quæ fuere *Joannis de Balliolo* totam terram de *Kilbride* ac totam terram de *Arneil* quæ fuere *Godofridi de Ross*, & totam terram quæ fuere *Wil. de Mora* in tenemento de *Dalray* (a). This Sir *Robert* was succeeded by Sir *Thomas* his Son, who by . . . . . Daughter of . . . . . left three Sons, Sir *Thomas* his Successor, *William* Author of the *Boyd*s of *Badinheath*, (b) and *Robert* first of the House of *Portencrofs* in *Airshire* (c).

Which Sir *Thomas* obtained the third part of the Barony of *Tetter* by Marriage of . . . . . one of the four Daughters and Co-Heirs of Sir *John Giffard*, (d) by whom he had *Thomas* his Son and Successor, who was one of the Hostages for the Ransom of King *James I.* He married *Janet* Daughter of . . . . . *Montgomery* of *Ardrossan*, and departing this Life 7 July 1432, was interred in the Paroch Church of *Kilmarnock* (e), where the Portraiture of himself and his Wife are to be seen in fair Stone as big as the Life, with this Inscription over them.

*Hic jacet Thomas Boyd de Kilmarnock qui obiit septimo die Julii Millesimo quadringentesimo tricesimo secundo. & Joanna Montgomery ejus sponsa orate pro illis.*

Sir *Thomas Boyd* of *Kilmarnock* his Son did not long survive his Father, for he was killed at *Craignaught-hill* in *Renfrew-shire*, by Sir *Alexander Stewart*, on the 9 of July 1439, (f) in Re-

(a) Charta penes Comitem de Kilmarnock. (b) Charta in Rotulis Rob. H. ad Annum 1374. per Tho. Fleming de Fulwood dudum Comitem de Wigton, Wilielmo Boyd filio Thomæ Boyd de Kilmarnock, militi de omnibus terris ejusdem Thomæ in Baronia de Lan-zie. (c) I have seen a Charter on the 10th of June 1444, per Thomam Boyd de Kilmar-nock dilecto avunculo suo Roberto Boyd terrarum de Arneil. (d) Charta penes Marchio-nem de Twedale. (e) Historical Collections by Mr. Timothy Pont, in the Hands of Sir Robert Sibbald, M. D. MS. (f) Buchan. Historia rerum Scoticarum.



Revenge of the Lord *Darnly's* Death, whom Sir *Thomas Boyd* had killed in a Feud some time before, leaving Issue by . . . . Daughter of . . . . his Wite, *Robert*, thereafter Lord *Boyd*, Sir *Alexander Boyd* of *Duncow*, Ancestor to the present Lord *Boyd* (a), and a Daughter . . . . married to *John Maxwel* of *Calderwood*.

Which *Robert*, being a Person of great Parts, was one of the six Noblemen who were chosen Regents of *Scotland* in the Minority of King *James III.* Anno 1460; after which in 1466 he was chosen sole Governor of the Realm (b), and on the 25 of *August* 1467, constituted Lord high Chamberlain (c): Being thus advanced to the highest pitch of Honour, the more to strengthen himself, he married the Lady *Mary* the King's eldest Sister to *Thomas* Master of *Boyd* his eldest Son, who thereupon was created Earl of *Arran* (d), and sent Ambassador to *Denmark* to treat about a Marriage with the young King and *Margaret* Daughter of *Christian* the I. But behold the Instability of humane Affairs: During his absence, his Enemies contrive the ruin of his Family. They represent the *Boys* to be ambitious, and too great Subjects, and they prevailed so far with the King, that he called a Parliament, before which the Lord *Boyd*, the Earl of *Arran* his Son, Sir *Alexander Boyd* his Brother were summoned to give an account of their Administration. The old man himself, being afraid of the power of his Enemies, fled to *England*, where in a short time he died of Heart-broken. Sir *Alexander* his Brother appearing, was indicted of high Treason, and was executed. The Earl of *Arran* having brought the Queen from *Denmark* into the Firth of

*Forth*, being informed of the Circumstances he and his Friends were in, immediately with his Wife in his Company retired again into that Country, whence he travelled into *France*, and thence into *Burgundy*, where shortly after he ended his Days, leaving Issue by the Lady *Mary* his Wife foresaid, *James* a Son, and *Margaret* a Daughter, married to Sir *Alexander Forbes*, and afterwards to *David* Earl of *Cassils*. After the fall of the *Boys* the Barony and Lordship of *Kilmarnock* came to the Crown, and so continued till the 24 of *October* 1482, that King *James III.* for the Love and Affection he bore to his Sister, made a Grant to *James Boyd* her Son of the Baronies of *Kilmarnock*, *Dalray*, *Kilbride*, *Noodsdale*, *Muirfad*, *Gairnhill*, *Warrockland*, *Ormsheugh*, *Dolyra*, *Robertoun*, *Bolinshaw*, *Chapeltoun*, *Miltoun*, *Crevoch*, *Cultstra*, *Corshill*, *Clerkland*, *Blacklaw*, and *Nether Robertland*, quæ fuerunt quondam olim *Roberti Domini Boyd*, & quondam *Thomæ Boyd militis filii sui avi* & patris dicti *Jacobi* (e): But he dying Anno 1484 without any Children, the Lordship of *Kilmarnock* returned again to the Crown.

The present Earl of *Kilmarnock* is descended from *Alexander Boyd* Son of Sir *Alexander Boyd* of *Duncow*, Brother to *Robert* the great Lord *Boyd*: Which *Alexander* was by King *James IV.* made Baillie and Chamberlain for the Lordship of *Kilmarnock* (f), from whom he had a Grant of diverse Lands within the said Lordship (g) by *Janet* his Wife Daughter of . . . . *Colvill* of . . . . He had three Sons, *Robert*, afterward Lord *Boyd*, *Thomas*, first of the Branch of *Pitcon* (h), and *Adam*, of whom sprung the *Boys* of *Pinkhill* and *Trochrig* (i).

Q q q

Robert

(a) Charta penes Alanum Dominum Cathcart. (b) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi III. (c) Charta penes comitem de *Kilmarnock*. (d) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi III. Nota, *Robert* Lord *Boyd* the Governor was married to *Marion* Daughter to Sir *Robert Maxwel* of *Calderwood*. By her, beside *Thomas* Earl of *Aran*, he had another Son *Archibald Boyd* of *Bonshaw*, and *Elizabeth* a Daughter married to *Archibald E.* of *Angus*. (e) In the Charter he is only designed *James Boyd*, in the Safine following thereupon he is designed *Nobili & Illustri Domino Jacobo Domino Boyd*. (f) *Rymer's Foedera Angliæ*. (g) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (h) Charta penes *Tho. Boyd de Pitcon*. (i) Preface to Mr. *Robert Boyd's* Commentary on the *Ephesians*.

*Robert Boyd* Esq; Son and Heir of the former *Alexander*, was a Person much in favour with King *James V.* whom he faithfully served both at Home and Abroad, wherefore that Prince bestowed upon him the Lordship of *Kilmarnock*, 20 May 1536 (a), as he afterwards had, by the Grant of *James Earl of Arran* Governor of Scotland in the Minority of Queen *Mary*, many Lands that had formerly pertained to his Ancestors, and at the same time he is served and retoured Heir to *James Boyd* of *Kilmarnock* his Father's Brother's Son (b). He married *Helen* Daughter of Sir *John Somervell* of *Camnethan*, by whom he had *Robert* his Successor, and *Margaret* married to *John* Son and Heir of Sir *Niel Montgomery* of *Lainshaw*, sans Issue.

*Robert Lord Boyd* his Son, being a Man of Parts, was much trusted by Queen *Mary*, to whom he faithfully adhered till the total Suppression of her Interest. He was also in the 1578 appointed one of the Commissioners to Treat with the English about suppressing the Incursions of the Borderers; and again Anno 1586 he was with the Earl of *Bothwell* and *Hume of Coldingknows* sent Ambassador to England to Treat about the Continuation of a firm and lasting Peace betwixt the two Realms (c). He married *Margaret* Daughter and sole Heir of *George Colquhoun* of *Gilns* (d), by whom he had *Robert* Master of *Boyd*, who died in the Lifetime of his Father. 2d. *Thomas*, his Successor in the Honour. 3d. *William*, who obtained the Lands of *Badinheath* by Marriage of an Heiress of his own Name; likewise sundry Daughters, *Giles*, married to *Hugh Earl of Eglington*, *Agnes* to Sir *John Colquhoun* of *Luss*, and had Issue, *Christian* to Sir

*James Hamilton* of *Evandale*; and had Issue, *Elizabeth* to *John Cunningham* of *Drumquhassle*. He gave way to Fate on the 3d of January 1589, aged 72, and was interr'd with his Ancestors at the Church of *Kilmarnock* under a fair Tomb, whereupon you may read this Epitaph.

*Here lyes yat godly, noble, wise Lord Boyd,  
Who Kirk and King, and Commonwell decor'd,  
Which were, while they this Jewel all enjoy'd,  
Maintain'd, govern'd, and council'd by that Lord.  
His ancient House so oft peril'd he restor'd,  
Twice six and sixty Years he liv'd, and sine  
By Death the third of January devor'd,  
In Anno thrice five hundred eighty nine.*

*Thomas Lord Boyd* his Son married *Marion* Daughter of Sir *Matthew Campbell* of *Lowdown*, by whom he had *Robert* Master of *Boyd*, who died in the Lifetime of his Father, Anno 1597 (e), and Sir *Thomas Boyd* of *Bedlay*. *Marion* his eldest Daughter was married to *James Earl of Abercorn*, *Isobel* the second to *John Blair* of that Ilk, and after his Death to Sir *Dougal Campbell* of *Auchinbreak*; and had Issue, *Agnes* the youngest to Sir *George Elphinston* of *Blythswood*, and had Issue; and departing this Life in the 1611, *Robert* his Grandson, Son of *Robert* Master of *Boyd* by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *Mark Earl of Lothian*, succeeded him in the Honour, and married first *Margaret* Daughter to *Robert Montgomery* of *Giffen* (f), and next *Christian* Daughter of *Thomas Earl of Haddington*, and departing this Life in the end of August 1628, left Issue by the said *Christian* his Wife, *Robert* his Son and Heir, and four Daughters, *Jean* married to Sir *Alexander Morison* of *Prestongrange*, and had Issue. *Isobel* to Sir *John Sinclair* of *Stevenson*, and had Issue, *Christian* to Sir *William Scot* of *Harden*, and had Issue, *Marion* to Sir *James Dundass* of *Arnistoun*,

(a) Charta in publicis Archivis. (b) Charta penes comitem de Kilmarnock, data 23 of October 1544. (c) Camden's History of Queen Elizabeth. (d) Charta penes comitem de Kilmarnock. (e) Monumental Inscriptions at the Church of Kilmarnock. (f) Charta penes comitem de Kilmarnock ad Annum 1614.



nistoun, and had Issue. Which Robert was a young Nobleman of great Hopes and Parts, died much regrated on the 17 of November 1640 (a), leaving no Issue by Anne his Wife Daughter of John Earl of Wigton, so that his Estate and Honour came to James Boyd his Father's Brother, who married Katharine Daughter of . . . . . Craik Esq; of the City of York. By her he had William his Successor, and a Daughter Eva married to Sir David Cunningham of Robertland, he dying in May 1654, was succeeded by William his Son (b). Which William was by the special favour of King Charles II. by Letters patent bearing Date 7 of August 1661, promoted to the Honour of Earl of Kilmarnock, and to his Heirs Male for ever (c). He married Jean Daughter of William Earl of Glencairn, by whom he had William his Successor in the Honour, Captain James, Charles, Robert, Mary Wife of Sir Alexander Mackclean, and Katharine married to Alexander Porterfield of that Ilk, in Vic. de Rensfrew, and had Issue. He dying in the Spring of the Year 1692 was succeeded by William his Son and Heir, who did not survive his Father full two Months, for his Death happened on the 20 of May thereafter, leaving two Sons by Lettice his Wife Daughter and Heir of Thomas Boyd of the City of Dublin Merchant, William the present Earl, and Mr. Thomas Boyd Advocate, which William, the present Earl, married Euphame eldest Daughter of William Lord Ross, and had Issue William Lord Boyd.

# A R M S.

Azure, A Fefs Checque Argent and Gules. Supporters two Squirrels proper.

Crest, a Dexter Hand pointing forth the Thumb and two Fingers. Motto, Confido, and on a Compartment the Word, Gold-Berry.

## BRUCE, Earl of Kincardin,

IS descended of Sir George Bruce of Carnock, third Son of Sir Edward Bruce of Blairhall (d), who by Merchandize and other means attaining to great Wealth, he purchased a fair Estate about Culross in Perth-shire, for which Burrough he was frequently elected Member of Parliament, and was one of the Commissioners for the Treaty of Union then designed betwixt the two Nations, Anno 1604 (e), soon after which he had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him. He married Mary Daughter of . . . . . Primrose of . . . . . by whom he had two Sons, Sir George Bruce of Carnock, and Robert Bruce of Broomhall, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Ancestor to the present Earl of Kincardin, and departing this mortal Life 3d of May 1625, (f) was succeeded by Sir George his Son, who taking to Wife Mary Daughter of Sir John Preston of Valleyfield, had by her Edward and Alexander, both Earls of Kincardin; likewise three Daughters,

1. Margaret married to Sir John Lumisden of Innergelly.
2. Magdalen to Sir John Arnot of Cockburnspath, sans Issue.
3. Mary to David Lord Cardross, and had Issue.

Which Edward was by King Charles I. honoured with the Title of Earl of

Q q q 2

Kin-

(a) Balfour's Annals. (b) Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. Regis. (c) Charta in Rotulis Caroli II. (d) This Sir George Bruce of Carnock, was immediate younger Brother to Edward Lord Kinlofs, Ancestor to the Earl of Ailsburry & Elgin. (e) Spotiswood's History. (f) Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. Regis ad Annum 1625.

*Kincardin*, 26 December 1647 (a), and to his Heirs Male, but his Lordship dying unmarried Anno 1662, the Honour devolved on *Alexander* his Brother and Heir, who was one of the Privy Council to King *Charles II.* and one of the Commissioners of the Thesaurary during that Reign, and dying Anno 1680 (b) left Issue by *Veronica Van Arsen* his Wife, Daughter to the Baron of *Sommerdyke* in *Holland*, *Alexander* his Son and Heir.

*Mary* married to *William Cochran* of *Ochiltree*, and had Issue.

*Anne* to *Sir David Murray* of *Stenhope*, and had Issue.

*Elizabeth* to *Mr. James Boswel* of *Auchinleck* Advocate, and had Issue.

Which *Alexander* died a Batchellor in November 1705, whereupon there arose a Competition for the Title of Honour betwixt Lady *Mary Bruce* the Earl of *Kincardin*'s eldest Sister and *Sir Alexander Bruce* of *Broomhall* the Heir Male, which at length was adjudged to belong to *Sir Alexander Bruce*, and accordingly he was admitted Earl of *Kincardin* on the 10 of October 1706. By *Christian* his Wife Daughter of *Robert Bruce* of *Blairhall*, he had *Robert Lord Bruce*, *Alexander*, *Thomas Bruce Esq*; married *Rachel* Daughter of *Robert Pauncefort* of the County of *Glocester Esq*; and had Issue *William Bruce Esq*; Likewise five Daughters, *Janet*, *Christian*, *Helen*, *Mary* and *Veronica* married to *Duncan Campbel* of *Keames*.

### A R M S.

Quarterly, first Argent, a Lyon rampant Azure, second Or, a Saltyre and chief Gules. Motto, Fuimus.

## S E A T O N,

### Viscount of Kingstoun.

**S**IR *Alexander Seaton*, the first of this Branch of *Seaton*, was a younger Son of *George 2d* Earl of *Winton*, by *Anne* his Wife Daughter of *Francis* Earl of *Errol*. He obtained first the Honour of Knighthood from King *Charles I.* Anno 1633, and having faithfully served the said King in diverse Negotiations during the Heat of the Civil War, King *Charles II.* to reward and countenance his Merit, created him Viscount of *Kingstoun* 6 of January 1650 (c). He married first *Jean* Daughter of *Sir George Fletcher* Knight, by whom he had one Daughter married to *James Lord Mordingtoun*. His second Wife was *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Sir Archibald Douglass* of *Whittingham*, by whom he had *Archibald* his Successor, *James* who succeeded his Brother in the Honour, and *Elizabeth* Wife of *William Hay* of *Drumelzier*. He married to his third Wife *Elizabeth* Daughter of *John Lord Belhaven*; and last of all *Margaret* Daughter of *Archibald Lord Angus*, but by neither of these had he any Issue.

*Archibald* Viscount of *Kingstoun* succeeded his Father in the Honour, and died a Batchellor in 1714, his Estate and Title of Honour falling to *James Seaton Esq*; his Brother, who married *Jean* Daughter of *Colin* Earl of *Balcarras*, Widow of *Alexander* Earl of *Kelly*.

### A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Or, three Crescents within a double Tressure flowr'd

(a) Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. Regis ad Annum 1647. (b) Memoirs of the Earls of *Kincardin* MS. penes me. (c) Memoirs of the Family of *Seaton* by this noble Lord himself, who was a curious Searcher into Antiquities, MS. penes me.



flow'r'd Gules. 2d and 3d Argent, a Dragon Vert. Supporters two Blackmores armed with Darts. Crest, a Crescent flaming. Motto, Habet & suam.

KEITH,  
Earl of Kintore.

THE First of this Family was Sir John Keith third Son of William Earl Marshal, by the Lady Mary Erskine his Wife, Daughter of John Earl of Marr, who having been instrumental in preserving the Regalia of the Kingdom, the Crown, Sword and Scepter, during the Usurpation, was in Consideration thereof upon the Restauration of King Charles, created Knight Marshal Anno 1660 (a): Afterward his said Majesty called him to his Council, and honoured him with the Title of Earl of Kintore on the 26 of June 1677 (b), and thereafter constituted his Lordship Thesaurer Depute, and one of the Lords of his Privy Council in the Year 1682, in which Office he was continued till the Thesaury was turned into Commission, sometime after King James's Accession to the Throne. He married Margaret Daughter to Thomas Earl of Haddington, by whom he had William Lord Inverurie his Son and Heir, Jean married to Sir William Forbes of Monimusk, and Margaret to Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, and had Issue.

Which William married Katharine Daughter to David Viscount of Stormont, and had John his eldest Son, and Katharine married to David Falconer of Newtown.

A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th Gules, a Scepter and Sword Saltirways, with an Imperial Crown betwixt the upper Corners, all Proper within a Border of eight Thistles Or. 2d and 3d Argent on a Chief Gules. Three Palets, Or, supported by two Chevaleers compleatly armed with Picks in their Hands. Crest, an aged Lady from the middle upward, holding in her right Hand a Garland of Lawrel Proper (c). Motto, Quæ amissa salva.

KINNAIRD,  
Lord Kinnaird.

THAT the Family of Kinnaird in the Shire of Perth, was of a very fair Antiquity, the following Authorities do sufficiently manifest, for King William gave Radulpho dicto Rufe the Lands of Kinnaird (d), from whence Richard his Son took the Sirname and Denomination of Kinnaird, and his Descendants continued to possess these Lands till the time of King Charles I.

The Lord Kinnaird's Ancestor, Kinnaird of Inchtute, a Branch of this Family, took beginning in the Reign of King Robert III. Reginald de Kinnaird Son to Sir Richard de Kinnaird, Knight, then taking to Wife Marjory Daughter and sole Heir of John de Kirkaldy, and in her Right became possessed of the Barony of Inchtute in the County of Perth, which was ratified to them and their Heirs, by a Charter bearing date 28 January 1399 (e), whereupon he and

R i r his

(a) Mercurius Britannicus published Anno 1661. (b) Charta in Rotulis Car. II. (c) Register of the Lyon Office. (d) I have seen the original Charter in the hands of my Lord Kinnaird; likewise in the Historical Collections by the learned and laborious Antiquary Mr. Robert Martin of Clermont, and civilly communicated to me by the present Clermont his Son MS. (e) Charta penes D. Kinnaird, presently in my Hands by the favour of Mr. Charles Kinnaird his Lordships Uncle.

his Successors added the Coat of *Kirkaldy* to their Paternal Arms.

*Walter Kinnaird* of *Inchtute* the next of the Line in the 26 of King *James III.* made a Resignation in the Hands of his Sovereign Lord the King, of all the Lands which he held of the Crown, for new Infeftment to be given to *John Kinnaird* his Grandson, and Heir apparent (a), whose Son *Patrick Kinnaird* of *Inchtute* by *Marion* his Wife, Daughter of . . . . *Hepburn* of . . . . (b), had *John* his Son and Heir, who resigns the Land and Barony of *Kinnaird* in favours of *Patrick* his Son and Heir apparent, 23 of Queen *Mary*, Anno 1565, which last *Patrick* by *Margaret* his Wife Daughter of *Moncur* of that Ilk, in *Vic. de Perth* (c), had *Patrick* his Son and Heir, who married first a Daughter of the Family of *Kinnaird* of that Ilk, and again *Euphame* Daughter of *James Gray* of *Ballegarno*, and had by her *Patrick* his Son and Successor in the Barony of *Inchtute*, who took to Wife *Euphame* Daughter and Co-heir of *Gilbert Gray* of *Balindoran* Son to the Lord *Gray* (d), by her he had *John* who died unmarried, and *George*; likewise a Daughter *Margaret* married to Sir *Andrew Hay* of *Kilour*, Mother by him to *John* Earl of *Errol*.

Which *George* having not a little testified his Loyalty to the Crown during *Cromwel's* Usurpation, upon the King's Return he was in Commemoration thereof knighted Anno 1661, having likewise served Member in diverse Parliaments for the County of *Perth*, was called to his Majesty's Council, and at last on the 28 of December 1682 raised to the honour of Lord *Kinnaird* of *Inchtute*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body (e), and departing this Life 29 Decemb. 1689, he left Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *James Crichton* of *Ruthven*, *Patrick*

his Successor in the Honour, *Charles Kinnaird* Esq; *George Kinnaird* Esq;

Which *Patrick* married *Anne* Daughter of *Hugh Lord Lovat*, by whom he had *George* Master of *Kinnaird*, who died 27 of August 1698 (f). *Patrick* his Successor, and *Charles Kinnaird* Esq; likewise a Daughter *Anne* married to *Thomas Drummond* of *Logiealmond*. This Lord dying 18 February 1701 (g), was succeeded by *Patrick* his Son, who married first *Henrietta* Daughter of *Charles* Earl of *Dunmore*, and after her Death *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Patrick* Earl of *Strathmore*, Countess Dowager of *Aboyn*, by whom he had *Patrick* his Son and Heir.

### A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th Or. A Fess waved betwixt three Molets Gules. 2d and 3d Gules. A Salyre betwixt four Crescents Or.

### H A Y,

### Earl of Kinnowl.

AMONG the various ways by which Men in all Times have ascended to Honour and Preferments, that of personal Merit is without doubt the fairest and most likely way to climb by. This cannot be more properly said in any Case than in that of the Person I am now to speak of, viz. *George Hay* the first Earl of *Kinnowl*, his Birth could be no Impediment to his future Greatness, for he was the Son of *Peter Hay* of *Meggins* by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Patrick Ogilvy* of *Inchmartine* (h), a collateral Branch of the illustrious Family

(a) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi III. (b) Charta in Rotulis Mariæ Reginae, ad annum 1542. (c) Charta in publicis Archivis. (d) Ibidem. (e) Charta in Rotulis Caroli II. ad annum 1682. (f) Register of the Lyon Office. (g) Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. Regis. (h) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. ad Annum 1609.



Family of *Errol*, that had been fixed in *Perth-shire* for some Descents, and very honourably allied in that County.

He was by the Care of his Father well brought up, and for the Improvement of his Education sent into *France*, where he spent some Years under the Tuition of Mr. *Edmund Hay* his Uncle (a), and returning to *Scotland* by the time he was 21 Years old, he was brought into the Court by his Kinsman Sir *James Hay*, afterward Earl of *Carlyle*, a most accomplished Courtier, under no other Character than a Person well qualified, by his Breeding and Study in human Learning fit for any Service his Master should honour him with. By these Means, and a notable Affability in his Behaviour, he wrought himself into a particular Affection and Interest with the King, who quickly raised him to be one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber, and gave him the Priory of the Charter House of *Perth*, by his Royal Grant, 18 February 1598 (b). Sir *George* being eminently qualified, and advancing daily in Favour at Court, his Majesty was pleased to make him Clerk Register, Anno 1616 (c), in which Function he behaved himself very well, and appeared equal to it, continuing in that Employment till the 1622, that *Alexander* Earl of *Dumfermling* Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland* giving way to Fate, he was preferred thereto, and had the Great Seal delivered him on the 12 of July the same Year. Which Office he had continued on him by King *Charles I.* who looked upon him as a wise and able Servant, and worthy of the Trust he reposed in him, therefore his Majesty as a Testimony of his gracious Esteem, by Letters Patent bearing date 4 of May 1627, advanced him to the Degree of Viscount of *Dupline* (d); and by other Letters Patent 25 May 1633, honoured him

with the Title of Earl of *Kinnowl* (e). His Lordship enjoyed the Chancellor's Place with the universal Approbation of the whole Kingdom, and the general Applause of all good Men for his Justice, Integrity, sound Judgment and eminent Sufficiency in the discharge of his Office for the Space of about fourteen Years, even to his Death, 16 December 1634 (f), some Months before he was sixty Years of Age. He was interred at the Church of *Kinnowl* on the 19 of August 1635, where there is a very sumptuous Monument erected over him, with his Statue as big as the Life, habited in his Robes, and Dr. *Johnston* composed an Epitaph for him (g), of which this is a Part,

*Gone is the wise Licurgus of our Time,  
The great and grave Dictator of our Clime,  
To whose Desert the sacred Sisters ow,  
As much as e'er of old they did bestow,  
Of their Pirean Treasure to give Fame  
To painful Curius, or grave Cato's Name;  
Had thou, brave Judge, liv'd in such golden Days,  
Thy Head had long e'er now been crown'd with Bays,  
But Wisdom now is richly priz'd by none,  
Nor Virtue Guardian finds, till she be gone.  
Six hundred Years ago how happy I,  
That Day when thy brave Ancestor did dy,  
His Face with Danick Blood, he did bequeath  
Life to his Country at the Doors of Death,  
Yet this brave A& was clos'd with one fair Day,  
But thou didst still for many Years display  
The Ensigns of thy Virtue, and fierce Fairs,  
Intestine Broils worse than the worst of Wars  
Did quell, Combustions safe did keep from Harm,  
Chast Piety and raging Wrath disarm, &c.*

By *Margaret* his Wife Daughter of Sir *James Haliburton* of *Pitcur* (h), in *Vicecomitatu de Forfar*, Widow of *Patrick Ogilvy* of *Inchmartine* paternal Ancestor to the present Earl of *Finlater*; he had Issue Sir *Peter Hay* his eldest Son, who died unmarried, *George* his Successor in the Honour, and *Margaret* Wife of *Alexander Lindsay* Lord *Spainzie*.

Which *George* was Captain of the Yeomen of Guards to King *Charles I.*

R r r 2

and

(a) Scots-Tarvets Memorial of the Officers of State for one hundred Years. MS. (b) Charta in publicis Archivis ad annum 1598. (c) Lives of the Officers of State in Scotland. (d) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. (e) Ibidem. (f) Balfours Annals. (g) Sir Robert Sibbald's Collection of Epitaphs MS. (h) Balfour's Genealogical Collections MS.

and one of the Lords of his Privy Council. Upon the breaking out of the War in that Reign, he applied himself to his Majesty's Service with great Resolution, Courage and Constancy, and often ventured his Person, and lost most of his Estate in the steady Pursuit of Loyalty and Duty to the King, in which he continued to his Life's end. He married the Lady *Anne Douglass*, eldest Daughter of *William Earl of Morton* Lord High Thesaurer of Scotland, by whom he had *William* the next Earl, and two Daughters, *Margaret* married to *William Earl Marshal*, and *Katharine* to Sir *James Baird* of Auchmedden and had Issue.

Which *William Earl of Kinnowl* took to wife *Mary* Daughter of *Robert Earl of Cardinghan*, by whom he had no Issue; and again *Elizabeth* Daughter of *James Earl of Salisbury*, by her he had *George Earl of Kinnowl*, who died in Hungary Anno 1687, and *William* the late Earl who died a Batchelor on the 10 of May 1709. The Honour devolving on *Thomas Viscount of Duplin* his nearest Heir Male (a), who was on the 2 of October 1713, elected one of the sixteen Peers from Scotland to the Parliament of Great Britain; but it was not the first time his Lordship had served his Country in that Character. He married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *William Drummond Viscount of Strathallan*, by whom he had

1. *George Lord Duplin*.
2. *Colonel John Hay*.
3. *Margaret* married to *John Earl of Marr* one of the Secretaries of Great Britain.
4. *Elizabeth* to *James Lord Desford*, Son and Heir of *James Earl of Finlater* and *Seafeld*.

Which *George Lord Duplin* being first constituted one of the four Tellers of the Exchequer, Her Majesty was pleased to make him a Peer of Great Britain by the Title of Lord Hay of Berwarden on the 31 of December 1712 (b). He married *Elizabeth Harlaw* eldest Daughter of *Robert Earl of Oxford*, Lord High Thesaurer of Great Britain, by whom he has two Sons, *Thomas* Master of Duplin, and *Robert Hay Esq*;

### A R M S.

Argent, Three Escutcheons, Gules, within a Border Ermine, supported by two venerable old Men. Crest, an old Man from the middle upward. Motto, Renovate Animos.

## MAITLAND,

### Earl of Lawderdale.

IT appears from sundry ancient Deeds and Evidents, that the *Maitlands* were very early Possessors of the Barony of *Thirlstane* in *Haddingtonshire*, for I find that *Dominus Ricardus de Mautlant* gave to the Monks of *Dryburgh* Terras suas de *Haubentfide* in *Territorio suo de Thirlestane* pro salute animæ suæ & sponsæ suæ Antecessorum & Successorum suorum in perpetuum (c). Likeas he gave in pure Alms to the said Convent *Omnes Terras quas Walterus de Giling tenuit in feodo suo de Thirlestane & pastura incommuni de Thirlestane ad quadraginta oves sexaginta vaccas & ad viginti equos*.

To Sir *Richard* succeeded *William de Mautlant* his Son in the Barony of *Thirle-*

(a) The present Earl of Kinnowl is the Son and Heir of *Thomas Hay* of Balhousie by . . . . . his Wife Daughter of Sir *Thomas Nicolson* of Carnock, Son of Mr. *Francis Hay* of Balhousie, by *Margaret* Daughter of *James Oliphant* of Bachiltoun, Son of *Thomas Hay* Brother to *George* the first Earl of Kinnowl; so that the two great Grandfathers of *William* the late Earl and *Thomas* now Earl of Kinnowl were Brothers both Sons of the House of Meggins; of which Family also Sir *James Hay* Father to the Earl of *Carlyle*, the great Favorite of King *James VI.* was a younger Son. (b) *Memoirs of the Life of Queen Anne*, published 1714. (c) *Chartulary of Dryburgh* in the *Lawyers Library MS*;



*Thirlestane*, who ratified and confirmed to the Monastery of Dryburgh omnes Terras quas Dominus Ricardus de Mautlant Pater suus fecit dictis Monachis in Territorio de *Thirlestane* (a).

The next of this noble Family I have found, is *Thomas de Thirlestane*, who gave in free Alms to the Religious of Dryburgh, *Decimas Molendini sui de Thirlestane* (b), pro salute animæ suæ; and to the Abbot of Kelso he grants a Wadset of diverse Lands within the Territory of *Thirlestane* (c), for a certain Feu-duty to be paid to him by the Convent for ever.

Sir Robert Maitland, Successor to the former, obtained a Grant of the Lands of *Lethingtoun* from Sir John Giffard Knight, Lord of *Tester*, to be holden Blanch of the Granter, which is confirmed the 15 of October 17, of King David II. Anno 1346 (d). He was succeeded by

John his Son and Heir, who designs himself *Joannes de Mautlant, Dominus de Thirlestane, filius & hæres Roberti Mautlant quondam Domini ejusdem*, when he makes a Donation of the Lands of *Snaldon* to the Monks of Dryburgh, pro salute animæ suæ, Patris & Matris suæ. He married Agnes Dunbar Daughter to Patrick Earl of *March* (e), by her he had

Robert Maitland of *Thirlestane* his Son and Heir, who had the charge of the Castle of *Dumbar* from his Uncle George Earl of *March*, when he went to England in discontent, conceiving himself affronted by King Robert III. when he espoused David his Son the Prince, to the Earl of Douglas Daughter, after he had been affianced to Elizabeth Dunbar March's Daughter, and when the Earl of *March* was forfeited, *Thirlestane* his

Nephew run the same Fate (f), but was again restored by the King's Bounty. He took to Wife Marion Daughter of James Scrimgeor of Dundop, Constable of Dundee (g), and left a Son,

William to succeed him in his Fortune, who obtained from Archibald Duke of Tourain and Earl of Douglas a Grant to himself and Margaret Wardlaw his Wife of the Lands of Blyth, Hedderwick, Tullus and Burncleugh on the 23 January 1432 (h). He was succeeded by his Son

John Maitland of *Thirlestane*, who by . . . . Daughter of . . . his Wife had two Sons, William Maitland of *Lethingtoun*, and James Maitland of *Achincastle* in *Drumfries-shire*, of whom branched the Maitlands of Eccles (i). Here 'tis not improper to take notice, that William Maitland of *Lethingtoun*, Son and Heir apparent of John Maitland of *Thirlestane* married Martha Daughter of George Lord Seaton, and was killed at Flowdon Field with King James IV. 9 September 1513, leaving Issue by his Wife foresaid, Sir Richard who succeeded his Grandfather, and a Daughter Janet married to Hugh Lord Somervell.

Which Sir Richard was served Heir to his Father William on the 15 October 1513. This noble Person who first raised the Grandeur of his Family, being a Man of Parts and Literature, was made one of the Senators of the College of Justice the 12 November 1561 (k) in place of Sir William Hamilton of Sanquhar, and on the 20 of December 1562, was constituted Lord privy Seal (l) then void by the Demise of Donald Abbot of Cowper, which Office he held till the

S f f 1567

(a) Chartulary of Dryburgh in the Lawyers Library, MS. (b) Ibidem. (c) Memoirs of the Family of Lawderdale MS. (d) Ibidem. (e) Charta penes Carolum Maitland de Eccles M. D. of the Lands of Tibbers Joanni Maitlant de Thirlestane & Agnetæ Dunbar sponsæ suæ. (f) Sir George Mackenzie's Baronage of Scotland MS. penes me. (g) Memoirs of the Family of Lawderdale MS. penes me. (h) Ibidem. (i) I have seen a Charter in the 1506, granted by William Maitland of Lethingtoun to James Maitland of Achincastle his Brother, of the Property of the Barony of Tibbers whose lineal Male Descendant and Representative is Dr. Charles Maitland of Eccles Physician in Glasgow, whose Predecessor was Robert Maitland Son to the said James Maitland of Achincastle. (k) Memoirs of the Family of Lawderdale penes me (l) Charta in Rotulis Mariæ Reginæ, ad Annum 1562.

1567, he resigned and gave up the Signet, whereupon Mr. *John Maitland* his second Son was invested in that Office. Sir *Richard* continued a Lord of the Session during all the turbulent Times of the Regents in the Minority of King *James VI.* till the 1584. He resigned his Place to Sir *Lewis Ballenden*, and his last Breath on the first of April 1586 (a), leaving Issue by *Mary* his Wife Daughter of *Thomas Cranston* of *Corsby* (b), three Sons, Sir *William*, Sir *John*, and Mr. *Thomas*, who is the Prolocutor with Mr. *Buchanan* in his Treatise *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*; likewise several Daughters.

*Helen* married to *John Cockburn* of *Clerkingtoun* (c), and had Issue.

*Margaret* to *James Heriot* of *Trabroun* (d), and had Issue.

*Mary* to *Alexander Lawder* of *Hattoun*, and had Issue.

*Isobel* to *William Douglas* of *Whittingham* (e) and had Issue.

But to return to Sir *William Maitland* of *Lethingtoun*, Sir *Richard's* eldest Son; the first Preferment I find he had was in the 1558, when he was constituted Secretary of State to Queen *Mary* (f), and one of her Majesty's Privy Council 1561. When the Civil War broke out Anno 1567, *Lethingtoun's* Wisdom and Reputation was such, that both Parties courted him to be of their side; but he did not determine himself to any Party at first, but did fall in with either of them as he thought they intended the Honour and Safety of the Queen, and the Good of the Country; and as he could not justify the Queen's Actings, so he was a strenuous Opposer

of those Methods that were taken against her by her own Subjects at the Court of *England*, as importing high Contempt against their Native Princes, and highly derogatory to the Honour of *Scotland*, in subjecting it and their Sovereign to the Cognizance of a foreign Court; but his warmest Side was ever toward the Queen, in whose Interest he appeared; by joining with Sir *William Kirkaldy* in keeping out the Castle of *Edinburgh* against the young King and the Authority of the Regent, for which he was deprived of the Secretaries place Anno 1570 (g). Notwithstanding he continued his faithful Services to the Queen till his last Moments, his Death happening on the 9 of June 1573 (h), leaving Issue, by *Mary* his Wife Daughter of *Malcolm Lord Fleming*, a Son *James*, who died without Male Issue, and a Daughter *Mary* married to *Robert* first Earl of *Roxburgh* (i).

Sir *John Maitland* Sir *Richard's* 2d Son, being a Gentleman of great Parts and Learning, was first preferred to be Lord privy Seal by Queen *Mary* 26 of August 1567 (k), bearing then the Title of Commendator of *Coldingham*. This Office he kept till the 1570, he lost the Seal for his Loyalty to the Queen, and it was given to Mr. *George Buchanan* the Historian (l). But King *James* who was ever mindful of those who had been faithful to the Queen his Mother, was pleased to make Sir *John Maitland* one of the Senators of the College of Justice 26 of April 1581 (m), thereafter to be Secretary of State (n) in the room of *Robert* Commendator of *Dumfermling* in

(a) Historical account of the College of Justice MS. (b) Memoirs of the Family of Lawderdale MS. (c) Charta in publicis Archivis. (d) Ibidem. (e) Memoirs of the Family of Lawderdale. (f) Charta in Rotulis Mariæ Reginæ, data 4 December 1558. (g) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. (h) Mr. Hume's History of the Douglasses. (i) Johnstoni Historia rerum Britannicarum. (k) Charta in Rotulis Mariæ Reginæ. (l) Lives of the Keepers of the privy Seal MS. penes me. (m) Memoirs concerning the College of Justice. (n) Lives of the Secretaries of State penes me MS.



in the Year 1584, and the Chancellors Place falling vacant by the Deprivation of Sir James Stewart, then stiled Earl of Arran, he was promoted thereto the 1st of June 1586 (a), which Office he discharged worthily to himself, justly to the Prince who employed him, and advantagiously for his Country: In Consideration of all his great and loyal Services, his said Majesty, who had a singular Value and esteem for him as a wise and faithful Servant, was pleased to put a lasting Mark of his royal Favour upon his Family, and therefore raised him to the Honour of Lord Maitland of Thirlestane, and to the Heirs Male of his Body Anno 1590 (b). He married Jean only Daughter of James Lord Fleming, by Barbara his Wife Daughter of James Duke of Chatelrauld. By her he had John his Successor, and one Daughter Anne married to Robert Lord Seaton Son and Heir apparent to George 1st Earl of Winton. This worthy Lord made his Exit out of this World on the 3d of October 1595, and was interred at the Church of Haddingtoun, King James honouring him with this Epitaph of his own Composure.

*Thou Passenger that spies with gazing Eyes,  
This Trophie sad of Death's triumphant Dart,  
Consider when this outward Tomb thou sees,  
How rare a Man leaves here his earthly Part.  
His Wisdom and his uprightness of Heart,  
His Piety, his practice of our State;  
His quick Engine so vers'd in every Art,  
As equally not all were in Debate.  
Thus justly bath his Death brought forth of late  
An heavie Grief in Prince and Subjects all,  
That Vertue, Love, and Vice do bear at bate,  
Though vicious Men rejoices at his Fall.  
As for himself, most Happy doth he die,  
Though for his Prince it most unhappy be.*

John Lord Thirlestane the Chancellor's Son, was a Nobleman of great Honour and Probity, and managed

his Affairs with that Conduct and Discretion, that he made considerable Additions to his Fortune. He was much favoured by King James VI. who created him first Viscount of Lawderdale, and thereafter honoured him with the Title of Earl of Lawderdale, by Letters Patent bearing date 24 of March 1624 (c). For what I know he had no State Employment, save that he was some short time President of the Council and one of the ordinary Lords of the Session, from which he was removed Anno 1626 (d). I think it not foreign here to remark of this noble Lord that he was so very well acquainted with his own Affairs, that he made exact Inventars of all his Charters and Writs, which was very happy for the Family afterwards, for the Charter Chest being concealed under ground for Preservation in the time of the Civil War, the Writs were so intirely defaced at the Restauration, that they were become illegible, but by reason of the Character this Earl had of Integrity, these very Inventars were by Order of Parliament appointed to supply the place of the ancient Records and Evidents of the Family, the Clerk Register signing every Page of the Book in which they were written. This worthy Lord departing this Life in February 1645 (e), was interr'd at the Church of Haddingtoun with his Ancestors; and the learned Mr. Drummond of Hawthornden made this Epitaph upon him.

*Of those rare Worthies who adorn'd our North,  
And shin'd like Constellations, thou alone  
Remain'd'st last great Maitland, charg'd with worth  
Second in vertues Theatre to none,  
But finding all Excentrick in our times,  
Religion into Superstition turn'd,  
Justice silenc'd, exiled or thurn'd,  
Truth, Faith and Charity repused Crimes,*

Stf 2

The

(a) Lives of the Chancellors of Scotland penes me MS. (b) Memoirs of the Family of Lawderdale MS. (c) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. (d) Balfour's Annals. (e) Bishop Guthrie's Memoirs from the 1638, to the 1649.

*The young Man destinate by Sword to fall,  
And Trophies of their Countries Spoils to rear;  
Strange Laws the ag'd and prudent to apal,  
And forc'd sad Tokes of Tyranny to bear,  
And for, nor great, nor virtuous Minds a Room,  
Disdaining Life thou shroud'st thee in thy Tomb.*

By *Ifobel* his Wife only Daughter of *Alexander* Earl of *Dumfermling*, Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland*, by *Lilias* his Wife Daughter of *Patrick* Lord *Drummond*, he had first *John* Duke of *Lawderdale*. 2d *Robert* who married *Margaret* Daughter and sole Heir of *John* *Lundin* of that Ilk, by whom he had one Daughter *Sophia* *Lundin* of that Ilk, married to *John* Earl of *Melfort*. 3d *Charles* thereafter Earl of *Lawderdale*.

*John* Earl, afterward Duke of *Lawderdale*, in the beginning of the Civil War was among the most forward for the Covenant, and prosecuted it for some time with the most eminent Animosity (a). He was much trusted by that Party in the management of Affairs both in Church and State. When he was a very young Man his Lordship was sent one of the Commissioners from the Church of *Scotland* to the Assembly of Divines who met at *Westminster* Anno 1643, for the framing a new Model of Government in the Church. The next Year he was appointed one of the Commissioners from the States of *Scotland* to treat with the King at *Uxbridge* (b), but that Treaty ending without the Effect desired, he was again commissioned from the Parliament to treat with his Majesty at *Hampton Court* in the Year 1647 (c), the Conclusion of which was the raising an Army from *Scotland* toward the rescue of his Majesty. As soon as the Army was ready to march into *England*, his Lordship was sent over to *Holland* to require that the Prince of *Wales* might repair to the Scots Army, which was agreed to in the Treaty,

but the Misfortune that befel the Army at *Prestoun* put a stop thereto, so that the Earl, after a few Weeks stay at the *Hague*, bent his Course homeward to imploy his Interest for serving the King, but before he came thither he came to understand that the state of Affairs were so much altered, that the Engagement was declared unlawful, and to what Penalties he himself and all others who were the Promoters thereof were liable to; whereupon, without suffering his Ship to go into any Port, he returned again into *Holland* (d) to offer his Service to the Prince, who by that time was become King by the Murder of his Father. Here my Lord *Lawderdale* staid till after his Majesty's coming over to *Scotland* in 1650, his Lordship soon followed, tho he was not admitted to come near the Court, or so much as wait upon the King till the meeting of the Parliament 1651, wherein all the different Parties seemed to be unite for his Majesty's Service (e). His Lordship marched with the King into *England* upon the loss of the Army at *Worcester*, he was taken Prisoner and committed to the Tower, where he underwent a long and severe Imprisonment for the space of nine Years, till by the Restauration of his Majesty in 1660, he obtained his Liberty, when his Lordship became the prime Minister of State and for the space of twenty Years he disposed of all the Offices and Honours of the Kingdom intirely without a Rival. He was first constituted sole Secretary of State Anno 1661, President of the Council, one of the extraordinary Lords of the Session, first Commissioner of the Thesaury, when the Thesaury was turned into Commission, and one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber: Also in the 1669 he was appointed high Commissioner to

(a) The Earl of Clarendon's History of the Civil War. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem.



to the Parliament, and bore the same Character in four succeeding Sessions, and had the Honour likewise to represent his Majesty's Person in the Convention of Estates 1678: In all which important Trusts deporting himself with great Ability, his Majesty in Testimony thereof upon the 2d of May 1672, raised him to the Dignity of Duke of Lawderdale, and to the Heirs Male of his Body (a); also upon the 25 June 26 of Charles II. his Grace was made a Peer of England by the Title of Earl of Guildford (b), and one of the Privy Council in that Kingdom; and last of all, as a further Testimony of his Majesty's Favour, he was elected one of the Knights, Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter. But notwithstanding all those high Advancements in Honour and Preferments, together with the long and uninterrupted Favour of his Prince, upon a new Turn of Affairs at Court toward the end of King Charles's Reign, his Grace was obliged to resign all his Offices, except those that were to continue during his Life, and he died under a Cloud soon thereafter on the 24 of August 1682, and was interr'd in the Vault of his Family at Haddington Church, where you may read this Inscription on a Tablet of Brass fixed on his Coffin.

*In Spem beatæ Resurrectionis,*

*Hic conditur illustrissimus & nobilissimus Princeps ac Dominus, D. Joannes Dux de Lawderdale, Marchio de March, Comes de Lawderdale & Guildford, Vicecomes Maitland, Dominus de Thirlestane, Mulleburgh, Bolton & Peterlham; sæpius ad Parliamenta & Ordinum hujus Regni Conventus tenenda Prorex; a Restauratione Regiæ Majestatis, per 20 Annos solus, pro Regno Scotiæ, Regum optimo, Carolo Secundo, a Secretis; Præfatus Secreti Concilii; prædicto potentissimo Regi, in Regno Angliæ, a Secretioribus Conciliis & ex Cubiculariis Primariis unus; Castellî Regii Edinburgeni Constabularius & Gubernator: Nobilissimi Ordinis Garterii Eques.*

*Natus 21. Maii M. DC. XVI. Leidintonæ.*

*Obiit 24. Die Augusti, prope Fontes de Tunbridge, Anno humanæ Salutis M. DC. LXXXII. Etatis 68.*

This great Duke married first *Anne* Daughter and Co-heir of *Alexander* Earl of *Hume*, by whom he had only one Daughter *Anne* married to *John* 2d Marquis of *Tweeddale*, and after her Death *Elizabeth* eldest Daughter and Heir of *William Murray* Earl of *Dyffart*, Widow of Sir *Lionel Talmaish* of *Helingham*, but by her he had no Succession.

The Duke of *Lawderdale* dying thus without Male Children, the Dignity of Duke extinguished with himself, the Honour of Earl devolving upon *Charles Maitland* of *Hattoun* his Brother; which *Charles* was constituted Thesaurer Depute Anno 1670, as his Lordship was also one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and General of the Mint during the Ministry of the Duke his Brother. He married *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir of *Richard Lawder* of *Hattoun*, by whom he had a numerous Issue.

*Richard* Earl of *Lawderdale*.

*John* Earl of *Lawderdale*.

*Charles Maitland* Esq; who married *Lilias* Daughter to Sir *John Colquhoun* of *Luss*, Widow of Sir *John Stirling* of *Kier*.

*William Maitland* Esq; who married *Christian* Daughter and Heir of *Robert Viscount of Oxenford*.

*Alexander Maitland* Esq;

*Isobel* the eldest Daughter married to *John Lord Elphinston*.

*Mary* the youngest to *Charles* Earl of *Southesk*.

This Earl died upon the 9 of June 1691 (c), the Honour devolving upon

*Richard* his Son and Heir, who in his younger Years was bred up to every thing that was proper to qualify him for those great Employments his Ancestors had enjoyed in the State, and his Improvement so far exceeded his Years that he was very early admitted into the Privy Council, and

T t t made

(a) Charta in Rotulis Caroli II. ad Annum 1672. (b) Sir William Dugdale's Baronage of England, Vol. 2. (c) Publick Prints of 1691 in the Lawyers Library.

made Lord Justice Clerk *Anno* 1681, but his Father-in-law the Earl of *Argyle* having made his escape out of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and some Letters of his being intercepted and deciphered, whereby it appeared some had been written to him, and tho the Matter of them was very innocent, yet it being Correspondence with a Person condemned, it brought him under a Cloud (a), and he was depriv'd of his Place; but notwithstanding he continued inviolably devoted to the Interest of King *James*, and upon the Revolution he followed the Fortune of the said King into *France*, where he died some Years thereafter, leaving no surviving Issue by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, so that the Title of Earl of *Lawderdale* came to

*Sir John* his Brother, who being bred a Lawyer, was promoted to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice *Anno* 1689, and thereafter to be General of the Mint, which Office he enjoyed till his Death, which happened the 13 of *August* 1710 (b). By *Margaret* his Wife only Daughter of *Alexander* Earl of *Glencairn* he had three Sons, viz. *John* Lord *Maitland*, who in his Father's time married *Jean* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Sutherland*, and dying in the beginning of the Year 1710, left one Daughter Lady *Jean*. 2d *Charles* the present Earl. 3d *Alexander*, and a Daughter *Elizabeth* married to *James* Earl of *Hyndford*.

Which *Charles* was constituted General of the Mint upon the removal of *Alexander* Earl of *Hume*, so after King *George*'s Accession to the Crown, which Office his Lordship at present enjoys, he married *Anne* Daughter of *James* Earl of *Finlater*

and *Seafeld*, and has Issue *John* Lord *Maitland*.

### A R M S.

Or, a *Lyon Rampant coupé* in all its Joints *Gules*, within a double *Tressure counterflowr'd Azure*. *Supporters* two *Eagles proper*. *Crest*, a *Lyon sejant full faced Gules*, holding in his dexter Paw a *Sword Proper*, hilted and pomell'd Or, in the Sinister a *Flower-de-Luce Azure*, crown'd Or, *Motto*, *Consilio & animis*.

## L E N N O X,

### Earl of Lennox.

I Find from ancient Records and Writings that *Aluin M<sup>r</sup> Arkill*, i. e. the Son of *Arkill*, the Founder of this illustrious Family, was a great Man in the time of King *David* and *Malcolm* IV. (c), and appears to have been a Favourite, and is frequently a Witness in the Grants of both these Princes to the Religious of *Dumfermling* (d). He had a Son *Aluin* who was made Earl of *Lennox* by King *William*, probably upon the Demise of *David* Earl of *Huntington* the King's Brother, who formerly had Right to the Lands which compos'd this Earldom (e). This Earl imitated the Piety of the King his Master in his Charity to the Church and the Clergy, for he gave to the Monks of *Paisly* in *honoris sancti Patricii & Ecclesiæ de Kilpatrick Terras de Cocknach & Edenbarren* (f), and that in presence of

Jo-

(a) Memoirs of the Earls of *Lawderdale*. (b) History of Europe for 1710. (c) In the Chartulary of *Dumfermling* there is a Charter granted by *Constantine Comes*, who is Earl of *Fife*, to that Monastery de *Schyra de Kirkaldy*, which King *David* confirms, in which Deed this *Aluin M<sup>r</sup> Arkill* is a Witness. (d) In a Donation to this Abbacy of the Lands of *Inchmaduchan* for the Soul of King *David* by King *Malcolm*, this *Aluin filius M<sup>r</sup> Arkill* is a Witness. (e) I find in the Chartulary of *Paisly* an Instrument of Possession of some Lands in *Kilpatrick* by the Monks of *Paisly*, which they had tempore quo *David frater Regis Scotiæ* tenuit Comitatum de *Levinax*. (f) Chartulary of *Paisly*.



Joceline Bishop of Glasgow (a), he left Issue Malduin his Successor in the Earldom, Dungal Rector of the Church of Kilpatrick (b), Malcolm (c), Amalick, and a Daughter Eva married to Malcolm Thane of Calender (d).

Which Malduin Earl of Lennox was a great Benefactor to the Church, for he gave to the Monks of Paisly, *Divinae Charitatis intuitu & pro salute domini sui Alexandri Regis, nec non pro salute sui ipsius & anima patris sui & matris suae omnium parentem suorum & hæredum ecclesiam de Kilpatrick cum omnibus pertinentiis suis.* Moreover he gave to the said Abbey *pro salute Domini sui Alexandri Regis & salute sua & Elizabethæ Sponsæ suæ totas Terras de Drumthocher & Drumthaglanen*, that he might have the benefit of a burying Place within the Abbey-Church, and that the Aniversary of himself and his Wife should be celebrated with all due Solemnity in the Convent for ever (e). By the said Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter of Walter Lord High Steward of Scotland (f), he had Malcolm his Son and Heir, Father to Earl Malcolm, who was one of those noble and loyal Patriots who intirely and without Reserve devoted himself to the Service of his Country in the Wars of Bruce and Baliol, and stood always firm in his Loyalty to King Robert the Bruce, for which that Monarch did royally reward him upon his Accession to the Crown, and gave him many great and singular Privileges and Immunities which were not ordinarily given to Subjects in these Times (g), as the Reward of

his constant Fidelity to him. This noble Earl was one of the Scots Nobility who wrote that memorable Letter to the Pope, asserting the Independency of Scotland so valuable a piece of Antiquity, that most of all the modern Scots Authors have Copies of it in their Writings (h). This Earl was succeeded by Donald Earl of Lennox his Son (i), who dying without Male Issue, the Earldom devolved to Margaret his Daughter and Heir who married Walter Lord of Foscelen (k), who in her Right became Lord of the Lennox, they had a Son Sir Duncan Lennox Knight, in whose favour they resigned the Earldom of Lennox in the Hands of King Robert II. (l) whereupon he became Earl. This is that Duncan Earl of Lennox who being attainted of High Treason with his Son-in-law Murdoch Duke of Albany in the Reign of King James I. was executed at Stirling upon the 23 of May 1426 (m), and his Estate came to the Crown by Forfeiture. He left behind him three Daughters, Isobel married to Murdoch Duke of Albany, Elizabeth to Sir John Stewart of Darnly, Ancestor to the latter Dukes and Earls of Lennox, Margaret to Robert Monteith of Rusky, by whom he had Murdoch Monteith of Rusky his Son, who left two Daughters Co-heirs to him (n), Agnes married to Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, and Margaret to John Napier of Merchistoun, Ancestor to the present Lord Napier (o).

In the Reign of King James III. there was a long Dispute betwixt John Lord Darnly Grandson of Elizabeth  
T t t 2 Daugh-

(a) Chartulary of Paisly. (b) Ibidem. (c) This Malcolm Brother to Malduin Earl of Lennox had a Son who I find is designed Finlay de Campsey, who left three Daughters his Co-heirs, Mary Wife of John de Wardroba, Helen of Bernard of Erth and Feneleth of Norrine de Monorgan, all which is evident from the Registers of Paisly. (d) Charta penes Vicecomitem de Kilfyth. (e) Chartulary of Paisly. (f) I have seen an original Charter granted by Walter Senescallus Scotiæ confirming the Donations of his Grandfather Walter, to the Abbey of Kelfo, in which Deed Malcolm filius Comitiss de Lennox nepoti suo is a Witness. (g) Charta penes Ducem de Montrose. (h) Spotswood, Mackenzie, &c. (i) I have seen sundry Charters granted by him to Vassals, particularly one of a Carrucate of Land Mauritio filio & hæredi quondam Mauriti de Buchanan ad Annum 1353, contained in the Register of Charters belonging to the Burgh of Dunbartoun. (k) Ibidem. (l) Register of Dunbartoun. (m) Extracta & Chron. Scotiæ MS. (n) Charta penes Joannem Haldane de Gleneagles. (o) Charta penes Georgium Napier de Kilmahew, ad Annum 1491.

Daughter of *Duncan* Earl of *Lennox*, and *Agnes Monteith* Lady *Gleneagles*, Grand-child of *Margaret* another Daughter of the said Earl's, anent the Superiority of the Earldom of *Lennox*, which was afterwards amicably composed betwixt them by certain Arbiters chosen for that effect, Anno 1477 (a), so that in the 1483 *John* Lord *Darnly* came to be created Earl of *Lennox*.

## STEWART, Duke of *Lennox*.

THIS illustrious House which has produced so many glorious Patriots and Heroes both at Home and Abroad, was the first collateral Branch that sprang from the Royal Family of *Stewart*. Sir *Robert Stewart* their Ancestor, was the Son of *Walter* second of that Name, Lord High Steward of *Scotland* (b), who being by his Father's Grant Lord of the Barony of *Torboltoun* in the County of *Air*, added to that and his other Possessions the Lands of *Crucksfie* and *Neilstoun* in *Renfrew-shire* by the Heir Female of *Robert de Crock* a great Baron of that Time (c), whom he obtained in Marriage, and had *Robert Stewart* Lord of *Cruikstoun* and *Darnly* (d), who seems to be the Father of Sir *Alan Stewart* of *Darnly*, who was early in the Interest of King *Robert I.* upon whose Advancement to the Throne he obtained the Lands of *Dreghorn*, which before

that time belonged to *John Baliol* for Service and Homage to be done by him, as the Charter bears (e). He was slain at the Battle of *Halidonhill* in the Service of his Country upon St. *Mary Magdalen's* Day 1333, leaving *John* Lord of *Darnly* his Son and Heir, who was a Person of great Consideration in his Time, for when King *David Bruce* was taken Prisoner by the *English* at the Battle of *Durham*, *John Stewart* Son and Heir to this Sir *John Stewart* Lord of *Darnly* was given as one of the Hostages for his Ransom, Anno 1348 (f). This last *John* is Witness in many Charters of King *Robert II.* when he was Earl of *Strathern*, and on the 31 of *January* 1361 he obtained from *Robert* Earl of *Strathern* a Charter of the Lands of *Crucksfie*, *Inchennan* and *Perthick* upon his own Resignation, and to *Robert Stewart* his Son in Fie, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, which failing, to *Walter* and *Alexander Stewarts* his Brothers successively (g). This *Alexander* did actually succeed to the Lordship no doubt upon the failure of the other Members of the Tailzie (h), and further augmenting his Estate by marrying of *Janet* Daughter and Heir of Sir *William Keith* of *Galsoun* (i), by her he had 1st Sir *John* his Successor, 2d *Alexander Stewart* of *Torbane* (k), and a Daughter *Janet* married to *Thomas Somervell* of *Carnwath* (l), Ancestor to the Lord *Somervell*.

Which Sir *John* being a Gentleman of a Military Temper betook himself to the *French* Service, and had a considerable Command against the *English* at the Siege of *Bauge*. Afterwards

(a) I have seen several Charters and Writings belonging to the Laird of *Gleneagles*, that instruct this Competition about the Earldom of *Lennox*, as also the Settlement that was agreed to. (b) *Lelly Hist. Scot.* (c) The Crooks of *Neilstoun* and *Cruiksfie* were great Men in the Barony of *Renfrew*, as soon as the Records of the County begin. (d) I find in the 1513, That *Robert Stewart* Lord of *Cruikstoun*, was Baillie to the High Steward of *Scotland* within the Barony of *Renfrew*, from the Registers of the Monastery of *Paisly*. (e) This Charter is extant in the Rolls of King *Robert I.* (f) Mr. *Rymer's Foedera Angliz.* (g) Collection of Charters by the Earl of *Haddingtoun* in the Lawyers Library. (h) This Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Cruikstoun* is so designed in a Record Anno 1397. (i) Charta penes me ad Annum 1407. (k) *Ibidem*. (l) Charta in Rotulis *Roberti III.* ad Annum 1390, in publicis Archivis.



wards upon the Death of the Earl of Buchan, Anno 1424, he was constituted General of all the Scots Forces in France and made a Marshal of that Kingdom, having performed many noble Services to that Crown, King Charles VII. raised him to be a Peer of France, by the Titles of Count d'Euveux Seigneur de Counterfald & d'Aubigny (a): Also in the 1426 he was sent Ambassador to Scotland to renew the old League betwixt the Two Crowns, and to propose a Match betwixt Lewis the Dauphine and Margaret Daughter of King James I. (b) and continuing in the French Service with much Honour and Reputation: He was thereafter slain in the Battle of Hering, fighting against the English, Anno 1429, leaving Issue by Elizabeth his Wife one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of Duncan Earl of Lennox, Sir Alan his Successor, Sir Alexander Stewart of Bielmouth (c), John Lord d'Aubigny, Father to Bernard Lord d'Aubigny, famous in the Neapolitan War, under Charles VIII. and Lewis XII. of France.

Which Sir Alan took to Wife Katharine Daughter to Sir John Seton Lord of Seton; and had Issue 1st, John Earl of Lennox. 2d, Alexander, of whom the House of Galsoun and the Lord Pitenvieem did descend. (d) 3d, Thomas, who was Ancestor to Stewart of Barscabe (e). And, Elizabeth, a Daughter, married to Sir John Maxwell of Pollock: He was slain September 29th, Anno 1439, by Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, which was the Occasion of great Bloodshed and Devastation in the Western Parts, and kindled such a Flame, as was not extinguish'd for a long Time thereafter.

Which John, in the 3d of King James III. Anno 1463, having served himself Heir to Duncan Earl of Lennox, his Great Grandfather, did assume that Title, but it being found he had not

Right to the whole Earldom, he was obliged for a long Time to disuse it, till Dame Agnes Monteth Lady Glen-eagles, another of the Co-heirs, came to compose the Matter amicably, that then with the Approbation of King James III. he assumed the Stile of Earl of Lennox, Anno 1483. This Noble Lord was in the 1472 appointed one of the Commissioners from Scotland to treat with the English touching a Peace betwixt the Two Nations (f); also in the 1481, he was constituted Warden of the West Marches (g); and in 1484, was one of the Ambassadors that were nominated to treat with English Commissioners, for the Good, Peace, and Utility of the Two Kingdoms (h).

When the Civil War broke out in the Time of King James III. he was upon the King's Side against the Prince; nevertheless upon King James IV's coming to the Crown, he was made Captain of Dumbarton, Anno 1488 (i) and giving Way to Fate Anno 1494, he left Issue by Margaret his Wife Daughter of Alexander Lord Montgomery, Ancestor to the Earl of Eglington; 1st, Matthew his Successor. 2d, Robert Lord d'Aubigny (k). 3d, William, who was Captain of the Scots Gens d'Arms in France. 4th, John Stewart of Glanderstoun, who by Marion Daughter of Sir Thomas Sempil of Eliotstoun had one Daughter his Heir, Margaret, married to John Fraser of Knock in Airshire (l). 5th, Alan first of that Branch of the Stewarts of Cardonald (m), of whom by an Heir Female is descended the Lord Blantyre, who is now the only remaining Branch of this Illustrious Family. Besides those Sons, he had moreover several Daughters.

1. Elizabeth married to Archibald Earl of Argyle and had Issue.

2. Marion, to Robert Lord Crichton of Sanquhar (n), and had Issue.

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3. Janet,

(a) Scoti Chron. (b) Drummond's History of Scotland. (c) Ibidem. (d) Charta penes D. Galsoun ad Annum 1452. (e) I have seen a Charter granted by Matthew Earl of Lennox dilecto consanguineo suo Thomæ Stewart of the Lands of Barscabe 1495. (f) Rymer's Foedera Angliæ. (g) Black Acts of Parliament. (h) Rymer's Foedera Angliæ. (i) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (k) Historical Deduction of the House of Lennox. (l) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (m) Charta in Publicis Archivis ad Annum 1494. (n) Simson's Collections from the Writs of the Family of Sanquhar.

3. *Janet*, to *Ninian Lord Ross of Halkhead* (a), and had Issue.

4. *Agnes*, to *Sir John Colquhoun of Luss*, and had Issue.

*Matthew Earl of Lennox*, the next of this Illustrious Family, was of the Privy Council to *King James IV.* with whom he lost his Life at the Battle of *Flowdon* 9 September 1513, leaving Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife Daughter of *James Lord Hamilton*, by the Lady *Mary* his Wife Daughter of *James II.* King of Scotland; *John* thereafter Earl of *Lennox*.

1. *Margaret* married to *John Lord Fleming* (b), and again to *Alexander Douglas of Mains*, and had Issue.

2. *Elizabeth*, to *Sir Hugh Campbell of Lowdon* (c), Ancestor to the Earl of *Lowdon*.

3. *Agnes*, to *William Edmonston of Duntreath* (d), and had Issue.

Which *John* was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency by *King James V.* Anno 1524, but the Earl of *Angus* taking upon himself the whole Administration, and detaining the young King upon the Matter a Prisoner, this Earl with diverse others of the Nobility endeavouring his Majesty's Enlargement, was slain in the Attempt by *Sir James Hamilton*, at a Conflict near *Linlithgow-Bridge*, on the 4th of September 1526 (e). By *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *John Stewart*, Earl of *Athole*, he had *Matthew* the next Earl, *Robert* Bishop of *Caithness*, thereafter Earl of *Lennox*, *John Lord d' Aubigny*, who was Captain of the Scots Gens d' Arms, and Governour of *Avignon*, of whom descended the late Dukes of *Lennox*; likewise a Daughter *Helen*, married first to *Andrew Earl of Errol*, and thereafter to *John Earl of Sutherland*.

*Matthew Earl of Lennox*, like other great Men of that Age betook himself to Arms, and served the Crown of *France* in the Wars of *Italy*, where his gallant Behaviour procured him a very great Name and Reputation. He was always in very high Esteem with

his own Prince, *King James V.* for his Father's Sake, after whose Death he was sent over from *France*, to prevent any Detriment to that Crown by the Minority of the young Queen, but being a frank and open-hearted Person, he fell into the Snare laid by *Cardinal Beaton* Bishop of *St. Andrews* for him, and in a little Time lost the *French King's* Favour; and when it was come to that Pass, that he could neither stay at Home, nor return to *France* with Safety, he went into *England* Anno 1543, and put himself under the Protection of *Henry VIII.* who generously received him into his Favour, and gave him his Neice Lady *Margaret Douglas* in Marriage, and an Estate in *England*, to the Value of Seventeen Hundred Merks Sterling per Annum, as an Equivalent for his own Fortune, which was forfeited in *Scotland*; and this Agreement the Earl made with that Prince, that he should deliver into his Hands the Castle of *Dumbartoun*, with the Isle of *Bute*, and the Castle of *Rothsay* (f), which tho' the Earl resolutely undertook, yet the Success did not answer. He lived at the Court of *England* till the 1563; he was called Home by Queen *Mary*, and his Forfeiture repealed by Act of Parliament, after he had been banished from his Country for 20 Years, his Son *Henry Lord Darnly* soon following him, who being a young Nobleman of Illustrious Birth, extremely handsome, and of a Temper as well mix'd as his outward Proportions, Queen *Mary* at first Sight became so enamour'd of him, that neither the Menaces of Queen *Elizabeth*, nor any other Considerations, could deter her from marrying him, when, to render him the fitter Match for her, she rais'd him to the Dignity of Duke of *Albany*. After this, when he had not been above Five Months in *Scotland*, and did not exceed his Nineteenth Year, she married him, and with the Consent of most of the Peers declared him King,

(a) Charta in Publicis Archivis ad Annum 1515. (b) Charta penes Comitem de Wigtoun. (c) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi V. (d) Charta penes Arch. Edmonston de Duntreath. (e) Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland MS. penes me. (f) Rymer's Foedera Angliae.



of which happy Marriage upon the 19th June 1566, to the perpetual Advantage of all Britain, her Majesty was delivered of a Son King James VI. First Monarch of Great-Britain.

But tho' the Queen's Love to the Lord Darnly at first had been very warm, yet it began soon afterwards as much to cool toward him, the Unkindness between them being chiefly fomented by one David Rizio an Italian, her Secretary for the French Tongue; which Indignity the King revenged, by entering into the Cabal with those who contrived and murdered the poor old Man, with Circumstances that were not at all allowable; and 'tis probable that it was in Resentment of Rizio's Death, that the Earl of Bothwel and Others, officiously as thinking it might gratify the Queen, most inhumanly murder'd this lovely Prince, in his own Lodgings as he lay a Bed, on the 9th of February 1567; tho' Bothwel who was the Murderer did maintain the Queen's Innocency to his last Moments: And I think there was no other Ground for believing the Queen to be concerned in that foul Action, but her imprudent marrying that profligate Person so soon thereafter, who, by common Fame, was reputed to be the Murderer of her Husband.

Upon the Death of King Henry, the Earl of Lennox, his Father, prosecuted the Earl of Bothwel as the Regicide, but that Earl's Interest at Court so over ruled the Jury, that he was formally acquitted of all Suspicion as well as Action in the Murder, which Lennox was forced to acquiesce in, and from that Time forth he lived in Retirement till the Death of the Earl of Murray the Regent, that he was unanimously chosen Regent to the young King James VI. his Grandson; which great Trust he executed for 13 Months, till he was murdered by a Party of the Queen's Friends, on the 4th of September 1571 (a). He was interred in the Chapel within the Castle of Stirling, with this Inscription on his Tomb,

Lo here a Prince and Potentate,  
Whose Life to understand  
Was good, he Just and Fortunate,  
Though from his Native Land,  
His Enemies Thrice did him out-thring;  
He Thrice return'd again;  
Was lawful Tutor to the King,  
And Regent did remain,  
While he with Rigor Rebels rackt,  
They wrought his fatal End.  
Lo this Respects the Death, no Might,  
When GOD permits the Time.  
Yet shall the Vengeance on them light  
That wrought this cursed Crime.

Mr. George Buchanan his very humble Servant, who had a great Attachment to his Lordship and his Family, has left us the following Epitaph on the Regent, in a more polite Strain;

*Regis avus, Regis Pater, alto e sanguine Regum  
Imperio quorum terra Britannia subest,  
Matthæus: genuit Levinia, Gallia fovit,  
Pulso Anglus thalamum, remque decusque dedit.  
Cæpi invicta manu, famam virtute refelli,  
Arma armis vici, consilioque dolos.  
Gratus in ingratos, patriam justèque pièque  
Cum regerem, hostili perfidia cecidi.  
Cave nepos, spes una domus, meliore senectam  
Attingas fato, cætera dignus avo.*

To Matthew Earl of Lennox succeeded Charles his Second Son in his Estate and Honour, he took to Wife Elizabeth Daughter of Sir William Cavendish, Sister to the Earl of Devonshire, by whom he had one Daughter the Lady Arabella Stewart, who was married to William Marquis of Hartford, but had no Issue. He died a young Man at London, Anno 1576, where he was interred with this Inscription over his Grave;

*Hic situs est  
Carolus Comes Lennoxia qui duxit filiam Wil-  
helmi Cavendish Militis, ex qua cum Arabellam  
unicam filiam suscepisset, diem obiit Anno ætatis  
sue 21, & Salutis humane 1576.*

To Charles Earl of Lennox succeeded Robert Bishop of Caithness his Uncle. This noble Person being at first a younger Brother, applied himself to Learning, and devoting himself to the Service of the Church, entred young into Orders. He was elected Bishop of Caithness Anno 1542 (b), but taking Part with his Brother the Earl of Lennox, against the Earl of Arran the

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(a) Buchanan's History. (b) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ.

Governour, he was forfeited and lived mostly in Exile till the 1563; he returned to his Native Country, and concurred in reforming the Church from the Errors of Popery, tho' not as a Bishop, and turned Protestant himself. He did not long retain the Title of Earl of *Lennox*, but voluntarily resigned it in Favours of *Esme Lord d' Aubigny* his Great Nephew, and in lieu thereof had the Stile and Title of Earl of *March* conferred on him by King *James VI.* his Nephew, together with the Priory of *St. Andrews*, which he enjoyed till Death took him away on the 29th of *August 1586 (a)*, leaving no other Issue than a natural Daughter *Margaret*, married to *Robert Algae of Easter-Walkingshaw*.

When *Robert Earl of Lennox* resigned the Earldom, as before mentioned, his Majesty King *James VI.* erected it into a Dutchy in Favours of *Esme Lord d' Aubigny* his Cousin, Son and Heir of *John Lord d' Aubigny*, Brother of *Matthew Earl of Lennox*, who coming over from *France Anno 1579*, his Majesty King *James* embraced his Lordship with singular Kindness, admitted him into his inwardest Councils, and made him Duke of *Lennox*, and Lord High Chamberlain of *Scotland*, *Anno 1580*. This extraordinary Favour of his with the King, procured him Envy from many who secretly mutter'd that he being a Man most devoted to the *Romish Religion*, was sent from *France* to subvert the true Religion, and that which increased the Suspicion the more, was, that he applied himself, and gave Countenance to those who were most in the Interest of the King's Mother; so that *William Earl of Gowrie* and Others employed all their Wits to remove him from the King, and thus they went to Work.

The Duke having gone from *Perth* where the King then lay, to *Edinburgh*, to exercise his Jurisdiction as Chamberlain, *Gowrie* and Others taking the Opportunity when he was

out of the Way, invited the King to *Ruthven Castle*, *Gowrie's* own House, and there detain'd him against his Will, all his faithfullest Servants they removed from him, constrained him to call Home the Earl of *Angus* and Others from Banishment, and to send *Lennox* back again to *France*. The Duke being a Man of a very mild Spirit, did for the Publick Quiet's Sake, and at the King's seeming Perswasion (which they had forced him to use with him) return to *France*, where, he soon after contracting Sickness, died at *Paris 26th May 1583*, and at the Point of Death openly professed, as he had done before, the Protestant Religion, confuting thereby the Malice of those who had falsely defamed him to be a Papist. He was married with *Katharine* Daughter of *William Seigneur d' Antrague*; by whom he had *Lodovick Duke of Lennox*.

*Esme Lord d' Aubigny*.

*Lady Henrieta*, married to *George first Marquis of Huntley*, of whom his Grace the Duke of *Gordon* is descended.

*Lady Mary*, 2d Wife to *John Earl of Mar*, Lord High Treasurer of *Scotland* in the Reign of King *James VI.* of which illustrious Marriage the Lineal Heir is *David Earl of Buchan*.

No sooner was the Duke of *Lennox* dead, but King *James* called over from *France Lodovick* his Son, and in grateful Remembrance to the Memory and Merit of his Father, gave him both the Estate and Offices that had belonged to his Ancestors, taking care likewise to have him educated according to his noble Birth and Fortune, and by Degrees advanced him to Honour and Preferments, as he grew in Years. He was both High Chamberlain and Admiral of *Scotland* when his Majesty sent him Ambassador to *France Anno 1601*. In which Negotiation he behaved very well, and to his Majesty's Satisfaction. Upon the King's Accession to the Crown of *England*, his Grace accompanied his Majesty into that Realm,

(a) Spotiswood's Church History.



alm, where he was likewise made a Peer, first by the Title of Earl of *Newcastle*, and thereafter raised to the Honour of Duke of *Richmond*, being likewise Master of the Household, first Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, and Knight of the most noble Order of the *Garter*. He married first *Sophia* Daughter of *William* Earl of *Gowrie*, next *Jean* Daughter of Sir *Matthew Campbel* of *Lowdon*, and last of all *Frances* Daughter of *Thomas* Viscount of *Bindon* of the Kingdom of *England*, and dying without Issue, 11. February 1623, was interred at *Westminster*, where a stately Tomb was erected to his Memory, with this Epitaph upon it.

*Depositu illustrissimi & excellentissimi Principis Ludovici Stuarti Esmei Levinia Ducis filii, Joannis Propatruis serenissimi Regis Jacobi Nepotis, Richmondia & Levinia Ducis, Novi Castellii ad Tinam, & Darnlia Comitissae &c. Magni Scotiae Camerarii & Thalassiarchoe Hereditarii, sacri Palatii Jacobi Regis Senescalli, Cubiculariorumque Principalium primi, Regi a sanctioribus Conciliis, Sancti Georgiani ordinis equi, Scoticorum, que per Gallias Cataphractorum Praefecti, viri excellentissimi ad omnia magna & bonanati, ad meliora defuncti: Vixit annos 49, menses 4, dies 17.*

To *Ludovick* Duke of *Lennox* succeeded *Esme* Lord d' *Aubigny* his Brother, who enjoyed the Honour but a short time, his Death happening on the 14th of February 1624, leaving Issue by *Katharine* his Wife Daughter and sole Heir of *Gervaise* Lord *Lightoun* of *Bromswold*,

1st *James* his Successor in the Honour.

2d *George* Lord d' *Aubigny*, who lost his Life in the King's Service at the Battle of *Kennetoun* 23. of October 1642, leaving Issue by *Frances* his Wife Daughter of *Theophilus* Earl of *Suffolk*, *Charles* his Son, who was honoured by King *Charles* I. with the Title of Earl of *Lichfield* upon the Demise of *Bernard* Earl of *Lichfield* his Uncle, and a Daughter *Katharine* married to *Henry* Lord O' *Brian* Son and Heir of *Henry* Earl of *Thomond* of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by whom he had

one Daughter *Katharine* married to *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*.

3d *Bernard* who had the Command of the King's Troop of Guards in the time of the Civil War, and was slain fighting bravely at the Battle of *Chester* 1645, whom the Earl of *Clarendon* characterizes thus, *He was*, says he, *a very faultless young Man, of a most gentle, courteous and affable Nature, and of a Spirit and Courage invincible; whose Loss*, continues he, *all Men exceedingly lamented, and the King bore it with extraordinary Grief.*

4th Lord *John* *Stewart*, who was General of the Horse in the King's Service in the time of the Civil War, being the third Brother of this illustrious Family that sacrificed their Lives in this Quarrel; for he was killed at the Battle of *Alresford*, little more than one and twenty Years of Age, whose Courage was so signal that Day, that too much, says an Historian of that Time, could not be expected from it if he had out-lived it, and he was so generally beloved, that he could not but be very generally lamented.

*Lady Elizabeth* his eldest Daughter was married to *Thomas* *Howard* Earl of *Arundel*.

*Lady Anne* to *Archibald* Lord *Angus*, Son and Heir to *William* first Marquis of *Douglas*.

*Lady Frances* to *Jerome* *Westoun* Earl of *Portland*.

*James* Duke of *Lennox*, as he was of the noblest Extraction, so his Majesty King *Charles* I. took great care of his Education, and sent him to *France*, *Italy* and *Spain*, where he was created a Grandee of that Kingdom (a), and as soon as he returned, tho' he was scarce one and twenty Years of Age, made him a Privy Councillor: And as he had many great Offices by Inheritance, so his Majesty, out of his abundant Kindness to him, made him Master of the Household, Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and Knight of the most noble Order of the *Garter*.

When the War began in 1642 he  
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(a) *Clarendon's History.*

adhered to the King's Interest with signal Fidelity and Affection, and made so entire a Resignation of himself to his Majesty, that he abhorred all Artifices to shelter himself from the Pejudice of those, who, how powerful soever, failed in their Duty to the King, and therefore he was pursued with all imaginable Malice by them, as one that would have no Quarter; and as he had received great Bounties from the King, so he sacrificed all he had to his Service, as soon as his Occasions stood in need of it, and he lived with unspotted Fidelity some Years after the Murder of his Master, and was suffered by those that then governed to pay that last Duty to him of putting him into his Grave, and died without the Comfort of seeing the Restauration of the Crown on the 30. of March 1655 (a). By Mary Daughter of George Duke of Buckingham his Wife, he had *Esmé* who succeeded him, and died in his Minority Anno 1660, and a Daughter Mary married to Richard Butler Earl of Arran of the Kingdom of Ireland.

To *Esmé* Duke of Lennox succeeded Charles of Earl of Lichfield his Cousin German, who being sent Ambassador extraordinary from King Charles II. to the Crown of Denmark, his Grace died at *Elseneur* in that Kingdom 21. December 1672 (b), leaving no Issue of *Farnes* his Wife Daughter of *Walter Stewart* Esq; Son of *Walter* Lord *Blantyre*, so that the Honour of this princely Family became extinct, and his great Fortune and Hereditary Offices came to King Charles II. as his nearest Heir Male, the King's Great Grand-father's Father and the Duke's being two Brothers.

But his Majesty considering with what Lustre and Glory the House of *Lennox* had shone in former Times, and that while the Dignity was in his Majesty's own Royal Person, it was suppressed in the Crown; wherefore, that the Honour might be again revived, and his Majesty having be-

stowed the Estate of *Lennox* upon the Lord *Charles Lennox* one of his Natural Sons, whom he so surnamed by *Lovisa de Querovale* Dutcheß of *Portsmouth*, was pleased to create him Duke of *Lennox*, Earl of *Darnly*, Lord *Torboltoun*, 9th of September 1675, and to the Heirs Male lawfully descending of his Body (c). Likewise by other Letters Patent passed in England, August 9, 27 of King Charles II. he was created Baron of *Sitirington*, Earl of *March*, and Duke of *Richmond*, and on the 20th of April 1681, was installed Knight of the *Garter*.

Upon the Removal of the Duke of *Monmouth*, he was made Master of the Horse to the King, in which Office he continued till his Father's Death, Anno 1685. He married *Anne* Daughter of *Frances* Lord *Brundnell*, by whom he had *Charles* Earl of *Darnly* his Son and Heir, Lady *Lovisa* married to *James* Earl of *Berkly*, and Lady *Anne Lennox*.

## LESLEY,

### Earl of *Leven*.

SIR *Alexander Lesly* first Earl of *Leven*, was the Son of Captain *George Lesly*, extracted from the House of *Balquhain* in the County of *Aberdeen*, one of the most illustrious Families of the *Leslies* (d). Being a younger Brother he entred early into the Life and Condition of a Soldier, upon that Stage, where some of all Europe then acted, between the *Spainard* and the *Dutch*, in the Lord *Vere's* Regiment in *Holland*, where he attained the Reputation of a very good Officer in the Quality of a Captain, to which he attained after few Years Service.

After which he went to *Sweden* and

(a) Dugdal's Baronage of England. (b) Ibidem. (c) Charta in publ. Arch. (d) *Laurus Lessiana*.



and entered into the Service of the greatest General of that Age, *Gustavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden* against the Imperialists, where he performed such great Actions as procured him a general Estimation, and thereby gained so much Honour, that the King promoted him to be Lieutenant General and then Velt Marshal of his Armies, with general Approbation, as a Person who well deserved the Preferment. Yea, that King had so great an Opinion of Sir *Alexander Lesly*, that in the 1628, when the Emperor had reduced all *Germany* except *Stralsund*, which was then invested by Count *Walstein*, the Citizens having a Jealousy of their Governor, at the desire of some of the *German* Princes, made application to the King of *Sweden*, to send them an Officer to command in that Place, which he willingly granted, and pitched upon Sir *Alexander Lesly*, as a Person fit for that Station, and he acquitted himself with so much Conduct and Gallantry, that tho' the Plague was in the City, the out-Works in a very ill condition, and Count *Walstein* the Imperial General before it with a formidable and victorious Army, he obliged him to raise the Siege with considerable loss; tho' 'tis reported the Count was so confident of Success, that he swore: *Tho' Stralsund were hung in Chains, betwixt Heaven and Earth he would have it*; and General *Lesly's* behaviour was so agreeable to the Burghers, that they made him a rich Present in Gold, and struck several glorious Medals upon that Occasion, some of which they presented him with (a).

In the 1630, General *Lesly* was sent by the King of *Sweden*, to make an Attack upon the Isle of *Rugen*, in order to drive the Imperialists out of it; which he effected: And his Conduct and Bravery on this occasion was so very remarkable, that it drew upon him the greatest *Encomiums* both from Friends and Enemies that could be devised, by which means he opened

a Way for the King of *Sweden's* marching into *Germany*.

General *Lesly* continued in the *Swedish* Service, after the Death of King *Gustavus*, under his Daughter Queen *Christiana*, till the Year 1638, that the Troubles began in *Scotland*, he returned to his Native Country, upon an Invitation from the disaffected Nobility, and as soon as the Covenanters began to lift Men toward the raising an Army under the Obligation of the Covenant, he was chosen to be their General, to which he was by all Men held very equal, having had good Experience of the most active Armies of that time, and a Courage very notorious: But that Enterprize ending without any Action, by reason of a Pacification, which was then agreed to; the General had no Opportunity to signalize himself at that time: But the Peace being of a short Duration, and a new War breaking out the next Year, Sir *Alexander Lesly* was again constituted General of the *Scots* Army, which entred *England* in August 1640, who, having routed a Party under the Lord *Conway* at *Newburn*, took Possession of *Newcastle*, where they kept their head Quarter. Soon after which a Cessation was agreed to, and a Treaty appointed at *Rippon*, and afterward carried to *London*, where a Peace was happily concluded. The particular Articles whereof were ratified by his Majesty in the Parliament 1641, at the Conclusion of which General *Lesly* was created Earl of *Leven*.

The *Irish* Rebellion breaking out at this time, his Lordship was appointed General of the *Scots* Forces that were raised and transported into that Kingdom upon the Charge of *England*, for suppressing the Rebellion there; in which Service he continued till the 1643, he was called over by the Parliament to form and command the *Scots* Army that was sent into *England*, to assist the Parliament against the King, by whose help the

X x x 2

Par-

(a) One of which I have had the Honour to see still preserved in his Family.

Parliament's Forces obtained their great Victory at *Marston-Moor* 16. July 1644, where a noble and judicious Memoirist of the *English* Nation, I mean the Lord *Hollis*, does General *Lesly* the Honour, as well as the Justice, to acknowledge that his Lordship, who commanded the *Scotts* Horse, and his Country-man Major General *Crawford*, who was Major General to the Earl of *Manchester's* Brigade, were the Persons who did the principal Service that Day, quite contrary to what another celebrated Historian of the same Nation says of the General's Conduct in the Battle: Only it is to be observed, that that Author's Account of this Affair is wrote with so much Rancor and Prejudice, and with such Circumstances of Inconsistency, that the manner of the Narrative takes off much of the Credit of what he wrote in that Matter.

In the Year 1648, when the Estates of *Scotland* raised an Army for the Relief of King *Charles*, when he was made a Prisoner in the Isle of *Wight*, General *Lesly* so well preserved his Reputation with those of his own Country, who wedded the King's Interest most, that he had the Command of the Army offered him; but he thought fit to decline it upon Account of his Age and Infirmities: which was happy for him considering the unfortunate Issue of it.

After the Murder of the King, his Lordship appeared mighty earnest and forward for restoring of King *Charles II.* and the Re-establishment of our Old Constitution, and frankly entred into those Designs and Measures that were set on foot for the raising an Army for his Majesty's Service, and was at the Battle of *Dunbar* in Person, in the Quality of a Volunteer. After the Defeat of the *Scotts* Army there, and when another Design was set on foot, for raising an Army to march with the King into *England*, no Body appeared more forward in that Service than his Lord-

ship; but while General *Monk* lay before *Dundee*, the old General, with several other Noblemen, having appointed a Meeting at *Eliot* in *Angus*, to consult of Means to relieve the Town, and other Matters concerning the War, of which *Monk* having got Advertisement, sent a strong Party of Horse and Dragoons, commanded by Colonel *Morgan*, to surprize them: Which he did in the Night, and the old General and the Principals of them being taken, were sent to *London*, and committed Prisoners to the Tower. And notwithstanding all the Services he had done the *English* Parliament, his Lordship did not receive the least Favour from them, nor from *Cromwel*; but underwent Sequestration, and all other Severities the most loyal of his Country-men suffered: But the Crown of *Sweden* having entred into an Alliance with the Parliament of *England*, her *Swedish* Majesty, calling to Remembrance the great Services performed by General *Lesly* to the Crown of *Sweden*, was pleased to interpose by her Resident then at *London* for his Liberation; which being obtained, his Lordship was so sensible of the Honour that Princess had done him, that to shew his Gratitude for so singular a Favour, he went over in Person to *Sweden*, to return her Majesty his humble and hearty Thanks. At which Court his Lordship was treated with all the Civility and Respect due to his Quality and Merit, and returning thence to his Native Country, lived mostly at his Seat of *Balgony* in a voluntary Retirement, till Death put a Period to his Life, some time of the Year 1662, leaving Issue by *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter of — *Renton* of *Billy*, *Alexander* Lord *Balgony*, likewise five Daughters.

1. *Anne* married to *Hugh* Master of *Lovat*, Son and Heir of *Hugh* Lord *Lovat*, and again to Sir *Ralph de la Vall*, and had Issue.

2. *Margaret* to Sir *James* *Crichton* of *Fren.*



*Frendraught* 1st Viscount of *Frendraught*.

3. *Mary* to *William* Lord *Cranstoun*.

4. *Barbara* to Sir *John Ruthven* of *Dunglass*.

5. *Christian* to *Walter Dundas* junior of that Ilk.

*Alexander* Lord *Balgony* addicting himself to a military Life, was a Colonel in the *Scots* auxiliary Troops that went over to *Ireland* in the Year 1642, under the Command of General *Lesly* his Father, Death preventing his rising to other Preferments in the very Blossom of his Youth, to the Regrate of his noble Relations, leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Rothes*, a Son *Alexander*, who succeeded his Grandfather in the Honour, and a Daughter *Catharine*, married to *George* 1st Earl of *Melvil*.

Which *Alexander*, second Earl of *Leven*, married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *William Howard*, Sister to *Charles* 1st Earl of *Carlisle* (a), and dying without Issue Male of his Body, Anno 1663, his Estate and Honour devolved on *Margaret* his eldest Daughter, who married Mr. *Montgomery*, a Brother of the Earl of *Eglington's*, and she dying Anno 1674, the Honour came to *Catharine* Countess of *Leven* her Sister, and this Lady dying a Maiden, the Estate & Title fell, by Reason of an Entail, to *David Melvil* Esquire her Cousin-german, at that Time second Son of *George* Lord *Melvil*.

Which *David*, in Imitation of his Ancestors on the maternal Side, dedicated himself from his Youth to the Profession of Arms, and transporting himself Abroad Anno 1585, entred into the Service of the Duke of *Brandeburgh*, where his Lordship first served in the Quality of a Captain of Horse, and then was made Colonel of a Regiment of Foot by his Electoral Highness, which he brought over with the Prince of *Orange* in his Expedition into *Great Britain* Anno 1688. Upon that Prince's Accession

to the Crown, my Lord *Leven* was sworn of the Privy Council, and made Constable and Governor of *Edinburgh* Castle, on the 4th of July 1689 (b). His Majesty King *William* reposing great Trust and Confidence in his Lordship's Affection to his Service, was pleased to join him in Commission with Major General *Mackay*, and Major General Sir *George Monro*, to model the Forces in this Kingdom, which were to be employed in the Reduction of the Highlands; and accordingly his Lordship was present at the Head of his Regiment in the Action at *Gillycranky* on the 27th of July 1689, where his Courage and Conduct was very signal and brave. Also in 1692 he carried over his Regiment to *Flanders*, where he continued during the Campaign. His Lordship continued Governor of *Edinburgh* Castle, till, after the Death of King *William*, he was removed from that Station, the Earl of *March* being put in his Room: But upon another Turn at Court his Lordship quickly recovered so much Favour, that her Majesty Queen *Anne* was pleased on the 1st of January 1703 to make him Major General of the Forces in *Scotland*, and in little more than a Year thereafter reinstalled him in the Government of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, & soon thereafter appointed him General of the Ordnance, and without parting with any of his other Employments, on the 2d of March 1706 he was constituted Lieutenant General and Commander in chief of all her Majesty's Forces in this Kingdom: All which Stations his Lordship held till the 1712, when he was removed from all publick Employments. He married *Anne* Daughter of *Margaret* Countess of *Weems*, by whom he had *George* Lord *Balgony* and *Raith*, *Alexander Lesly* Esquire, and a Daughter *Mary*, married to *William* Lord *Haddo*, at that Time Son and Heir apparent of *George* 1st Earl of *Aberdeen*.

Y y y

A R M S.

(a) Peerage of England. (b) Charta penes Comitum de Leven.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th, Azure, a Thistle proper, Ensign'd with an Imperial Crown, Or, 2d and 3d Argent, on a Bend Azure, Three Buckles, Or. Supporters two Chevaliers carrying the Banner of Scotland. Crest a Chevalier. Motto, Pro Rege & Patria.

## K E R.

## Marquis of Lothian,

**I**S descended of Mark Ker Son of Sir Walter Ker of Cesford by Agnes his Wife, Daughter of Robert Lord Crichton of Sanquhar (a), who being the younger Son of his Father, was educated in the Schools of Learning, with a Prospect of engaging in the Service of the Church; and entring into Orders, he was at length, after having passed through some inferior Station in the Church, promoted to be Abbot of Newbottle anno 1546. In which Function he continued till the blessed Turn of the Reformation, in the Year of our Lord 1560: He was one of the few of the dignified Clergy who renounced Popery, and with it all the Errors and Idolatry of the Romish Church, by which means he held his Benefice in Commendam till the time of his Death anno 1582. By Grizel his Wife, Daughter of George Earl of Rothes, he had three Sons and a Daughter, viz. Mark thereafter Earl of Lothian, Andrew Ker of Fentoun (b), Mr. George Ker, and Katharine married to William Maxwell Lord Harries.

Which Mark was by the Care of his Father, who himself had been a Judge in the Session, bred up in the study of the Law, in which he made a notable progress, insomuch as he was

made a Lord of the Session anno 1582 (c), tho then but a very young Man, and thereafter constituted Master of Requests to King James VI. (d), by whose Bounty he had a Grant of the Lands of the Abbacy of Newbottle by Letters Patent October 15th 1591, then erected into a Temporal Lordship (e), and thereafter was by his Majesty's Favour, dignified with the Honour of Earl of Lothian on the 10 of July 1606 (f); and departing this Life in the Month of April 1609 (g), he left Issue by Margaret his Wife, Daughter of John Lord Harries, Robert his Successor, Sir William Ker of Blackhope, Sir Mark Ker; likewise Seven Daughters.

1st. Jean married to Robert Master of Boyd, and next to David Earl of Crawford.

2d. Janet to William Earl of Glencairn.

3d. Margaret to John Lord Tester, and afterward to Andrew Master of Jedburgh.

4th. Isabel to William 1st Earl of Queensberry.

5th. Lillias to John Lord Borthwick.

6th. Mary to Sir James Richardson of Smeatoun.

7th. Elizabeth to Sir Alexander Hamilton of Innerweek.

Which Robert married Annabella, Daughter of Archbald Earl of Argyle, but having no Male Issue of his Body, with his Majesty's approbation, he made over his Estate and Honour to Anne his eldest Daughter, and the Heirs of her Body; to which she accordingly succeeded on the Death of her Father, which happened July 15 1624 (h). This Countess married Sir William Ker, Son to Sir Robert Ker, thereafter Earl of Ancrum, his Majesty King Charles I. conferring the same Honour upon him. When the Troubles began in 1638, his Lordship appeared very zealous for the Liberty and Property of the Subject against the inroachments the Court was

(a) Ch. in publ. Arch. (b) Hope's Decisions. (c) Memoirs of the Self. (d) Ch. in publ. Arch. (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibid. (g) Ibid. (h) Balfour's Annals.



was then thought to intend upon the Constitution, and after the taking of the Covenant, he carried the Prosecution of the ends of it as high as any, tho he bore no publick Character in the State till the 1648, that the Parliament, or that Remains of the Convention of Estates who called themselves so, had declared the Engagement for the Relief of the King unlawful, and the Assembly of the Church joining with them, had excommunicated all who had the most eminent Parts in the promoting of it, and made them incapable of bearing any Office in the State: By which Judgment the Earl of Lanerk being deprived of the Secretary's Office, it was by the governing Party that then prevailed, conferred on the Earl of Lothian anno 1649; soon after which he was sent from Scotland to the Parliament of England, as soon as it was known they intended to proceed against his Majesty before the high Court of Justice, to take away his Life (a), when he did in the name of the Parliament and Kingdom of Scotland, declare their Dissent from the said Proceedings, and that it might be manifest to the World, how much they did abominate and detest so horrid a Design, he did protest that as they were altogether free from the same, so they might be free from all the Miseries and evil Consequences that might follow thereupon. After the Murder of the King, he contributed his hearty Endeavours to bring King Charles the II. to the Exercise of his Royal Power in Scotland, in which as one of the Commissioners from the Parliament at the Treaty of Breda anno 1650, he had been very instrumental. By Anne Countess of Lothian his Wife, he had Robert his Successor, Sir William who was made Director of the Chancery upon the Restauration of the King anno 1661, Charles Ker of Abbots-rule; likewise seven Daughters.

Anne married to Alexander Master of Saltoun.

Elizabeth to John Lord Borthwick.

Mary to James Brody of that Ilk.

Margaret to Sir James Richardson of Smeatoun.

Vere to Lord Niel Campbel, Son to the Marquis of Argyle.

Henrietta to Sir Francis Scot of Thir/stone.

Lady Lilius Ker.

Which Robert was, upon the first establishing of the Government under King William, named of the Privy Council, and constituted Lord Justice General of Scotland, and thereafter by the Favour of his said Majesty, his Lordship was raised to the honour of Marquis of Lothian, by Letters Patent 23 June 1701, and departing this Life 16 February 1703, he left Issue by Jean his Wife, Daughter of Archibald Marquis of Argyle, William the present Marquis of Lothian, Lord Charles Ker Director of the Chancery, Lord John and Lord Mark both Brigadiers, and Collonels in the Army, and a Daughter Mary married to James Marquis of Douglas.

Which William being one of the Lords of the Privy Council in the Reign of Queen Anne, and a Collonel of Dragoons, was by her Majesty's special Favour elected a Knight of the most Noble Order of the Thistle, into which he was invested in November 1705. He married Jean Daughter of Archibald Earl of Argyle, by whom he had William Lord Jedburgh, likewise four Daughters; Jean married to William Lord Cranstoun, Anne to Alexander Earl of Hume, Elizabeth to George Master of Ross, at that time Son and Heir apparent to William Lord Ross, and Lady Mary.

William, Lord Jedburgh, married Margaret Daughter of Sir Thomas Nicolson, by whom he has Lord William his Son and apparent Heir.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Azur, the Sun in his Splendor Or, 2d and 3d Gules on a Cheveron Argent, three Moletts of the first. Supported on the dexter by a Cherub and on the Sinister by a Hart proper. Crest, the Sun in his Splendor. Motto, Sero sed Serio.

Y y y 2

Frazer

(a) Clarendon's Hist.

## FRASER

## Lord Lovat.

**T**He Sirname of *Frazer* is upon Record as ancient as the Time of King *Malcolm IV.* that *Adam Frazer, filius Udardi filii Kelvert*, gave in pure and perpetual Alms to the Convent of *Newbottle* sundry Lands in tenemento de *Southale* pro salute animæ suæ. In the Reign of King *Alexander III.* *Gilbert Frazer* the Head of the Family was *Vicecomes de Travouair*, as is manifest from his Donations to the Monks of *Newbottle*; and it appears the *Frasers* were even then extended into divers Branches; for *Bernard Frazer* is Sheriff of *Stirling* in that Reign, and another *William* was Lord high Chancellor of *Scotland*: It likewise appears that Sir *Gilbert* was succeeded by Sir *Andrew* his Son, and he by Sir *Simon*, who is the Loyal and eminent Patriot mentioned in the History of King *Robert I.* who dying without Male Issue, his Estate, together with the Sheriffship of *Tweeddale* went to his two Heirs Female, the one married to Sir *Gilbert Hay* of *Locherwart*, Ancestor to the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, and the other to Sir *Malcolm Fleming* Predecessor to the Earl of *Wigtoun*, for which Cause these two noble Families carry the Coat of *Frazer* in their Atchievement even to this Time.

Sir *Alexander Frazer*, called Brother to Sir *Simon*, was one of those worthy Men who strenuously adhered to the Interest of *Robert de Bruce* against the *Baliol* and all his Adherents and Abettors; for which, after the Accession

of that Prince to the Crown, he had a Grant de omnibus terris suis de *Strachachyn, de Effuly, Balbrochy, & de Achincrosks* (a), dicto *Alex. & heredibus suis de nobis & heredibus nostris in feudo & hereditate per omnes rectas metas & divisas suas in unam liberam baroniam faciendo nobis & heredibus nostris dictis Alex. & heredes sui forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad baroniam prædictam. In cujus rei testimonium præsentî cartæ nostræ sigillum nostrum præcepimus apponi apud Air, primo die Novembris, anno Regni nostri decimo. 1316.*

This Sir *Alexander* being highly in Favour with King *Robert*, was in the 20th of his Reign constituted Lord high Chamberlain of *Scotland*, which Office, the greatest then in the Kingdom, he exercised till the Death of the King. He married the Lady *Mary Bruce* Sister to King *Robert I.* Widow of Sir *Neil Campbel* of *Lochow*, Ancestor to the Duke of *Argyle*, by whom he had several Sons, *John*, and *Alexander*, who thereafter obtained the Thanedom of *Dores* from King *David Bruce*, and was the Root of that ancient Family of the *Frasers*: But Sir *John*, the elder of the Brothers, dying without Male Issue, the Baronies of *Strachachyn, Fetteresso, Dalpercy, &c.* fell to the Share of *Margaret* his Daughter, who became the Wife of Sir *William Keith* Marshall of *Scotland*. By her he had Sir *John Keith* his Son and Heir apparent, who married . . . . Daughter to King *Robert II.* by whom he had a Son *Robert*, whose only Daughter and sole Heir, was married to *Alexander* the 1st Earl of *Huntley*, with whom he got the Baronies of *Aboyne, Glentanner, Glenmuck, Sachin, and Touch*; by Reason whereof he assumed

(a) I have seen this Charter in the Custody of Sir *Peter Frazer* of *Dores*, which, for the satisfaction of the Curious, who may not so well understand the Stile of Old Charter Latin, I shall Translate into English as follows. Robert by the Grace of God, King of Scots, Know ye we have given and Granted, and by the Tenour hereof, gives and Grants to our well beloved Sir *Alexander Frazer*, for his Service and Homage done to Us, all and hail the Lands of *Strachychen, Effuly, Balebrouchy* and *Achencroskes*, with their Pertinents, to be held by the said Sir *Alexander* and his Heirs, of Us and our Heirs, in one intire Barony. In Testimony whereof, we have caused append our Seal to this Our Deed, at Air the fourth Day of November, and of Our Reign the Tenth Year. 1316;



sumed the Coat of *Frazer* into his own, which is still bore by his Successor the Duke of Gordon in his Grace's Atchievement.

But to return to Sir *Alexander Frazer* the younger Son of Sir *Alexander* the Chamberlain; this noble Person treading in the Steps of his loyal Father, faithfully served King *David II.* and it could not well choose to be otherwise, considering the Nearness of his Alliance to the Crown, in Consideration whereof he obtained, no doubt, in Reward of his Loyalty and Merit, as well as his near Relation in Blood to that King, a Grant of the Thanedom of *Dores*, by his Royal Charter under the great Seal (a).

*David, Dei gratia, Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse, & hac præsentī charta nostra confirmasse dilecto consanguineo nostro Alexandro Frazer, omnes & singulas terras nostras Thanagii de Duiys cum pertinen. infra vicecomitat. de Kyncardyn tenend. & habend. eidem Alex. & hæredibus suis de nobis & hæredibus nostris in feudo & hereditate in unam integram liberam Baroniam per omnes rectas metas & divisas suas, in boscis & planis, in pratis & pasturis, in moris, maresiis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, molendinis, mulcturis, & eorum sequelis, aucupationibus, venationibus, & piscariis, cum forca & fossa, sacca & sacco, cum thol & theme, & cum omnibus aliis & singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus, ayssamentis, & justis pertinen. suis quibuscunque ad dictas terras spectantibus, libere, quiete, integre, & in pace; faciendo inde annuatim tres sectas ad tria placita nostra capitalia vicecomitat. de Kyncardyn, ac servitium unius archietenentis ad exercitum nostrum pro omni alio servitio quæ de dictis terris aliquo tempore exigi poterint seu requiri. In cujus rei testimo-*

*nium præsentī chartæ sigillum nostrum præcepimus apponi, apud Edinburgh quarto die mensis Septembris, Anno Regni nostri quadragesimo 1369.*

From this Sir *Alexander Frazer* is Sir *Peter Frazer* of *Dores* Baronet descended in a lineal Course of Succession, as appears from his Writings, which proves the Family beyond Dispute to be one of the most ancient and best extracted Families in the County of *Kincardin*, where it hath still remained, and, except for a short Interval, still continues with Lustre. A more particular Account of which may be deduced in the subsequent part of this Work, whereby it will appear to be very honourable, as well considered in it self, as in its illustrious Alliances and Branches.

The Family of *Lovat*, which this Title leads me more particularly to treat of, as it is one of the best extracted, so it is one of the most noble and most numerous of all the *Frasers*. They are derived from Sir *Simon Frazer* Son of Sir *Alexander Frazer*, and Nephew to King *Robert I.* who obtained the Barony of *Lovat*, and other fair Possessions in the northern Parts, by Marriage of the Heir Female of the *Bisets*, in the latter end of King *David II.* whose Arms he thereupon took into his own, and which is still bore by his Descendants. The Wealth and Reputation of the *Lovat* Family was not a little advanced thereafter by the marrying of a Lady of the *Fentons*, whom *Hugh Frazer* of *Lovat* took to Wife in the Reign of King *James I.* (b) since which time they have been accounted among the Number of the greater Barons, who were called Lords of Parliament. He left a Son, *Hugh* Baron of *Lovat*, who married *Janet*, Daughter of *Thomas Dunbar* Earl of *Murray* by whom he had *Thomas*

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(a) David by the Grace of God King of Scots, Wit ye Us to have given, and by the Tenour hereof, gives and Grants to Our well beloved Cousin *Alexander Frazer*, all and hail the Lands and Thanedom of *Dores*, within our County of *Kincardin*, to be held by the said *Alexander* and his Heirs, in Feu and Heritage, in one intire Barony, paying to Us and Our Heirs, by him and his Heirs, their Suit and Presents, at Our Three head Courts of the County of *Kincardin*, and the Service of one great Tenent in Our Army. In Witness whereof We have Appended Our Great Seal to this Charter, at *Edinburgh* the fourth of September, and of Our Reign the Fortieth Year. (b) Geneal. Famil. *Lovat*;

*This is wrong  
there was no  
marriage of  
any Frasers to  
the Bisets.  
The Bisets were  
attainted for  
treason & their  
lands became  
forfeited to the  
Crown - I think  
were subsequently  
granted to Sir  
Simon Fraser  
the King.*

his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Agnes* married to *Kenneth Mackenzie* of *Kintail*.

Which *Thomas* made no small Figure in the Northern Parts under *James IV.* whose Justiciar he was. He married first *Janet*, Daughter of *Sir Alexander Gordon* of *Midmar*, and Niece to the Earl of *Huntley*: By her he had *Thomas* his eldest Son, who was slain at the Battle of *Flowdon* (a), and *Hugh* his Successor in the Honour; secondly *Janet* Daughter to the Lord *Gray*, by whom he had *James Frazer* of *Kinkel*, and *Janet* Wife of *John Crichton* of *Ruthven*. This Lord dying very aged, Anno 1530, was succeeded by *Hugh* his Son, who married first *Katharine*, Daughter of *John Grant* of *Freuchie*, by whom he had *Simon* Master of *Lovat*, next *Janet* Daughter of *Walter Ross* of *Balnagown*, (b) who bore him *Alexander* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Agnes* married to *William Mackleod* of *Dunwegan*. This Lord entred into a fatal Quarrel with the *Mackraynolds*, which cost him dear; for in a Conflict with that other Clap at *Lochrochty* in *Ross-Shire* on the 2d of *June* 1544, both he and his eldest Son lost their Lives (c), besides a great many other Gentlemen of the *Frasers*, to the Number, say they, of eighty.

To *Hugh* Lord *Lovat* succeeded *Alexander* his Son, who dying Anno 1558 (d), left Issue by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir John Campbel* Thane of *Calder*, Niece to the Earl of *Argyle*, two Sons, *Hugh* his Successor, and *Thomas* first of that Branch of the *Frasers* of *Strichen* (e), which *Hugh* at the Dissolution of the Church Lands in the Time of the Reformation acquired the Lands and Tithes of the Priory of *Beuly* from the Abbot of that Convent, whereby he increased the Wealth and Dependency of his Family. He married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Athole*, and giving way to Fate on the 1st Day of *Ja-*

nuary 1576 (f) left a Son *Simon* to succeed him in the Honour, who took to Wife first *Margaret* Daughter of *Colin Mackenzie* of *Kintail*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Seafort*, by whom he had *Hugh* his Successor, and after her Death, *Jean* Daughter of *James Stewart* Lord *Down*: By her he had two Sons and a Daughter, viz. *Sir Simon Frazer* of *Inerallachy*, *Sir James Frazer* of *Brae*, *Margaret* married first to *Sir Robert Arbuthnot* of that Ilk; 2dly, to *Sir John Haldane* of *Gleneagles*. This noble Lord made his Exit out of this World on the 3d of *April*, 1633 (g). *Hugh* his Son succeeding him in his Estate and Title, he married *Isabel* Daughter of *Sir John Weems* of that Ilk, Ancestor to the Earl of *Weems*, by whom he had *Hugh* Master of *Lovat*, who died in the Lifetime of his Father, and *Thomas Frazer* of *Beaufort*; also three Daughters, *Anne* married to *John* Earl of *Sutherland*, *Mary* to *David Ross* of *Balnagown*, *Katharine* to *Robert* first Viscount of *Arbuthnot*, and thereafter to *Andrew* Lord *Frazer*.

Here 'tis proper to take Notice that *Hugh* Master of *Lovat* in his Father's Time married *Anne* Daughter of *Alexander* 1st Earl of *Leven*, and dying in the Blossom of his Days in the Month of *May* 1643 (h), left a Son *Hugh* who succeeded his Grandfather in his Estate and Honour, upon his Death, which happened *February* 16th 1646 (i). Which *Hugh* married *Anne* Daughter of *Sir John Mackenzie* of *Tarbat*, by whom he had a Son *Hugh* and three Daughters, *Anne* married to *Patrick* Lord *Kinnaird*, *Isabel* to *Alexander Mackdonald* of *Glengary*, *Margaret* to *Collonel Andrew Monro*, and departing this Life upon the 27th of *April* 1672 (k), was succeeded by *Hugh* his Son, who married *Æmilia* Daughter of *John* Marquis of *Athole*; but having no male Issue, and his Estate being by his Marriage-Articles provided to his Heirs whatsoever, and

(a) Geneal. Famil. de *Lovat*: (b) Ibid. (c) Ibid. (d) Chart. in publ. Arch. (e) Geneal. Famil. *Lovat*. MS. (f) Ch. in Cancel. S. D. N. R. (g) Ibid. (h) Ibid. (i) Ibid. (k) Geneal. Famil. de *Lovat*.



and considering that the Title of Honour, in default of Heirs-Male of his Body, was to descend to Captain *Simon Frazer* of *Beaufort* his first Cousin, and that little would have accompanied the Dignity after his Death, his Lordship for these Reasons resigned the Honour in the King's hand, who was pleased to confer it again upon himself, and to his Daughters in case of Failure of his Heirs Male, and dying anno 1696, left behind him four Daughters, 1<sup>st</sup>. *Æmilia* Baroness of *Levat*, who married *Alexander Mackenzie* of *Prestonhall*, who changed his Name to *Frazer*, and has a Son *Hugh* Master of *Levat*. 2<sup>d</sup>. *Anne* married to *Norman Mackleod* of that Ilk, next to *Peter Fotheringham* of *Powrie*. 3<sup>d</sup>. *Katharine* to *William Murray* then Son and Heir apparent to *Sir Patrick Murray* of *Auchtertyre*. 4<sup>th</sup>. *Margaret*.

# A R M S.

Quarterly 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Azure, three Frazes Argent; 2<sup>d</sup> and 3<sup>d</sup> Gules, three antick Crowns, Or. Supporters two Bucks sejant in the middle of a Bush of Holin. Crest, a Buck's Head erased proper. Motto, I am ready.

## STEWART,

### Lord Lorn & Innermeath.

OF the illustrious Family of *Darnly* the *Stewarts* of *Lorn* were a Branch, which took Beginning in the Reign of King *Robert I.* *Sir Alexander Stewart* their Ancestor then obtaining from that Prince a Grant of the Lands of *Garmeltoun* and *Dunning* in *Perth* Shire (a). *Sir Robert Stewart* of *Innermeath* was his Successor; he is one of the Barons who recognised

the Earl of *Carrick's* Right to the Crown anno 1374. And dying anno 1386 left Issue *John Stewart* of *Innermeath* and *Lorn*, and *Robert Stewart* of *Durisdier*, of whom were the later *Stewarts* of *Rossyth* (b), which *John* was frequently employed in Negotiations of Peace with the *English*, in the Beginning of the Duke of *Albany's* Government (c). By ... his Wife, Daughter of *Robert* Duke of *Albany* (d), he had *Robert* his Successor, *Sir James Stewart* called *The Black Knight* of *Lorn*, and a Daughter *Christian* married to *James Dundas* of that Ilk. Which *Robert Stewart*, designed Lord of *Lorn*, was one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the *English* about the Redemption of King *James I.* and thereafter one of the Hostages for the Ransom (e). Like as he was in the 1436 named by the Parliament one of the Judges who were to hear and report all Causes and Controversies which were to be moved and insisted on during that Session (f). He left a Son *John* to succeed him in the Title of Lord *Lorn*, who dying without Issue Male anno 1469, left three Daughters Co-heirs to him, *Isabel* married to *Colin* 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of *Argyle*, *Margaret* to *Sir Colin Campbell* of *Glenurchy*, *Marion* to *Arthur Campbell* of *Ottar*.

However the Title of Lord *Lorn* was not discontinued, but fell to *Walter Stewart* his nearest Heir upon the Male-Line, who resigned the Title of Lord *Lorn* together with all Right he had to the Lordship of *Lorn*, to *Colin* Earl of *Argyle* in Exchange for the Earl's Lands of *Innermeath*, of which he obliged himself to procure him the Title of Lord from King *James III.* and which he actually did perform (g). From which *Walter*, in a direct Line in the fifth Descent, was *John* Lord *Innermeath*, who by the special Favour of King *James VI.* was raised to the Honour and Title of Earl of *Athole*, by Letters Patent on the 6<sup>th</sup> of March 1596, upon the Demise of *John* 5<sup>th</sup> of that line, Earl of *Athole* (h). This Earl

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mar-

(a) Ch. in Rotul. Rob. I. (b) Mr. Day. Symson's Geneal. of the House of Rossyth. (c) Rymer's Foed. (d) Symson's Collect. (e) Rymer. (f) Black Acts of Parl. (g) Ch. penes Ducem de Argyle. (h) Charta in Pub. Archivis ad Annum 1596.

married first *Margaret* Daughter of *Sir David Lindsay* of *Edzle*, who was Earl of *Crawford*, by whom he had *James* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Margaret* married to *Sir James Stewart* of *Balliechin*, next to *Sir Robert Crichton* of *Cluny*. 2dly, *Mary* Daughter of *William* Earl of *Gowrie* Widow of *John* the former Earl of *Athole*, and dying anno 1605, *James* his Son succeeded him in the Honour, and married *Mary* second Daughter of *John* 5th Earl of *Athole*, but having no Issue, he resigned the Earldom of *Athole* in Favours of *William* Master of *Tillibardin*, and Dame *Dorothea Stewart* Mistress of *Tillibardin* his Sister-in-law (a), on the 17th of October 1612.

## LESLY,

### Lord Lindores.

*Patrick Lesly* Commendator of *Lindores* Abbey, Son of *Andrew* Earl of *Roths*, had by the Bounty of King *James VI.* the said Abbacy erected into a Temporal Lordship to him on the 25th December 1600 (b). He married *Jean* Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Orkney* (c), by whom he had *James* his Son and Heir, Colonel *Lodovick Lesly*, and Lieutenant General *David Lesly* 1st Lord *Newark*; also several Daughters, *Margaret* married to *John* Lord *Maderty*, *Elizabeth* to *Sir William Sinclair* of *May*, .... to *George Lesly* of that Ilk, *Mary* to *David Barclay* of *Colcarney*.

Which *James* married *Mary* Daughter of *Patrick* Lord *Gray*, by whom he had *John* his Successor in the Honour. 2dly ... Daughter of ... *York Esq;* by whom he had a Daughter

*Mary* married first to *John Stewart* of *Innerness*, and again to *John Bruce* of *Blairhall*.

*John* Lord *Lindores* married *Marion* Daughter of *James* Earl of *Airly*, and dying anno 1706, left *David* his Son and Heir, who married *Margaret* Daughter of *Archibald Stewart* of *Dunern*, Niece to the Earl of *Murray*.

## LIVINGSTON,

### Earl of Lithgow.

IT is clear from the Records of *Holy-rood-house* Abbey, that in the Time of King *David I.* one *Livingius* was then possessed of that Barony in *West-Lothian*, which he called *Livingstoun* from his own Name, according to the Custom of that Age, for he makes a Donation to the Monks of the *Holy-Cross* at *Edinburgh*, de *Ecclesia de Livingstoun cum dimidia carucata Terræ ad dictam Ecclesiam pertinente, pro salute animæ suæ* (d). He was succeeded in the Barony of *Livingstoun* by his Son *Thurstanus*, called *filius Livingii* in a Charter of Confirmation to the Convent of *Holy-rood-house* of the Church of *Livingstoun*, with the Lands and Tithes thereunto belonging for the Prosperity of his Soul, both here and hereafter (e). He left a Son *Alexander filius Thurstani*, as he is designed in a Charter of King *William's*, who being Lord of the Barony of *Livingstoun*, assumed first that Appellation, and transmitted it to his Posterity for a Sirname, in whose Line it continued above 400 Years, till the Reign of King *James IV.* that Mr. *Bartholomew Livingstoun* of that Ilk, died without Issue (f), and with him the Family was extinct. The

(a) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. (b) Ibidem. (c) This is supported by Mr. Lesly's *Laurus Lellæana*, (d) Records of *Holy-rood-house* Abbey in the publick Registers of King *James II.* (e) *Sir James Dalrymple's Historical Collections.* (f) Ch. in pub. Arch.



The immediate Ancestor of this Noble Family was Sir *William Livingston*, who in the 17th of King *David II.* had a Grant of the Barony of *Calendar* in the County of *Stirling*, then in the Crown by the Forfaulture of *Patrick de Calendar* (a); whose only Daughter and Heir *Christian* he took to Wife, the better to fortify his Title thereto: Likeas in the 34th of the said King, they had a Grant to themselves and their Heirs, of the Lands of *Kilsyth*, then in the King's Hands, by the Decease of *Margaret* Daughter of *Robert De la Wall*, (b).

This Sir *William* was a brave Man, and one of the Scots Barons who were taken Prisoners with King *David Bruce* at the Battle of *Durham*, on the 17th of *October 1346*, (c): But being afterward releas'd, the next ensuing Year, when a Treaty was set on foot for the King's Redemption, he was one of the Commissioners employed in that honourable Negotiation (d), tho without Success at that Time: Likewise in the 1357, he was together with *William* Bishop of *St. Andrews*, *Thomas* Bishop of *Caithness*, *Patrick* Bishop of *Brechin*, *Patrick* Earl of *March*, & Sir *Robert Erskine* appointed by *Robert* Lord high Steward of *Scotland* Lieutenant, as he's design'd, to the most illustrious Prince *David* by the Grace of God King of *Scotland* in a full Council holden at *Perth*, with Advice and Consent of the Prelates, Nobles and whole Community of the Kingdom, Plenipotentiaries and Commissioners with Power to them, to treat about the Redemption of the King, and a final Peace with *England*; which was happily agreed to on the 3d of *October* thereafter, the Ransom being a 100000

Marks Sterl. Money (e), for which Sir *William Livingston*'s Son and Heir was delivered one of the Hostages.

By the foresaid *Christian de Calendar* his Wife, he had Sir *William* his Son and Heir, Father of Sir *John Livingston* of the *Calendar*; who was slain in the Service of his Country at the Battle of *Homildown* against the *English* on the 4th of *March 1401* (f). His first Marriage was with . . . . *Monteith* Daughter to . . . . *Monteith* of *Carfe* (g). By her he had Sir *Alexander*, and two younger Sons, *Robert* Progenitor of the first Branch of the *Livingstons* of *Westquarter*, of whom sprung the House of *Kinnaird*, first raised to the honour of Viscount, and then Earl of *Newburgh*; and *John Livingston* Esquire. His second Wife was *Agnes* Daughter of Sir *James Douglas* of *Dalkeith* (h), by whom he had Sir *William Livingston* first of the House of *Kilsyth* (i), and a Daughter *Agnes* Wife of Sir *John Gordon* of *Gordoun*.

Which *Alexander* was one of the Hostages for the Ransom of King *James I.* when he was relieved from his Captivity in *England Anno 1423* (k): By whom he was made a Knight, and frequently employed in Affairs of the highest Importance; for I find he was one of the Barons that sat upon the Trial of *Murdoch* Duke of *Albany*, by whom that Duke was Sentenced and condemn'd to lose his Head. Upon the Death of King *James I.* he was by the Advice and Consent of the three Estates of Parliament appointed Tutor to the young King *James II.* whose Person was still in the Custody of Sir *William Crichton* the Chancellor, in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, of which he was Governor; tho very probably he was

A a a a

kept

(a) Charta penes Vicecomitem de Kilsyth. (b) This Robert De la Wall had acquir'd, I find, the Barony of Kilsyth from Malcom Fleming Earl of Wigton, who was the King's Donatar upon the Forfaulture of Patrick de Calendar. (c) Rymer's Fœdera. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem. (f) Hume's History of the Earls of Douglas and Angus. (g) Gehealogy of the House of Livingston penes me. (h) Charta penes Vicecomitem de Kilsyth. (i) Ibidem. (k) Rymer's Fœd.

kept by him contrary to Law : Wherefore that Sir *Alexander Livingston* on whom the Parliament had conferr'd that high Trust might get the King's Person into his own Custody, he fell upon this Stratagem to bring it about.

The Queen Mother was intirely in Sir *Alexander's* Interest, and to effectuate her Purpose cometh from *Stirling* to *Edinburgh*, pretending a friendly Visit to her Son, which the Chancellor very willingly allowed her in the Castle several Days : During which Time she cajolled the Prince into an Obedience to her Will, and the Chancellor into a Belief that she designed nothing but what she own'd : At length she told the Chancellor, that she would but stay one Night longer in the Castle, being the next Day to set out for *Whitekirk* in *Buchan*, to perform a Vow which she had made for the Health of the King, whose Person she earnestly recommended to his Care, till she should return. He assured her of his Fidelity both in that and all other respects, and so left her. Thus all Eyes, but those of a trusty Few being asleep, the young King was carefully put up in a Chest among his Mother's Furniture, and then convoyed to *Leith*, and from thence by Water to *Stirling* ; where Sir *Alexander Livingston*, and those of his Party received him with great Joy.

But notwithstanding this great Favour of the Queen's to Sir *Alexander Livingston*, yet, for some Reasons of State, not long thereafter, he and some of his Friends did restrain her Majesty in the Liberty she had some while enjoyed of the Company of her Son. Which her Majesty resented as a very high Indignity : But on the 4th of *September* 1439, the Business was settled betwixt the Queen and *Livingston* by a solemn Indenture still extant in the Earl of *Lithgow's* Custody : And because it

seems very much to correct all our Historians, even the very latest Writers of the Life of King *James II.* in the Chronology, and sets the History of that Prince's Minority in a truer light, than it has been hitherto done ; I shall here insert the original Indenture.

" This Appoyntment made at *Stri-*  
 " *vyline* the furd Day of the Moneth  
 " of *September* the Yher of our Lord  
 " M.CCCC. XXXIX, proportis, yat  
 " it is accordit betwix a right hye  
 " and mighti Princeffe, *Jehane* be  
 " the Grace of God Queen of *Scot-*  
 " *land*, on the ta part, and Sir  
 " *Alexander* of *Livingston* of *Kalentar*,  
 " Sir *William* of *Cranston* Knightis,  
 " *James* of *Livingston* Son and Heir  
 " to the said Sir *Alexander*, and *John*  
 " of *Livingston* Brother to the fore-  
 " said Sir *Alexander*, on the tother  
 " part, with the Avyse and the Con-  
 " sent of the thre Estats beand yare  
 " in the general Counsele, there hal-  
 " den and gaderit in fourme and  
 " manner efter folowande, That is to  
 " saye, In the first touching the De-  
 " claracion of the Fame and Worship  
 " of the foresaids Persons, for the  
 " Restriction of the said Princess  
 " Will and Liberte made be thaym  
 " and their Assistance: The said  
 " Princess with her Counsele, has  
 " ripely examinit and discussit the  
 " Causes and the Motyvis, be the  
 " whilks the foresaid Persons war  
 " stirit to withdraw the foresaid Li-  
 " berte fra hir, and has considerit  
 " and knowleges yat what thing the  
 " saids Persons did in yat Matter  
 " touching hir, yai did it of gude  
 " Zele and Motife and of grete Truth  
 " and Leaute yat was in yam, bath to  
 " our Soveryne Lord the King and  
 " his sawfte, and to the said Princess  
 " in hir Worship: And in yat Mat-  
 " ter and all utheris, Scho reputes  
 " haldes and trustis yam all and yair  
 " Assistance tharin bath lele and  
 " trewe to hir, doand that thing as

trew



"trew Lieges, aw to do for yair  
 "Soveryne Lord and hir Estate and  
 "Worship, and nane utherwyse.  
 "Item touching the Declaracione of  
 "the Fame and Worstship of the  
 "said Princeffe, the foresaid Sir *Alex-*  
 "*ander*, Sir *William*, *James* and *John*,  
 "and yair foresaid Assistentes, decla-  
 "ris and knowleges in yair Leaute  
 "yat yair withdrawing of whilk  
 "Liberte fra hir, and yat yai did in  
 "yat Matter was nought done in  
 "Vilany na for Vilany, harme na  
 "Sclandre to hir Personne, na for na  
 "Lak, Cryme, na Faute yat yai or  
 "ony of yaim wist or knewe to hir  
 "Womanhede, but anevelly for the  
 "Safete of our Soueryn Lord, the  
 "Worstship of hir Persone, and the  
 "Common Gude of the Reamme.  
 "Atour for sa mikle as the said Prin-  
 "cessie be the occasioun of whilk  
 "withdrawing of Liberte fra hir  
 "consaved grieve and displeasance a-  
 "gain the saids Sir *Alexander*, Sir  
 "*Willam*, *James* and *John* and yair A-  
 "ssistantes, considering yat whilk  
 "thing was done of gude Zele and  
 "Motif, as before is declared. Scho  
 "has remittit and removes all the  
 "saide grief and displeasance yat  
 "scho consavit agayn yaim or any  
 "of yaim, for the foresaid Cause, or  
 "any uther done or said in time be-  
 "gane: And forther out forth yat  
 "the said Princeffe had fulle decla-  
 "racione and varry witting of trouth  
 "and leaute yat was and is in the for-  
 "said Sir *Alexander* and all the o-  
 "ther Persones forwritten in mare ap-  
 "pert takin of Traiste and hartlines;  
 "in time cummyng scho has be the  
 "Avyse of the saids thre Estates com-  
 "mittit to the said Sir *Alexander*'s  
 "keping our saids Soueryne Lord the  
 "King hir derrast Son, unto the  
 "time of his Age, and lent to him  
 "for his Residence for the said tyme  
 "her Castel of *Strivlyne*, and as-  
 "signit to the said Sir *Alexander* to  
 "the Uphald of our said Soueryn

"Lord and his Sistris in the forsaid  
 "Castel, to his said Age 4000 Markis  
 "of the usuale Monee of *Scotlande*, the  
 "whilkis war assignit to hir be the  
 "said thre Estates, and for the same  
 "Cause. *Alfua* the said Princeffe  
 "sal have accesse to visit our said So-  
 "veryn Lorde hir Son in the said  
 "Place with unsuspect Personis at hir  
 "liking as is accordit betwix yaim.  
 "Item for the mair sikernes, the said  
 "Princeffe sal mak sic Lordis as are  
 "hir Men and retenewe at the desyre  
 "of the said Sir *Alexander*, and of  
 "the Personis beforwritten, gif the  
 "for said Sir *Alexander* and Personis  
 "yair Letters under yair Seelis, yat  
 "gif the said Princeffe cummis in the  
 "contrar of ony of the Appointment  
 "accordit in this Writ, yat yai sal  
 "nought assist to hir, na be in con-  
 "trar of him, na of the saids Personis  
 "in ya Materis, but erar with him  
 "and them in the fulfilling thereof.  
 "And the saids Lordis yat are Men  
 "and Retenew to hir sal be oblyst in  
 "yair saids Letters, yat yai sal nou-  
 "ther do na say to the said Sir *Alex-*  
 "*ander* na to the said Personis, na  
 "yair Assistents, na procure to be  
 "done, na say to him na yaim,  
 "Schame, Vilany nar Harme in ony  
 "wyse for the forsaid Cause. Item  
 "gif it happins, as God forebide,  
 "yat our said Soueryn Lord deceese,  
 "or yat he cum to his said Eld, the  
 "said Sir *Alexander* sal ressave the  
 "for said Princeffe in hir for said Ca-  
 "stel frely, with mony or Fewe at  
 "hir Plesance; likeas he is oblifte to  
 "hir of before be his Letters. Item  
 "give it happenis the said Sir *Alex-*  
 "*ander* to deceese within the said Age  
 "of our for said Soueryn Lord, his said  
 "Son and Ayr, and all the Persons  
 "forwritten or yat sal be in the said  
 "Castel, sal be oblifte to delyver the  
 "said Castel freli to hir togidder  
 "with our said Soueryn Lord with-  
 "outten obstakle or demande at hir  
 "desyre, and asking outhir be hir  
 worde

" Worde or her Letters under hir  
 " Sele : Sa yat nouthir the said Sir  
 " *Alexander*, Sir *William*, *James* and  
 " *John*, be nought the neirir the  
 " Deede, be the miene of the said  
 " Princeffe, hir Procuracione or Ser-  
 " vants. To the whilkis all and sun-  
 " dry things foresaid leleli and trulli  
 " to be kept without Fraude or  
 " Gile, the said Princeffe and Sir  
 " *Alexander*, Sir *Willam*, *James* and  
 " *John* the haly Ewangelis touchit,  
 " has geven yair bodilie Aiths : And  
 " the said Princeffe and Sir *Alexander*  
 " has enterchangeably to yis Writ in-  
 " dentit, set yair Seeles togidder  
 " with the Seeles of reueren-  
 " des Fadres in Crist *John*, *John*, *John*,  
 " and *Michael* be the Grace of God  
 " Bishopis of *Glasgu*, *Murreve*, *Rofs*  
 " and *Dunblane*, for the part of the  
 " Clergy ; and the Signet of a hye  
 " and mighti Lord *Willam* Erl of  
 " *Douglas* havand the force and the  
 " effect of his Seele ; the Seele of a  
 " Noble Lord, Sir *Alexander* Lord  
 " of *Gordon* procurit be the Lord of  
 " *Crechton* Chancellor of Scotland for  
 " him in Absence of his own Seele,  
 " and for the said Lord of *Gordon* for  
 " himself, and the Seele of a Noble  
 " Lord, Sir *Walter* Lord of *Dirlton*  
 " for the part of the Barouns ; and  
 " the Seeles of *James* of *Parcle*, Com-  
 " missare of *Linlithgu*, and of a vene-  
 " rable Fader in Criste, *David* Abbot  
 " of *Cambuskynneth* procurit be *Wil-*  
 " *lam* of *Cranston* Burges and Com-  
 " missare of *Edinburgh*, and *Andrew*  
 " *Rede* Burges and Commissare of *In-*  
 " *verness*, Day, Year and Place before  
 " writen ; for the part of the Burrows.

Sir *Alexander Livingstoun* having  
 thus got the young King into his Cu-  
 stody, in order to countenance his  
 after Actions ; he began to carry with  
 a very high Hand, as being assured that  
 none would dare to controul him, in  
 so much that he created many Ene-  
 mies to himself, and among the rest  
 the Queen Mother, whom upon Sus-

picion or Pretence that she and Sir  
*James Stewart* her Husband were  
 carrying on some Intrigue with the  
 Earl of *Douglas*, committed Sir *James*  
 to Prison, and the Queen her self to  
 a narrow Apartment in the Castle  
 of *Stirling*, which so much incensed  
 her, that she resolv'd upon Revenge,  
 and being as yet Mistress of her Son's  
 Inclinations, very soon brought a-  
 bout a second Turn of Affairs at Court :  
 For while Sir *Alexander Livingstoun*  
 was at *Perth*, employed in the pub-  
 lick Affairs, (a) She carried on a  
 Plot so closely and dextrously with  
 the Chancellor, that one Morning as  
 the King was Hunting in the Park  
 of *Sirling*, his small Retinue were on  
 a sudden surrounded with a Body of  
 about 4000 Horse commanded by the  
 Lord Chancellor in Person, so that  
 the King was carried off, without any  
 Opposition, to *Edinburgh*, where he  
 was welcomed by the Acclamations  
 of the People.

Sir *Alexander Livingstoun*, upon  
 Advice of what had happened, came to  
*Edinburgh*, and wisely considering that  
 the Chancellor could not more proba-  
 bly stand his Ground amidst so many  
 Difficulties without him, than he had  
 done without his Assistance, he thought  
 the best way was to endeavour  
 to bring him to Terms of Accommo-  
 dation, which by the Mediation of the  
 Bishops of *Aberdeen* and *Murray* was  
 at length effected ; the Chancellor  
 continuing in his Office as formerly,  
 and the Custody of the King's Person  
 was again committed to Sir *Alexander*,  
 which high Trust he executed with  
 great Fidelity, till the 1444, that the  
 King now arriv'd to the Age of  
 14 Years, began to govern in some  
 Measure by himself. Soon after which,  
 the Earl of *Douglas* became the prin-  
 cipal Favourite at Court, who bear-  
 ing no good Will to Sir *Alexander Liv-*  
*ingstoun* or any of the former Mini-  
 stry, prevail'd so far with the King  
 as to call a Parliament: Which accord-  
 ingly

(a) Drummond's Hist. of King James the II.



ingly met at *Perth* (a). Thither he and others of his Party were Summon'd to Answer to such Accusations, as should be exhibited against them. Sir *Alexander* was accused of having alienated the Crown Lands, wasted the Royal Revenues, and seized upon the King's Jewels, the Furniture of his Houses, and what else he could divert to his own private Use: In consequence of which he was declared Rebel, his Estate confiscated, and sent Prisoner to *Dunbartoun*, there to remain during Pleasure. This Treatment of Sir *Alexander's* was thought very hard: But the Fate of *William Livingston* his second Son, Sir *Robert Livingston* of *Drumray* late Lord Treasurer was much harder; for they were both beheaded in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, where Authors say that Mr. *Livingston* being a young Man of admirable Parts and great Eloquence made such a moving Discourse upon the Vanity of the World, and the Vicissitude of humane Affairs, as drew Tears from the Eyes of all that were present. But after some time of Imprisonment, the King was pleased to restore Sir *Alexander Livingston* to his Estate, call'd him to his Council, and constituted him Justice General of Scotland, Anno 1449 (b). The same Year he was appointed one of the Plenipotentiaries to treat with the *English* anent the Prorogation of a Truce betwixt the two Nations. He married . . . . . *Dundas* Daughter to *Dundas* of that Ilk, (c). By her he had *James Lord Livingston* his Successor, *William*, and *Alexander* of whom the House of *Dun-*

*pace* and its Cadets (d): Also two Daughters, *Janet* married to *James Lord Hamilton*, and *Elisabeth* to *James Dundas* of that Ilk, (e) and had Issue.

To Sir *Alexander Livingston* Lord *Calendar* succeeded *James*, still'd Lord *Livingston*, his Son, who being a Nobleman of great Courage and Prudence, was constituted Captain of the Castle of *Stirling*, and had the Custody of the young King committed to him by his Father, when he was the King's Governour (f). Which great Trust he faithfully discharged, and I have Ground to believe that when his Father was discountred, the King still retain'd a Favour to Sir *James*, perhaps for his Civility to him when he was Governour of *Stirling* (g). In 1452 he made him Master of his Household, and one of the Lords of his Privy Council; and two Years thereafter rais'd him to be Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, in which great Office he continued even till his Death Anno 1467, leaving four Children behind him, viz.

*James Lord Livingston.*

*Alexander Livingston Esq;*

*Elisabeth* married to *John Mackdonald* Lord of the Isles, and Earl of *Ross*.

*Euphame* to Sir *Malcolm Fleming* (h) Son and Heir of *Robert Lord Fleming*.

Which *James Lord Livingston* was first espoused to *Christian* Daughter and Sole Heir of Sir *John Erskine* of *Kinnoul* (i); but that Design not taking effect, he married afterward *Christian* Daughter of Sir *Robert Crichton* Lord *Sanguhar*, but dying without Issue, his Estate and honour of Lord

B b b b

*Living-*

(a) Black Acts of Parliament. (b) Rymer's Foedera. (c) Genealogy of the House of Livingston. (d) The House of Dunpace is now represented by Livingston of Pantasken, as appears from Writs I have seen in his Hands. (e) Genealogy of the House of Dundas MS. (f) Charta penes me ad Annum 1447. (g) I have seen the Note of a Charter among the Collections of Mr. David Simpson granted of the half of the Lands of Kelwood to John Son to Asplan Crawford, dated 3d April 1444, wherein James Livingston, Custos persona Regiae & Capit. de Stirling, is a Witness. (h) Charta penes Comitum de Lithgow. (i) Ibidem;

*Livingston* fell to Sir *James Livingston* Knight, his Nephew; who took to Wife first *Elisabeth* Daughter of *Robert Lord Fleming* (a), by whom he had *William* his Successor, next *Margaret* Daughter of Sir *John Houstoun* of that Ilk (b). By her he had a Son *Alexander*, of whom sprang the *Livingstons* of *Glentyran*, long since extinct.

Which *William Lord Livingston* by *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter of *Patrick Hepburn Lord Hales*, Sister to *Patrick Earl of Bothwell* (c), had *Alexander* his Son and Heir, and two Daughters.

*Margaret* married to *John Lord Hay of Testar*, Ancestor to the Marquis of *Tweeddale*.

*Isabel* to *Nicol Ramsay of Dalhousie*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Dalhousie*.

Which *Alexander* had the Tuition of *Queen Mary* committed to him in her Nonage: His Lordship also accompanied her Majesty into *France* Anno 1548, where he died Anno 1550, (d), leaving Issue by *Agnes* his Wife Daughter of *James Earl of Mortoun*,

*John* Master of *Livingston* his eldest Son, who married *Janet* Daughter of *Malcolm Lord Fleming* (e), and was kill'd at the Battle of *Pinky*, leaving no Issue.

*William* afterward Lord *Livingston*.

*Thomas*, who obtained the Barony of *Haining* by Marriage of *Agnes* eldest of the two Daughters and Co-heirs of *William Crawford of Haining* (f), was the first of that Branch of the *Livingstons*.

*Elizabeth* married to *John Buchanan* of that Ilk (g), and had Issue.

*Janet* to Sir *Alexander Bruce* of *Airth* (h), and had Issue.

*Magdalene* to *Arthur Erskine* of *Grange*, Brother to *John Earl of Marr*, 2dly to Sir *James Scrimgeour* of *Dudop* (i), sans Issue.

*Mary* to *John Semple* of *Beltrees* (k), Son to *Robert Lord Semple*, and had Issue.

*William Lord Livingston* adher'd firmly to *Queen Mary*, and was intirely trusted by her. So great a Confidence his Princess had in him, that when her Majesty was a Prisoner in *Lochlevin*, she named him one of the Commissioners for her, to treat with the Earl of *Murray* the Regent, about restoring her to the Exercise of her Authority, and to represent to him, that her Consent was not spontaneous in resigning the Crown, or to his being preferred to the Regency: But he flatly refusing to do so, the Business came to nothing. Upon the Queen's Escape from *Lochlevin*, he was one of the Peers who met her at *Hamiltoun* with his Friends and Followers, whereupon ensued the Fight at *Langside*. When her Majesty fled into *England*, upon the Loss of that Day, he was one of the Commissioners on the Queen's part, who met at *Tork* the 8th of *October* 1568, for informing the Queen of *England* of the true State of the Quarrel betwixt *Queen Mary* and her Subjects, who had dethron'd her, and were then accusing her in a foreign Country; and he continued loyal to his distressed Sovereign till the end of the Civil War, to the great Prejudice of his Fortune. He married *Agnes* Daughter of *Malcolm Lord Fleming*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Wigtoun*. By her

(a) Charta penes Comitem de Wigton. (b) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (c) Charter by James Hepburn Bishop of Murray to Alexander Lord Livingston his Nephew, of the Lands of Birthwood 1518, in the Rolls of King James IV. and this Bishop was Brother to Pat. Earl of Bothwell. Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (d) Genealogy of the Lord Livingston. (e) Charta in publicis Archivis (f) Ibidem. (g) Charta penes Comitem de Lithgow (h) Charta in publicis Archivis. (i) Ibidem (k). Charta penes Robertum Semple de Beltrees.



her he had *Alexander* first Earl of *Lithgow*, *John Livingston* of *West-quarter*, & *William* of whom the Branch of *Badlormie*, *Jean* eldest Daughter married to *Alexander* Lord *Elphinstoun*, and *Margaret* to Sir *Lewis Balcenden* of *Broughtoun* Justice-Clerk in the Reign of King *James VI.* and afterward to *Patrick Stewart* Earl of *Orkney* (a), and had Issue.

Which *Alexander* Lord *Livingston* was much esteemed by King *James VI.* to whose Care that Prince committed the Education of his Daughter the Princess *Elizabeth*, afterward Queen of *Bohemia*; and when his Majesty King *James* did succeed to the Crown of *England* Anno 1603, his Lordship carried the Princess from *Lithgow* to *London* with a Retinue, upon his own Charge, suitable to her Birth and Dignity; which her Royal Highness did always gratefully remember and acknowledge to him and his Family. His Lordship was by the Favour and Bounty of the said King rais'd to the Honour of Earl of *Lithgow* by Letters Patent, bearing Date 15th November 1600, and appointed one of the Commissioners to treat about an Union of the Kingdoms upon his Majesty's Accession to the *English* Crown, and departing this Life within the Month of September Anno 1622 (b), left Issue by *Eleanor* his Wife Daughter of *Andrew* Earl of *Errol*,

*Alexander* his Son and Heir.

Sir *James Livingston* first Earl of *Calendar*.

*Anne* married to *Alexander* Earl of *Eglintoun*.

*Margaret* to *John* Earl of *Wigton*.

Which *Alexander* married first *Anne* Daughter of *George* 1st Marquis of *Huntley*, by whom he had *George* his Successor, and again *Mary* Daughter of *William* Earl of *Angus*, by whom he had *Alexander* second Earl of *Calendar*,

and two Daughters, *Margaret* married to Sir *Thomas Nicolson* of *Carnock*, and had Issue: 2dly, To Sir *George Stirling* of *Keir*. And last of all to Sir *John Stirling* of *Keir*, sans Issue: And Lady *Eleanor* who died unmarried; his Lordship dying Anno 164.

*George* his Son succeeded him in the Honour: He adher'd to the Cause of King *Charles II.* in the time of the Civil War, and suffered for it; but upon the Restoration he was made one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, and constituted Captain of the Royal Regiment of Foot Guards: Which Office he held till the Year 1681, he was remov'd from that Employment, and in Compensation thereof was made Justice General of *Scotland*: In which Station he continued till the Revolution of the Government Anno 1689, which he surviv'd but short while; for he died on the first Day of February 1690 (c), leaving two Sons and a Daughter by *Elizabeth* his Wife Daughter of *Patrick* first Earl of *Pannure*, Widow of *John* Earl of *Kinghorn*, *George* Earl of *Lithgow*, *Alexander* third Earl of *Calendar*, and *Henrietta* married to *Robert* Viscount of *Oxenford*.

Which *George* was Anno 1692 sworn of the Privy Council to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and made one of the Commissioners of the Treasury; and it is said the King design'd him the Chancellor's Place, had not Death prevented his Promotion to the Honour: He died on the 7th Day of August 1695 (d), leaving no Issue by *Henrietta* his Wife Daughter of *Alexander* Lord *Duffus*, so that his Estate and Honour devolv'd to *James* Earl of *Calendar* his Nephew, who is Governor of the Castle of *Blackness* by Inheritance, and hereditary Sheriff of *Stirling* Shire. His Lordship was in Anno 1713 elected a Peer from *Scotland* to the Parliament of

B b b b 2

Great

(a) Sir John Scot's Memoirs of the Officers of State, from 1550 to 1650 MS. penes me.  
(b) Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. Regis. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem.

Great Britain, upon a Vacancy through the Demise of *James Duke of Hamilton*. He married *Anne* Daughter of *John Earl of Errol*, by whom he had *James Lord Livingston* who died on the 30th of April 1715, and a Daughter Lady *Anne*.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Argent, 3 Cinquefoils Gules, within a double Treffour Counter-flower'd Vert. 2d and 3d Sable, a Bend betwixt 6 Billets Or, in Surtout Azure, an Oak Tree Or, within a Border Argent, charged with 8 Gellieflowers Gules. Supporters two Savages, carrying Battons, wreathed about the Head and Loins with Lawrel. Crest a Demi Savage holding in his left Hand a Batton, and a Serpent linked about the other proper, Motto, Si je puis.

## C A M P B E L,

## Earl of Lowdon.

According to the Custom of Families of the greatest Antiquity, this of *Lowdon* seems to have taken its Sirname from the Lordship of *Lowdon* in the County of *Air*, where it flourished in the earliest Ages, as one of the most considerable in that Shire; for 'tis certain from very clear Accounts, that in the Reign of King *William* called the *Lyon*, *Richard Morvil* Lord High Constable of *Scotland*, gave the Barony of *Lowdon* *Jacobo filio Lambini* (a), who assum'd a Sirname from thence, and left it with his Lands to his Posterity: But it did not last a full Century in the Male-Line, for it became extinct in *James de Lowdon*,

whose Heir Female was married to *Sir Reynald Crawford* Knight, a Branch of the Family of *Crawford* in the County of *Lanerk*, who besides the Barony of *Lowdon*, had Possession of many other Lands in *Lanerk-Shire* the paternal Estate of his Ancestors, and had the Honour to execute the Office of high Sheriff of the County of *Air* in the 17th of King *Alexander II.* Anno 1228 (b); by which Title he's a frequent Witness to the Grants of that Prince to the Religious of *Kelfo Abbey*, which is all I can find in History concerning him proper to be inserted here. He left a Son

*Hugh* his Successor, who added to the Barony of *Lowdon* the Lands of *Crosby*, and a Portion of the Village of *Stevinstoun* in *Cunningham* by the Donation of *Alan of Galloway* high Constable of *Scotland* his Superior Lord, Grand-child and Heir to the forementioned *Richard Morvil*, to be held of him and his Heirs for ever. This *Hugh* together with *Malise* Earl of *Strathern*, *Alexander* Lord high Steward of *Scotland*, with divers other Barons of the first Quality, obtains Letters of safe Conduct and Protection from the King of *England* Anno 1255, to come into that Realm, but upon what Occasion or for what Cause the Record doth not mention (c).

*Sir Reynald Crawford* high Sheriff of *Air* was his Son and Successor, so much celebrated in the History of these Times. In the grand Competition for the Crown betwixt *Bruce* and *Baliol*, of which King *Edward I.* of *England* was made Arbitrator, he was one of the Barons chosen on the part of *Robert de Bruce*, who met at *Berwick* on the 2d of June 1292 to be a Witness to the Decision which was then to be made of that Affair (d); which at length that King having adjudged to *Baliol*, and afterward having extorted a Superiority from the most

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Lowdon. (b) Chartulary of Kelfo in the Lawyers Library MS. (c) Mr. Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (d) Ibidem.



most part of the Kingdom, and among others Sir *Ronald Crawford* swore Allegiance to him : Yet such was the Iniquity of the Times, that, upon what pretended Crime I know not, he was basely murdered in the *English* Garrison at *Air*, Anno 1297; and the Fact was still the more horrid that it was upon a Day of Truce, when a Justice Air had been proclaimed to be held there. He left Issue by *Cecil* his Wife, Daughter of . . Sir *Ronald* his Successor, & a Daughter . . . married to Sir *Malcolm Wallace* Knight, Mother by him to the immortal Heroe Sir *William Wallace* Governour of *Scotland*.

Sir *Ronald Crawford*, commonly called the Younger, was a strenuous Asserter of the Honour and Independency of his Country, in Defence of which he lost his Life, Anno 1303, leaving only a Daughter his sole Heir *Susanne* married to Sir *Duncan Campbell*, Son of Sir *Donald Campbell* of *Redcastle* (a), who in the 12th of King *Robert I.* had a Grant to himself and his Wife *de omnibus terris de Lowdon & de Stenston, prædict. Duncanum & Susannam sponfam suam hereditarie contingent. ratione dictæ sponsæ, & eorum heredibus inter eos legitime procreatis; quibus deficientibus ad præfatam Susannam & propinquiores heredes suos sine aliqua contradictione reversuros. Test. Bernardo Abbate de Arbroath Cancellario, Will. de Lindsay Camerario nostro, apud Penycook quarto Januarii, Anno Regni duodecimo* (b). By the toresaid *Susanne* his Wife he left Issue

Sir *Andrew* his Son and Heir, who in the 30th of King *David II.* had a Grant in Reward of his Loyalty & Merit, of *omnes terræ, redditus, & Burgagium in villa & territorio de Innerbervy in Vic. de Kincardin* (c). He afterwards resigned the Lands and Barony of *Redcastle*

in *Forfar* Shire in Favours of Sir *Robert Stewart* Knight, which is all I have found memorable of him. By . . . Daughter of . . . his Wife he left Issue, Sir *Hugh* his Son and Heir, who made a very great Figure in the Reign of King *Robert III.* and in that of his Son and Successor *James I.* I find in 1423 he was one of the great Barons who were appointed to attend and wait on King *James* from *Durham* to *Scotland*, when he was relieved from his Captivity out of *England* (d). By . . . Daughter of . . . his Wife he had Issue,

Sir *George* his Son and Heir, who was one of the Hostages for the Ransom of King *James I.* (e). By his Wife Daughter of . . . *Stewart* of *Darnly* (f) he had

Sir *George* his Son and Heir, who had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him by King *James II.* in the 13. of whose Reign he resigned the Sheriffship of *Air* Shire in the Sovereign's Hands for a new Gift in Favours of himself, which he obtained, and to his Heirs Male for ever. By . . his Wife Daughter of . . . he had

Sir *George* his Son and Heir, who had a new Grant of the Sheriffship of *Air* Shire from King *James IV.* Anno 1489 (g). By his Wife, Daughter of . . . Lord *Kennedy* he had Issue *Hugh* his Successor, *George* first of that Branch of the *Campbels* of *Killoch* (h), likewise a Daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *Robert* Lord *Erskine*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Mar*.

Which *Hugh* was made a Knight by King *James IV.* He married *Isabel* Daughter of . . . *Wallace* of *Craigy* (i) and departing this Life, Anno 1508 (k), left Issue, *Hugh* his Successor; and five Daughters.

Cccc

Annabel

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Lowdon. (b) Charta penes Comitum de Lowdon. (c) Ibidem. (d) Rymers Fœdera Angliæ ad Annum 1423. (e) Ibid. (f) Martin's Genealogical Descend of the House of Lowdon penes me. (g) Charta in pub. Archivis. (h) Ibidem. (i) Gift by King *James IV.* to Sir *Hugh Campbell* of *Lowdon* Knight, and *Isabel Wallace* his Spouse of the Ward of the Lands belonging to *John Wallace* of *Craigy*, then in the King's Hands, through the Decease of *Hutcheon Wallace* of *Craigy* his Father, in the 18th of the said King, Anno 1506, in the Registers of the Privy Seal. (k) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV.

*Annabel* married to *Thomas Boswel* of *Auchinleck* (a), and again to *John Cunningham* of *Caprington* (b), and had Issue.

*Helen* to *Laurence Crawford* of *Kilbirny* (c), Ancestor to the Viscount of *Garnock*.

*Isabel* to *Mungo Mure* of *Rowallan* (d) in *Vic. de Air*, and had Issue.

*Janet* to *John Campbel* of *Cesnock* (e), and had Issue.

*Margaret* to *Thomas Kennedy* of *Bar-gany* (f), in *Vic. de Air*, and had Issue.

*Sir Hugh Campbel* of *Lowdon* was knighted by *King James V.* whom he served with great Fidelity upon all Occasions. He married first the Lady *Elizabeth Stewart*, Daughter of *Matthew Earl of Lennox* (g), and again *Agnes* Daughter of *John Drummond* of *Innerpeffrey*, and died in the Month of *February 1561* (h). By the Lady *Elizabeth* his first Wife he left Issue,

*Sir Matthew* his Son and Heir, who was very zealous for the Reformation of Religion, and yet very loyal to *Queen Mary*. When the War broke out in that Reign, he was on the *Queen's Side* at the Battle of *Langside*, where he was taken Prisoner, Anno 1568 (i).

He married *Isabel* Daughter of *Sir John Drummond* of *Innerpeffrey* (k), by *Janet* his Wife, natural Daughter of *King James IV.* By her he had several Children, viz. *Sir Hugh Campbel* of *Tarrinzen*, thereafter Lord *Lowdon*.

*Jean* married 1st to *Robert Montgomery* of *Giffen*, Master of *Eglinton*, & after his Death to *Ludovick Duke of Lennox* (l).

*Marion* to *Thomas Lord Boyd* (m), and had Issue.

*Margaret* to *John Wallace* of *Craigy* (n), and had Issue.

*Agnes* to *William Cunningham* of *Caprington* (o), and had Issue.

*Isabel* to *William Crawford* of *Lochnoris* (p), and had Issue.

*Jean* to *Sir Robert Maclellan*, 1st Lord *Kirkcudbright*.

*Annabel* to *Daniel Ker* of *Kersland*, and had Issue (q); and again to *David Dunbar* of *Enterkin*.

Which *Sir Hugh* being a Gentleman of a fair Fortune, was by the Favour of *King James VI.* first called to his Majesty's Council, and thereafter raised to the Honour of Lord *Lowdon*, Anno 1604.

He married to his first Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of *Sir John Gordon* of *Lochinvar* (r), Ancestor to the Viscount of *Kenmure*: By whom he had

*George* Master of *Lowdon* his only Son, who dying in the Lifetime of his Father, Anno 1612 (s), left Issue by *Jean* Daughter of *John Earl of Wig-toun*, two Daughters, *Margaret* Baroness of *Lowdon*, and *Anne* Wife of *Sir Hugh Campbel* of *Cesnock*, and had Issue.

Beside the Master his Son, his Lordship had also three Daughters, first *Juliana* married to *Sir John Campbel* of *Glenurchy* Baronet, Sans Issue; second *Isabel* to *Sir John Maxwell* of *Pollock* Knight, and had Issue; third *Margaret* to *John Kennedy* of *Blairquhan*.

His second Wife was *Isabel* Daughter of *William Earl of Gowrie*, formerly Wife of *Sir Robert Gordon* of *Lochinvar*, by whom he had two Daughters, . . . married to *Sir William Cunningham* of *Cunningham head*, and . . . to *David Crawford* of *Kerse*.

He married to his third Wife *Margaret*, Daughter of *Sir David Home* of *Wedderburn*, but by her he had not any

(a) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi V. ad Annum 1515, where she gets the Gift of the Ward of her Son *David Boswel's* Lands, in Regard *Thomas* his Father was killed at *Flowdon*. (b) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi V. ad Annum 1521. (c) Charta penes Pat. Vicecomitem de *Garnock*, ad Annum 1547. (d) Charta in pub. Archivis. (e) Ibidem ad Annum 1533. (f) Charta in Rotulis *Mariæ Reginæ* ad Annum 1558. (g) Ibidem ad Annum 1535. (h) Ibidem ad Annum 1562. (i) *Crawford's* Memoirs. (k) Charta penes Comitem de *Lowdon*. (l) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. ad Annum 1607. (m) Charta penes Comitem de *Kilmarnock*. (n) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. ad Annum 1586. (o) Ibidem. (p) Genealogy of the House of *Lochnoris* penes me. (q) Charta penes Dom. *Annam Ker* de *Kersland*. (r) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. ad Annum 1581. (s) Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. Regis ad Annum 1612.



ny Succession; and dying very aged on the 15th of December 1622 (a), his Estate and Honours devolved on

Margaret Baroness of Lowdon his Grand-child, who was married with John Campbel Esq; at that Time Son and Heir of Sir James Campbel of Lawers (b), by Jean his Wife, Daughter of James Lord Colvill of Culrofs, whom his Majesty King Charles I. honoured with the Title of Earl of Lowdon (c), by Letters patent, bearing Date 12th of May 1633, and that for the greater Splendor of his Majesty's Coronation.

When the Troubles broke out in the Year 1637, the Earl of Lowdon was one of the most leading of the Peers, who testified a Dislike of the Ways and Methods had been taken in Reference to the Liturgy, and the other Innovations then brought into the Church; and as soon as the Party who pressed for Reformation, did resolve themselves into Societies, his Lordship was one of the Nobility who were chosen to conduct their Affairs, and to represent their Grievances, which he did in a Speech before the Council on the 21st of December, to this Purpose. " That by the Methods  
" lately taken, it appeared there was  
" an entire new Model of Government  
" in Church and State intended; That  
" the late Service Book, and the Book  
" of Canons, which were then set  
" out and imposed on the Nation, had  
" passed no Approbation of the As-  
" sembly, nor any Convocation of  
" of the Clergy, nor had been so much  
" as communicated to the Privy-  
" Council, but appeared to be so ma-  
" ny new Laws imposed on the King-  
" dom by the King's sole Authority,  
" contrary to the established Laws  
" of the Land, merely contrived by  
" the Bishops, on whom he craved  
" Justice in a legal way.

When his Majesty had raised an Army against the Covenanters in 1639, and was advanced as far as the Borders, my Lord Lowdon was one of the Peers who signed an Address to the King, " Lamenting their ill Fortune,  
" that their Enemies had so great  
" Credit with his Majesty as to per-  
" swade him to believe that they were  
" or could be disobedient to him; a  
" Thing that could never enter into  
" their loyal Hearts; that they desired  
" nothing but to be admitted into the  
" Presence of their gracious Sove-  
" reign, to lay their Grievances at his  
" Royal Feet, and leave the Deter-  
" mination of them entirely to his  
" own Wisdom and Pleasure.

The Humility of the Stile wrought so upon the King's Nature, who thought it great Pity that any Blood should be spilt in a Contention which he himself might put an End to by his own Royal Word, as soon as he should hear their Complaints; That he easily consented to bring the Business to a fair Treaty, to which the Earl was named one of the Commissioners upon the Part of the Covenanters, and who accordingly met with such English Commissioners as his Majesty was pleased to appoint at the Berks, where they entred upon, and concluded a Pacification, whereby " The Armies  
" were to be disbanded; an Act of  
" Oblivion pass'd; the King's Forts  
" and Castles to be restored, and a  
" Parliament and a General Assem-  
" bly to be called, for a full Settle-  
" ment, & that thereby all FaCTIONS  
" & Animosities might be reconciled  
" and composed. But this Peace  
" was of a very short Duration; for  
" the Pacification being ill kept on  
" both Sides, the King disowning what  
" had been said to have been trans-  
" acted upon his Part, and the Co-  
" venanters remitting nothing of their

C c c c 2

Zeal

(a) Charta in pub. Archivis. (b) This Sir James was the lineal Descendant of John Campbel the Founder of the House of Lawers, who was the eldest Son of Sir Colin Campbel of Glenurchy, by Margaret Stirling his second Wife, a Daughter of the House of Keir, (c) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. ad Annum 1633.

Zeal against the Bishops and the Liturgy, having likewise entred a Protestation " That they did not intend " by any Thing contained in the " Treaty to vacate any of the Proceedings which had been in the late " General Assembly of *Glasgow*: By these Proceedings the Breach became greater and wider, and Preparations for War began to be renewed on both Sides with more Vigour than ever. But before Things should come to the last Extremity, and that, if possible, Matters might be composed without Blood, his Majesty thought fit to require the Covenanters to send some Persons intrusted by their Body to attend him, to give an Account of their Proceedings, and which was the Thing they always most desired. Accordingly certain Commissioners were named, of which Number the Earl of *Lowdon* was one. At this Time when the Commissioners repaired to *London* there happened to be a Letter intercepted, and transmitted to his Majesty, that had been signed by the Earl of *Lowdon* and the chief of the Covenanters, written to the *French King*, & directed *Au Roy*, a Stile only used by Subjects to their natural King: " In " which they complained of the Hardness & Injustice of the Government " that was exercised over them, put " him in mind of the Dependence " *Scotland* formerly had upon that " Crown, and desired him now to " take them into his Protection, and " give them Assistance (a). This Letter being seen and perused by the Lords of the Council of *England*, and the Lord *Lowdon* being examined, and refusing to give any other Answer than, " That it was writ " before the Agreement; and thereupon reserved, and never sent, that " if he had committed any Offence, " he ought to be questioned for it in " *Scotland*, & not in *England*; & insisting upon his safe Conduct, demand-

ed Liberty to return. But notwithstanding all the Defences the Earl was able to make, he was committed Prisoner to the Tower, and tho his Commitment was highly resented by the Parliament, as a Breach of the publick Faith, yet he continued in Prison some Months thereafter, till, by the Interposition and Intercession of the Marquis of *Hamilton*, he was enlarged on the 27th of June 1640 (b), when his Lordship renewed all Professions of Duty to the King, and a Readiness to engage in his Service, as soon as he should return to his native Country, (where his Power & Interest was as great as any Mans,) which he did by disposing all those upon whom he had Influence to hearken to all Overtures for a Peace with his Majesty. But notwithstanding all the Endeavours of the Lord *Lowdon* and others, who heartily desired an Accommodation, Matters came to a second Rupture, and upon a Party of the Covenanters having routed the Lord *Conway* at *Newburn*, who appeared for the King, and having taken *Newcastle*, they thought fit after that to present a humble Petition and Address to the King for a new Treaty, which his Majesty condescending to, and *Rippon* being named the Place of Meeting, the Earl of *Lowdon* was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Treaty. But all they they did there was only to agree to a Cessation of Arms, a safe Conduct being granted to his Lordship and the rest of his Collegues for going to *London* to carry on and conclude the Treaty there: Which they did with all possible Diligence, and which his Majesty confirmed, and the Lords of the Privy Council were made the Conservators of the Peace, during the Interval of Parliaments.

The Peace betwixt the two Nations being thus happily concluded, it was judged necessary that the Treaty should

(a) Clarendon's History of the Civil War. (b) Burnet's History of the two Dukes of Hamilton.



should be ratified by the Parliament of Scotland, which in the 1641, his Majesty was pleased to hold himself in his own Royal Person, for the full Satisfaction of his People, and wherein all Particulars that had been in Dispute were adjusted to the seeming Joy and Satisfaction of every Man, and the Security of all that was then established was sufficiently provided for. In the End of the Session his Majesty was pleased to bestow Honours and Offices on some principal Persons, who had merited well at his Hands, and who were best able to serve him; so the Chancellour's Place was bestowed upon the Lord Lowdon, during Life, and that with the full Consent and Approbation of the Parliament (a), who looked on him, as he was throughout the whole Kingdom, as a very wise Man, excellently fitted and qualified for the Discharge of that great Trust, as the Exigence of Affairs then stood.

When the Civil War broke out in England, the Chancellour repaired to the King at York (b), when his Majesty did so fully satisfy his Lordship with the Justice and Honour of his Carriage toward his English Parliament, that he wrote to the Scots Commissioners at London, in the Name and by the Direction of the Lords of the Secret Council; "That they should present to the two Houses, the deep Sense they had of the Injuries and Indignities which were offered to the King, whose just Rights they were bound to defend, and that they should conjure them to bind up those Wounds which were made, and not to widen them by Sharpness of Language, and to give his Majesty such real Security for his Safety among them, by an effectual declaring against Tumults, and such other Actions as were justly offensive to his Majesty, that he might be induced to reside nearer to them, and comply with them in such

Propositions as should be reasonably made (c). Soon after which, taking leave of the King, his Lordship renewed all imaginable Professions of Duty to his Majesty, and a Readiness to engage in his Service; which the King was very well assured he could do.

In the 1643, the Chancellour was sent Commissioner from the Privy Council of Scotland, who called themselves the Conservators of the Peace between the two Kingdoms, to his Majesty while he was at Oxford, desiring to pass as a Mediator betwixt the King and the two Houses in England, when his Lordship used all Importunity and Arguments to persuade the King in private to consent to the Alteration of the Government of the Church of England, assuring him that it would be a Mean not only to hinder the Subjects of Scotland from adhering to the English Parliament, but that it would oblige them to assist his Majesty to the utmost, in the Vindication of all his Rights: But he found the King too strongly fixed to be sway'd, in what he thought a Case of Conscience, by a Consideration of Convenience.

He then betook himself to his own proper Errand, which consisted of two Parts; the one, to offer the Mediation of the Conservators of the Peace of the Kingdom, for the Composure of the Differences between his Majesty and the two Houses; the other, to desire his Majesty that he would summon a Parliament in Scotland. In Answer to the first Demand of Mediation; His Majesty told him, "That he could not find any colour or pretence of Authority granted by the Act of Pacification, by which the Commissioners for Scotland could conceive themselves interested in a Faculty of Mediation; that the Clause mentioned by them related only to the Differences that might grow between the two Nations, which his Majesty said had  
D d d d " been

(a) Rescinded Acts of Parliament. (b) Clarendon's History. (c) Ibid.

“ been and should be inviolably ob-  
 “ served by him; and therefore he  
 “ could not admit of any such Medi-  
 “ ation as they proposed. For the  
 other Demand, of a Parliament in  
*Scotland*; The King told him and the  
 rest of the Commissioners, “ That  
 “ against the Time by which they  
 “ could legally demand a Parliament,  
 “ naming the Day, which was to be  
 “ on the first Tuesday of *June* 1644,  
 “ he would issue out his Writs, and  
 “ there being no emergent Cause to  
 “ do it sooner, he would forbear to  
 “ put his Subjects there to that  
 “ Trouble, which those Meetings  
 “ (how necessary soever) would nat-  
 “ urally carry with them. So his  
 Lordship perceiving that he should  
 not receive Satisfaction in either of  
 these Proposals, at last returned home  
*re infecta*.

In the 1644, when his Majesty did  
 renew his Offer of Peace to the two  
 Houses of Parliament, which they  
 likewise agreeing to, and *Uxbridge* be-  
 ing assigned for the Place of Meeting,  
 the Chancellour, the Earl of *Lawder-  
 dale*, Sir *Charles Erskine*, and Mr. *Robert  
 Barclay* Member of Parliament  
 for the Burgh of *Irvine*, and Mr. *Alexander  
 Henderson* (in Matters only  
 which related to the Church) were sent  
 Commissioners from *Scotland*: But that  
 Treaty unhappily coming to nothing,  
 a bloody civil War thereupon ensued.

When the King put himself  
 into the *Scots* Army before *New-  
 wark*, and the *English* positively de-  
 manded the Delivery up of the King's  
 Person, the Earl of *Lowdon* was ap-  
 pointed to treat with the Parliament  
 of *England* about that important Af-  
 fair, where, in a free Conference with  
 the two Houses, he publickly declar-  
 ed, “ That an eternal Infamy would  
 “ ly upon the whole Nation, if they  
 “ should deliver up the Person of the  
 “ King, the securing of which was  
 “ equally their Duty, as it was the

“ Parliament's, and the Disposal of  
 “ his Person in order to that Securi-  
 “ ty, did equally belong to them as  
 “ to the Parliament: However he  
 “ said, he would use all the Perswa-  
 “ sion, and all the Importunity he  
 “ could with the King, that his Ma-  
 “ jesty might yield and consent to the  
 “ Propositions the Parliament had  
 “ sent to him.

In the 1647, the Lord Chancel-  
 lour was one of the Commissioners  
 appointed to attend the King from  
 the Parliament of *Scotland*, while he  
 was at the *Isle of Wight*, to treat with  
 his Majesty anent a full Accomodati-  
 on with that Kingdom, and which  
 they at last concluded on Terms of  
 great Advantage to the Nation; in  
 Recompense of which, the Chancel-  
 lour and his Collegues undertook to  
 raise an Army to rescue and relieve his  
 Majesty from the Captivity he was  
 then under, and to restore him to his  
 just Rights, and that no Time might  
 be lost, as soon as the Treaty was sign-  
 ed, the Chancellour departed for  
*Scotland*, where (at first) he used his  
 outmost Endeavours to procure such  
 Persons to be elected Members to the  
 Parliament, as he knew to be most  
 inclined to the Service in hand, in  
 which the Honour of the Country  
 was so much concerned.

When the Parliament met on the 2d  
 of *March* 1648 (a), the Lord Chancel-  
 lour was chosen President of the Con-  
 vention, wherein he employed all his  
 Power and Interest to bring the Par-  
 liament to comply with the Engage-  
 ment & declare for the King; & tho  
 the Affair met with great Opposition,  
 yet the Resolution was carried in put-  
 ting the Country in a Posture Defence,  
 and raising an Army to relieve the  
 King. I need not here recount the  
 Fate of that Army which marched in-  
 to *England* under the Conduct of the  
 Duke of *Hamilton*, nor how unsuccess-  
 full it proved for the Design it was in-  
 tended.

(a) Rescinded Acts. (b) Cromwel's Indemnity to the People of Scotland.



tended. All I shall further observe is, that as there had been a Party in the Parliament whom the King's Concessions did not satisfy, so they declared against the Engagement as unlawfull and ungodly, and the violent Party of the Clergy joining with them, they passed an Act against the *Engagers*, that was, all those who had been the Promoters of it, ranking them into several *Classes*, whereby they were excluded from all Offices of publick Trust, and vote in Parliament till they had satisfied the Church by a publick Profession of their Repentance, for their Accession to the *unlawfull Engagement* as it was called.

When the Parliament met, after the Murder of King *Charles I.* the Lord Chancellour was chosen President of that Session, who by their 14. Act, proclaimed King *Charles II.* 'Tis beyond all Doubt the Chancellour gave all imaginable Assistance he could to bring over the King from *Holland*, and to raise the Army that marched with his Majesty into *England*, but that Army being unhappily defeated at *Worcester*, and the Usurpers absolutely prevailing over all the three Kingdoms; the Chancellour was not only outed of his Office, but was forced, for the Security of his Person, to fly to the *Highlands*, where he lay concealed, till the Earl of *Glencairn* by vertue of his Majesty's Commission drew together a small Body of Horse and Foot for his Majesty's Service, that the Earl of *Lowdon* repaired to him, for which he was forfeited by the Powers that then prevailed; and thereafter when *Cromwel* granted an Indemnity to the People of *Scotland*, both the Earl of *Lowdon* & the Lord *Macchline* his Son were particularly excepted. After which his Lordship the Chancellour continued in the *Hills* till all Hope of serving the King was given over, that he capitulated to lay down his Arms, and live quietly at his own House, which he did in a Country

Retirement, till it pleased God to bring back King *Charles II.* to his Throne, which the Lord *Lowdon* did not long survive, for he died in the Beginning of the 1663. This noble Lord left Issue by *Margaret* Baroness of *Lowdon*, his Wife aforesaid, *James* his Successor, Lady *Jean* married to *George* Earl of *Panmure*, Lady *Anne* to *John* Lord *Balmerino*.

Which *James* married *Margaret* Daughter of *Hugh* Earl of *Eglington*, and dying Anno 1683, left Issue, *Hugh* his Successor in the Honour, Colonel *John Campbell* of *Shankstoan*, and Colonel *James Campbell*, Colonel of the Royal *Gray-Dragoons*, likewise four Daughters.

1st, *Margaret* married to *Colin* Earl of *Balcarras*.

2d, *Jean* to Sir *James Campbell* of *Aberuchel* Baronet.

3d, *Christian* to *George Ross* of *Galstoun*, in *Vic. de Air*.

4th, *Eleanor* to *James* 1st Viscount of *Primrose*, and again to *John* 2d Earl of *Stair*.

*Hugh* Earl of *Lowdon* being a Nobleman of Parts and Abilities, was first constituted one of the Lords of the Privy-Council to King *William*, and then named one of the Extraordinary Lords of the Session Anno 1699.

In 1704 his Lordship was made one of the Lords of the Thesaury, and one of her Majesty's Knights of the most noble Order of the Thistle; and the next ensuing Year her Majesty Queen *Anne* was pleased to prefer him to be one of the principal Secretary's of State: In which Station his Lordship served first in Conjunction with the Marques of *Annandale*, and thereafter with the Earl of *Mar*, to the general Satisfaction of all Men, and the universal Approbation of the whole Nation, till after the Union of the Kingdom, that in the 1708 the Scots Secretary-Office was taken away; in Lieu of which, his Lordship was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, which

Office he held till the Year 1713 he was removed, and the Earl of *Finlater* got the Great Seal, with the Title of Lord Chancellor of Scotland.

After the Accession of King *George* to the Crown, the Earl of *Lowdon* was made Lord Lieutenant of *Airshire*, Anno 1715. And I cannot but remark that this noble Lord has ever been since the Union, and now is one of the most honourable Privy-Council of Great Britain. He married *Margaret* Daughter of *John* 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of *Stair*, by whom he had Issue

*John* Lord *Machline*.

*Lady Margaret*.

*Lady Jean*.

A R M S.

Gyronee of Eight Pieces Ermine and Gules, supported on the Dexter, with a Chevalier holding a Lance in his Hand, and on the Sinister, with a Lady holding a Letter of Challenge in her Hand. Crest a Phoenix display'd; proper. Motto, I bide my Time.

L Y L E,

Lord *Lyle*.

SOME who have enquired into the Antiquity of Surnames with much Curiosity, think that the first Ancestor of this Family was one of those Scotsmen who fled from the Usurpation of *Mackbeath* into England, and returned with *Edgar Atheling* and his Sister the Princess *Margaret*, afterward Wife to King *Malcolm Canmore*, upon the Invasion by *William* the Conqueror, and got Possessions in the Isle of *Bute*, in the Western Parts of this Realm, from whence they took the Demonation of *Le Isle*, which they kept after they came to be settled upon the Continent at

*Duchal-Castle* in *Renfrewshire*. Tho I have not seen directly any Mention of them till King *William's* Time, that *William de Isle* is one of the Witnesses to that Deed, which *Walterus Dapifer Regis* made to the Monks of *Paisley*, when he founded that Convent of the Lands of *Espinder* (a). He is the same Person, as I take it, who is one of the Barons taken Prisoner with King *William* at the Battle of *Alnwick* (b) on the 13th July 1174.

The next in order of Succession, if not his Son, to be taken notice of is *Radulphus de Isle*, who is a Witness to the Donation, which *Baldwin de Bigris*, Sheriff of *Lanerk* made to the Abbot and Convent of *Paisley*, and to the Monks serving GOD there, as the Gift bears, in pure Alms, *Ecclesiam de Innerkip cum tota illa terra inter tumulos ubi Ecclesia est fundata, ita libere sicut dicti Monachi possident reliquas Ecclesias de Strath-Griet, ex dono Walteri filii Alani Dapiferi Regis Scotiae*.

The next of this Lineage is *Alannus de Isle*, who is a Witness to that Ex-cambion which *Walter High Steward* of Scotland made of the Lands of *Kylington* for the Lands of *Innerweek*, the Tithes of which he made over to the Abbot of *Paisley*, for the Welfare of himself and his Successors, both here and hereafter (c). He is also to be found in the Confirmation which *Alexander High Steward* of Scotland made to the Monks of *Paisley*, of all the Donations made by himself or his Ancestors down to that Period of Time, in the Year of our Lord 1151.

*Radulphus de Isle, Insula, dominus de Duchal*, probably the Son of the former, is Witness to the Vendition of the Lands of *Aldingstoun* to the Abbot of *Paisley*, and his Title being added to the Surname, is an undoubted Evidence that he was then a very remarkable Person; for I cannot but observe, that this is the very first time I have found any in the Western Parts adding a local Title to the Surname.

In

(a) Chartulary of Paisley. (b) Rymer's Foedera. (c) Chartulary of Paisley.



In the grand Competition betwixt Bruce and Baliol for the Crown, Sir Walter Lyle was upon the Bruce's Side, as his Friend and Namesake; Sir Allan Lyle was upon the Baliol's afterward, and adhered to the Interest of Edward Baliol, in all the Turns of the Times: In Consideration whereof, upon his coming to the Crown, he made him Sheriff and Governor of Bute, and Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland (a). But whether this Sir Alan Lyle was the Head and Representative, or only a Branch of the Family, I do not know; however it is certain, that John Lyle of Duchal, was in Favour with King David Bruce, in the 39th of whose Reign he had a Grant to himself and Margaret de Vaus his Wife, of the King's Lands of Buchgahan, in the County of Stirling, and to their Heirs (b): After which he obtained the Honour of Knighthood; for I have found him designed Joannes de Lyle Dominus de Duchal Miles, in a Charter of Confirmation by Alan Erskine of Baruchan to Sir Robert Erskine, of the Lands of Dunerbook and Achintorly, in the End of King David's Reign. He left a Son John, whom I have found design'd Filio & heredi apparent Joannis Lyle de Duchal, militis, in Charters of King Robert II. when Earl of Strathern. He married a Lady who was one of the Co-heirs of the Earldom of Mar, tho' I know not precisely who she was: But in her Right the Lord Lyle, in the Time of King James II. laid Claim to a Part of that Estate, and from thenceforth added the Coat of Mar to his Paternal Arms. This John was succeeded by his Son Robert Lyle, styled Chevalier de Duchal, in the Letters of safe Conduct that were granted by the King of England, to a Number of great Men of Scotland, to come into his Dominions in the 1422, to wait on King

James home, when he was relieved from his Captivity out of England. I find he was also one of the Hostages for the King's Ransom (c). When the King possessed himself of the Earldom of Mar, upon the Death of Alexander Stewart Earl of Mar, who was not born in lawful Marriage he put in his Claim as one of the Heirs of that Earldom, to which he and the Lord Erskine should have succeeded by Right and Proximity of Blood, as Fordon's Continuator says, Anno 1438, Obiit Alexander Stewart Comes de Marr, & quia Bastardus erat, Rex illi successit, quamvis jure hereditario Domini Erskine & Lyle successisse debuissent. 'Tis probable the King compos'd with Sir Robert Lyle about his Right, for in all the Disputes betwixt the King and the Lord Erskine about his Claim to the Half of the Earldom of Marr, there is no Mention made of his Title. He married . . . Daughter of Sir William Stewart of Castlemilk, (d) by whom he had Robert his Son and Heir, who in the Reign of King James II. was rais'd to the Peerage of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Lyle: For in a Charter of Lands by him to Sir John de Ross of Haalkhead, Anno 1445, he is designed Dominus de Douchal; and in a Confirmation of the same Charter, under the Great Seal in the Year 1458, he is designed, Dilectus Consanguineus Noster Robertus Dominus Lyle, which doth plainly show the Time he was rais'd to the Honour; after which he had sundry Grants from the Crown, particularly of the Royal Castle of Rerfrew, with the Orchards and Meadows, for the Payment of a Tack-duty of Five Pounds yearly to the King's Exchequer (e). He founded a Hermitage at Syde, within the Barony of Duchal, and a Chantry within the Abbey Church of Paisly, for celebrating Divine Service

E e e e for

(a) Sir James Balfour's List of Chamberlains. (b) Charta in Rotulis Dav. II. (c) Rymer's fœdera. (d) Charta in Publ. Archivis. (e) Charta penes D. Ross.

for the Health of his Soul, the Souls of his Ancestors and Successors for ever, to which he gives the Fishing of *Crocket-shot* upon *Clyde* Anno 1452. He married first *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Andrew Gray* Lord of *Fowlis* (a); and next *Margaret*, Daughter of .... *Wallace* of ..... by whom he had *Robert* Lord *Lyle*, and a Daughter *Agnes* married to *Alan Lyle* of *Craigbrae* (b).

Which *Robert* did very remarkably distinguish himself in his Service to his Country, in the time of *James III.* In the 1472, being then one of the King's Privy Council, he was joined in Commission with diverse Lords and Barons, to treat upon a Truce with the *English*; which being concluded, he was again named one of the Ambassadors on the Part of *Scotland*, to treat of a Marriage betwixt the Prince of *Scotland*, and *Anne* Daughter of *John* Duke of *Suffolk*: At which times a Truce was agreed on between the two Nations, from the 29 September 1484, for the full Term of three Years thereafter (c), he being named one of the Conservators thereof. Likewise in May 1488 he was one of the Commissioners sent into *England*, to treat with that State, anent the keeping of a firm and lasting Peace betwixt the two Crowns. Before their return Home, the King being killed at the Battle of *Stirling*, his Lordship was by Act of Parliament appointed one of the Privy Council to King *James IV.* (d), and constituted Justice General by South the River of *Forth* (e).

But notwithstanding of these Promotions, his Lordship being dissatisfied with the Measures that had been taken in Reference to the late King, he together with *Matthew* Master of *Lennox* took up Arms, in order to revenge his Death, but was defeated in

the Attempt by the Lord *Drummond*, for which he was forfeited; But again restored upon the general Indemnity Anno 1491, and restored to be Justiciary by South the Water of *Forth* (f). Which Office he discharged with Courage and Fidelity for several Years thereafter. He married first .... Daughter of *John Seaton* Son and Heir apparent of *George* Lord *Seaton*, and again *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Archbald* Earl of *Angus*, and had Issue, *Robert* his Successor, *George* Lyle of *Langlebank*, *Margaret* married to *James Stewart* of *Blackhal* (g), *Marion* to *Peter Houstoun* Esq; (h) and *Agnes* to *John Maxwell* of *Stainly*.

*Robert* Lord *Lyle* his Son married *Marion* Daughter of .... *Lindsay* of *Dunrod*, and dying Anno 1511, left Issue, *John* his Son and Heir, and two Daughters, *Agnes* married to *Alan Cathcart*, at that time Son and Heir apparent of *John* Lord *Cathcart* (i), and *Katharine* to *Archibald Macklatchlane* of that Ilk.

Which *John*, being under Age at the Death of his Father, the Ward and Benefit of his Marriage was assigned by his Majesty King *James IV.* to *James* Bishop of *Glasgow*, whose Niece *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir David Beaton* of *Crich*, Lord High Treasurer of *Scotland*; a very good Alliance, tho' she was only a Gentlewoman; (for the Countess of *Arran* and the Lady *Buckcleuch* were Daughters of the same Family,) he had by her *James*, Master of *Lyle*, and a Daughter *Jean* married to *Sir Neil Montgomery* of *Lainshaw*. This Lord upon the Death of King *James V.* was one of the Peers who entered into a solemn Association to maintain and defend the Infant Queen *Mary* against all Assaults either of Scots Men or English Men, who were in the Interest of *England*. The Master of *Lyle* being a profuse Man and

(a) Charta penes D. Gray. (b) Charta in Publ. Archivis. (c) Rymer's foedera. (d) Black Acts of Parliament. (e) Charta in Publ. Arch. (f) Charta penes Jacobum Montgomery de Lainshaw. (g) Charta in Publ. Arch. (h) Ibidem. (i) Ibidem.



and of no Expectation, the Father caused first interdict him: But that Methode proving ineffectual, he resolved to dispose of his Estate to his Daughter and her Heirs, and that he might more easily and securely convoy it to her and her Children, he disposed of a great many considerable Baronies in a short Time, and upon the Master's Death Sir Neil Montgomery came to be the Heir of this Ancient Noble Family (a). And since the Right of Blood does not prescribe his Heirs may claim the Lord Lyle's Honours when they think fit.

A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th, Azure a Bend betwixt six Cross Crosets, Or, a Frete Gules, 2d and 3d, Or, Supporters two Cats Sable. Crest, a Cock crowing. Motto, An I may.

DRUMMOND,  
Lord Maderty.

THE first of this Family was James Drummond Commendator of Inchaffrey, Son to David Lord

Drummond by Lilius his Wife, Daughter of William Lord Ruthven, who having acquired a Right to the Monastery of Inchaffrey from Alexander Gordon Bishop of Galloway, then Commendator of that Convent, had by the favour of King James VI. the Lands and Tithes which composed that Benefice erected to him in a temporal Lordship by the Stile of Lord Maderty Anno 1607. He married Jean Daughter of Sir James Chisholm of Cromlix, and had Issue, John Lord Maderty, Sir James Drummond of Machany; likewise four Daughters.

1st Lilius married to Lawrence Lord Oliphant.

2d Jean to Andrew Wood of Largo in vic. de Fife.

3d Margaret to James Muirhead of Braidesholm in Vic. de Lanerk.

4th Katherine to Andrew 1st Lord Rollo.

John 2d Lord Maderty married Margaret Daughter of Patrick 1st Lord Lindores; and had two Sons, David his Successor, and Lieutenant General William Drummond of Cromlix, 1st

E e e e 2 Vis-

(a) Notandum, I find, that upon the Death of John Lord Lyle, Jean Lyle his Daughter and Heir, with Consent of Sir Neil Montgomery of Lainshaw her Spouse, makes several Transactions with those who had acquired her Father's Estate, particularly with Sir Colin Campbel of Lundy, about the Barony of Lundy, the Instructions of which are still in the Hands of James Montgomery of Lainshaw his Heir of Line. This Sir Neil Montgomery by Jean Lyle his Wife, had Sir Neil his Successor, and two Daughters ... married to the Laird of Ardrofs, and Margaret to John Pollock of that Ilk. Which Neil as Heir to John Lord Lyle, and Jean Lyle his Mother, made an Agreement with William Porterfield of that Ilk, about his Right to the Mains and Forty Shillings Land of Duchal Anno 1599, which had been long in dispute betwixt them. His Wife was Elizabeth Daughter of ... Cunningham of Aiket he had Neil his Successor, John Montgomery of Cocklibee, and William Montgomery of Bridgend; of whom the Montgomeries of Bridgend, Belliskeoch, Clonies and Beoch are descended, and two Daughters ... to ... Graham of Grugar, and ... to ... Johnston of Wamfray. Neil Montgomery next of Lainshaw married Marion Daughter of Sir William Muir of Rowalan, and had Neil his Successor, Jean married to William Buntin of Airdoch ... to ... Montgomery of Achinhood ... to ... Campbel of Skeldon ... to ... Houstoun of Park. Neil Montgomery next of Lainshaw married Margaret Daughter of ... Lockhart of Barr, and had John his Son, who married Helen Daughter of Sir Lodovick Houstoun of that Ilk, but having no Issue they disposed their Estate to their Cousin and Heir-Male David Montgomery eldest Son of John Montgomery of Cocklibee: Which John married first ... Cunningham Daughter to Cuninghame of Achinharvie, and had a Daughter Jean married to William Caldwell of that Ilk. Secondly, Jean Daughter of Captain Daniel Forrester of the House of Carden, Envoy in King James VI's Time to Italy and Spain; by whom he had David Montgomery of Lainshaw, John Montgomery of Criwock, and four Daughters. Agnes married to Thomas Kennedy of Kirkmichael. Karharine to Fergus Macubin of Knockdolian. Barbara to William Montgomery of Belliskeoch. Margaret to Mr. Miller Minister at Neilstoun. David Montgomery of Lainshaw his Son married Marion Daughter of James Dunlop of that Ilk, and had James Montgomery of Lainshaw, and a Daughter Jean married to the Reverend Mr. Laing Parson of Donachadee. Which James upon the Revolution, was made Clerk to the Justiciary during Life; which he at present enjoys, and is married with Barbara Daughter of John Kennedy of Craig, Heir and Representative of an ancient Family of the Kennedies of Barclanachan in Air-shire.

Viscount of Strathalan, and three Daughters.

1<sup>st</sup> Anne married to Patrick Rattray of Craighal in Vic. de Perth.

2<sup>d</sup> Jean to Patrick Graham of Inchbracko, in Vic. de Perth.

3<sup>d</sup> Margaret to Sir Robert Crichton, alias Murray of Cookpool Knight.

Which David married Beatrix, Daughter of John Earl of Montrose; by whom he had three Daughters, Margaret married to John Graham Son to Patrick Graham of Inchbracko, Post-Master-General of Scotland. Beatrix to John 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Hindford, Mary to John Holden of Gleneagles, the Dignity of Lord Maderly falling to William Viscount of Strathalan his Nephew.

## M A R,

### Earl of Mar.

WE shall look no further back in to the Antiquity of this noble illustrious Family, than the Reign of King Alexander I. in the seventh Year of which 1114, Gratnach Comes Earl of Mar was one of the Nobles who gave their Assent to that Prince's founding the Priory of Scoon for Augustine Monks (a), which is all I have discovered of him.

The next in order of Succession of this illustrious House is Morgund Comes, Earl of Mar, who is one of the Witnesses to that Deed which King David made to the Monks of Dumfer-

ling, of the Lands of Balchristan (b), for the health of his Soul. This Earl imitated the Piety of the King in his Liberality to the Church; for he gave *Deo & Ecclesia Sancti Andreae & Canonici ibidem Deo servientibus & servituris Ecclesiam Sancti Mathulnoth de Thartulend, cum decimis & oblationibus eidem Ecclesia pertinentibus cum Molendino in eadem terra fundato, & unam carucatam terra quae dicitur Gochilston, pro salute animae suae, & Agnetis Comitissae sponsae meae omnium antecessorum & successorum meorum in perpetuum* (c). By the said Agnes his Wife he had three Sons, Gilchrist and Duncan, successively Earls of Mar, & Malcolm who ratified and confirmed the Grant of the Church of Mulnoth, to the Priory of St. Andrew's (d). In which Deed he's designed *Malcolmus filius Morgundi Comitis de Mar*.

Gilchrist Earl of Mar made a considerable Figure in the time of King William, he is a frequent Witness in the Deeds of that Prince to the Episcopal See of Murray, to which he was himself a Benefactor by his Gift of the Church of Aberdour, which had been formerly in dispute between him and Brice Bishop of Murray, they both making over their respective Claims to the Monks of Dumfermling at the King's special Instance (e). He dying without Issue.

Duncan his Brother fell to be Earl of Mar, of whose Munificence to the Church there is this Memorial, viz. that he gave *Deo & Sanctae Mariae de Monimus, & Keldais ibidem Deo servientibus Ecclesiam de Lochyl, pro anima Domini sui Willelmi Regis & pro anima Morgundi*

(a) Chartulary of Scoon, in the Custody of the Viscount of Stormont. (b) Chartul. of Dumfermling. This Morgund Comes is also a Witness to the Mortification which King Malcolm made of the Lands of Inchmalder to that Convent pro anima Regis Davidis avi sui. (c) Chartulary of the Priory of St. Andrew's, in the Hands of Mr. Samuel Semple Minister of the Gospel at Libertoun. (d) Charta in Biblioth. jurid. Edin. (e) Charta in Bibliotheca Juridica. Chart. of Dumfermling. This Earl Gilchrist is much earlier found mentioned than Earl Duncan, which makes me think he was the elder of the Brothers, as will, by the Authorities here cited, appear.



*Morgundi Comitissæ matris suæ antecessorum & successorum suorum, & pro salute & prosperitate Domini sui Alexandri Regis & omnium suorum, & pro prosperitate sui ipsius, & uxoris suæ & omnium Heredum (a).* This Duncan left Issue

*William* Earl of *Mar*, who in the 5th of King *Alexander III.* was constituted Lord High Chamberlain of *Scotland*, in place of *Henry de Baliol (b).* Also in the 1250 he is one of the Peers, who entred into a solemn Agreement with the *Welsh* that *Scotland* shall not make a separate Peace with the *English* without the Consent of that State (c): He was likewise a Benefactor to the Prior and Canons of *St. Andrews*, and ratified the Donations which *Morgund Comes avus suus & Agnes Comitissa avia sua fecerunt dictis Monachis Ecclesiæ de Umycht (d) decimo Calendas Februarii M. CCLX.*

*Donald* Earl of *Mar* his Son (e), in the 1284 was one of the Nobility who obliged themselves to own and acknowledge *Margaret* the Maiden of *Norway*, as lawful Queen of *Scotland*, in case that King *Alexander III.* her Grand-Father should die without Heirs Male of his Body (f). Upon the Death of that Princess when the grand Competition for the Crown arose, he openly declared for the Right of *Robert de Bruce*; but the contrary Faction prevailing, he was obliged to submit to the Fate of the Nation at that Time, and afterward to take an Oath of Fidelity to the prevailing Power of *Edward I. of England*, when he had over-run *Scotland*. This Earl dying in or about the 1294, left Issue, but by whom I have not discovered,

a Son *Gratney* his Successor, and a Daughter *Isabel* married to King *Robert Bruce*, by whom he had only one Daughter, the Princess *Marjory* Wife of *Walter* Lord High-Steward of *Scotland*, Mother by him to King *Robert II.* first of the *Stewartine* Line.

Of *Gratney* Earl of *Mar* History has taken no Notice, save that he married . . . . *Bruce* Daughter to *Robert* Earl of *Carrick (g)*, and Sister to King *Robert I.* by whom he had *Donald* his Successor, and *Helen* married to Sir *John Monteth* Knight, by whom he had one Daughter *Christian*, married to Sir *Edward Keith*, whose only Daughter and Heir *Janet* was married to *Thomas* Lord *Erskine*, Mother by him to *Robert* Lord *Erskine*, who laid Claim to the half of the Earldom of *Mar* in the Reign of King *James II.*

*Donald* Earl of *Mar* made a very considerable Figure in all the Transactions of the Times he lived in; for no sooner did his Uncle King *Robert Bruce* take the Fields in the Year 1306, in order to free his Country from the Yoke of Servitude it was under, than this noble Earl joined with him, and fought stoutly in his behalf, at the Battle of *Methuen*, against the *English*, where he had the hard Fate to be taken Prisoner, and sent to *England*, where he endured a long and tedious Imprisonment, of no less than eight Years, till after the Battle of *Bannockburn*, he was exchanged for another Person of Quality Anno 1314 (h). How, or where he passed the rest of his Life, till the 1331, I cannot take upon me to ascertain, that *Thomas* Earl of *Murray* (Governour of *Scotland* in the Nonage of King *David Bruce* dying,) the Earl was chosen

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Guardian

(a) Register of the Priory of *St. Andrews*. (b) Chartul. of *Dumfermling*. (c) *Rymer's foedera*. (d) Register of the Priory of *St. Andrews*. (e) This *Donald* and *Duncan* his Brother are both Witnesses, in their Father's Mortification to *St. Andrews* abovementioned. (f) *Rymer's foedera*. (g) Mr. *Andrew Winton's History of Scotland MS.* in *Biblioth. Jurid.* (h) *Rymer's foedera*.

Guardian of that part of *Scotland* that lieth upon the North side of *Forth*: But he did not long enjoy the Honour, for he lost his Life at the Battle of *Duplin*, on the 3<sup>d</sup> of *August* 1332 (a), leaving Issue by *Isabel* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkill*, Sister to *John* Earl of *Angus* (b), *Thomas* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Margaret* married to *William* 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of *Douglas*, and again to *Sir John Swinton* (c) Knight.

*Thomas* Earl of *Mar* in the 29<sup>th</sup> of *King David* II. Anno 1358 executed the Office of Lord High Chamberlain of *Scotland* (d). He married first the Heir of the *Montieth* Family (e), and next *Margaret* eldest Daughter and Cohair of *Thomas Stewart* Earl of *Angus*, but dying without Issue in the Year 1379, his Estate and Honour devolved to *Margaret* Countess of *Douglas* his Sister, who convoyed the Honour of *Mar* to *James* Earl of *Douglas* her Son, who being slain at the Battle of *Otterburn* on the 31 of *July* 1388, without any Child of his own Body, Lady *Isabel Douglas* his Sister was Heir to him in the Earldom of *Mar*. She married first *Sir Malcolm Drummond* of *Cargil*, who in her Right was entitled Lord of *Mar*; but she being left a Widow by him, without any surviving Children, remarried *Sir Alexander Stewart* eldest Son of *Alexander* Earl of *Buchan*, Brother to *King Robert* III. when she resigned the Earldom of *Mar* and Lordship of *Garioch*, which was vested and sealed in her Person, in the hands of *King Robert* III. for new Infeftment to them and the Heirs of

the Marriage; failing of which to the Heirs of the said *Sir Alexander Stewart*, bearing Date on the 12<sup>th</sup> of *August* 1404 (f), whereupon he was stiled Earl of *Mar*, and as such in the 1406 was one of the Ambassadors sent from *Scotland*, to treat with the *English* for the Prorogation of a Peace betwixt the two Crowns (g), which was done accordingly. In the 1411 he commanded the Royal Army at the Battle of *Harlaw*, against *Donald* Earl of *Ross*, and having made a great Slaughter upon the *Highlanders*, effectually secured the Government against the like Attempts for many Years thereafter: But tho he had great Wealth at home, yet he shewed himself so averse to Idleness and Pleasure, that with a gallant Company of his Countrymen Volunteers, he went over to the Low-Countries after the Battle of *Harlaw*, and entred into the Service of the Duke of *Burgundy* (h), where he made so fine a Figure in that Country, that after the Death of his first Lady, he gained the Countess of *Holland* in Marriage, and in her Right laid Claim to that Sovereignty. But the *Hollanders* would not submit to the Government of a Foreigner, which obliged him to return to *Scotland* in the Reign of *King James* I. in whose hands he resigned the Earldom of *Mar*, in favours of *Sir Thomas Stewart* his Natural Son (i), reserving his own Liferent; but he dying without Issue, as well as his Father, whom Death overtook in the Year 1436, there arose a Competition betwixt the King and *Robert* Lord *Erskine* about the Earldom of *Mar*, the  
main

(a) Mackenzie. (b) History of the Royal Family of Stewart. (c) I have seen a Charter granted by *James* Earl of *Douglas* and *Marr*, to the Monks of *Melros* in the 1388, in which this *Sir John Swinton* is called the Earl's dearest Father. (d) I have seen a Charter for this in my hands. (e) Fordon. Much about this time, I find the Earl granting a Charter, *Adæ de Strachan & Margaretæ Sponsæ suæ consanguineæ dicti Comitiss de una Davata Terræ quæ vocatur Glenkindy*, still extant in the Laird of *Glenkindy*'s hands, which I have seen. (f) Chart. in *Rotulis Rob. III.* (g) *Rymer's foedera.* (h) *Abercromby.* (i) *Charta in Rotulis Jac. I.*



main Plea for the King was a Right from the last Earl. It was pleaded in behalf of the Lord *Erskine* that his Right was derived from his Ancestors by Proximity of Blood, as nearest Heir of Lady *Isabel Douglas* the last Countess of *Mar*. In the End Judgment was given against his Lordship, in favours of the King, who thereupon possessed himself of the Earldom of *Mar*, and annexed it to the Crown, where it continued till King *James II.* gave it to his Brother *John* then created Earl of *Mar* (a): But he dying without Issue, it fell back again to the Crown, where it remained till the 1562, Queen *Mary* erected it into an Earldom, in Favours of *James* Prior of *St. Andrews* her natural Brother, and thereafter restored *John* Lord *Erskine* to be Earl of *Mar* by way of Justice Anno 1565, in lieu of which the other noble Lord was made Earl of *Murray*.

## ERSKINE,

### Earl of *Mar*.

**A**Ltho 'tis not above three hundred Years since the *Erskines* had any Title to the Earldom of *Mar*, yet this illustrious Family considered in it self is very great and eminent, if we respect either its Antiquity, or the

many great Employments and Performments they have been honoured with these four Hundred Years past, and tho I cannot show the precise Time when, or by whom the Name was first assumed, yet 'tis certain, it was derived from the Barony of *Erskine* in the Shire of *Renfrew*, and so being a local Surname, is of Consequence very ancient; tho the first mention I have found of them, is no higher than the Time of King *Alexander II.* in the 12th of whose Reign *Henry de Erskine* is Witness in the Gift which *Amelick* Brother of *Maldwin*, Earl of *Lennox*, made to the Chanons of *Paisly* of the Patronage of the Church of *Roseneth*, with the Tithes thereunto belonging, for the welfare of the King his Sovereign Lord (b). Sir *John de Erskine* Knight his Successor is a Witness to that Donation, which *Walter Stewart* Earl of *Montith* made to the Abbot of *Paisly* of the Church of *St. Colmonel*, for the Good of his Soul, according to the Devotion of those Days (c). He was the Father of Sir *John de Erskine*, and he of *William*, who succeeded him in the Barony of *Erskine*, and of *John* who obtained a Grant from *James* High Steward of Scotland of sundry Lands within his Tenement of *Largis*; in which Deed he's designed *Joannes de Erskine filius Joannis de Erskine filii & heredis Joannis de Erskine Militis* (d), reserving the Lands which *William* the Son of Sir *John Erskine*, held of him there.

Sir *William Erskine* the next of this Noble Family, was a forward Asserter of the Right of King *Robert Bruce*, to whose Interest faithfully adhering, he was one of those Patriots, who in the

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1322

(a) Charta in publ. Archivis. (b) Char. of *Paisly* ad Annum 1216. (c) Ibidem ad Annum 1262. (d) This Charter I have seen, and it is a noble Document for the Family of *Marr*, for it distinctly instructs three distinct Generations, and tho it be without Date, yet 'tis certainly before the 1309 that the Granter died, I apprehend it has been about the 1300 from the Witnesses. Viz. Ro. Episc. *Glasgwen*, *Reginald. de Crawford*, *Milite Joann. de Erskine*, *Walter. de Logan*, &c.

1322 joined the Earl of Murray and Sir James Douglas, when they made an Expedition into England, where his gallant Behaviour procured him the Honour of Knighthood (a) and other Marks of the royal Favour. He left behind him two Sons Robert his Successor, and Sir Alan Erskine who obtained the Barony of Inchmartine in Perth Shire, by the marriage of the Heir of Sir John of Inchmartine Knight, which came the same way to the Glens, and so to Sir Andrew Ogilvy Ancestor to the Earl of Finlater in the Reign of King James II.

Which Sir Robert Erskine of Erskine being a Person well versed both in Peace and War, was no less conspicuous for his firm and stedfast Loyalty to King David, than his Father had been to King Robert, even when his Interest was at the very lowest, and the Usurper Baliol upon the Throne; for as soon as the Loyalists took the Fields, and Declared for their lawful Sovereign, Sir Robert Erskine joined the Lord High Steward and other Patriots, who fought with, and defeated the Rebels, and thereby recovered a great part of the Country to the King's Obedience; for which he was afterward rewarded as his singular Merit deserved.

When a Treaty was set on Foot for redeeming King David from Captivity, when he was taken Prisoner at the Battle of Durham Anno 1346, Sir Robert Erskine Lord of Erskine, as he is called in the Record, was one of the Commissioners employed in that honourable Negotiation (b); but that Treaty not taking effect, he was always one of the Plenipotentiaries that were appointed for the same purpose, and renewed every Year, tho all of them were unsuccessful till the

1357, that Robert Lord High Steward, Guardian of Scotland, then commissioned Sir Robert Erskine and other Noble Persons to treat about the Redemption of the King, and a final Peace with the English Nation, who at length agreed, that King David should be released, set free, and ransomed for 100000 Merks Sterling Money, to be paid Yearly by 10000 Merks, till the whole Sum was paid; to which no Man seems to have contributed more frankly than Sir Robert, and gave his eldest Son one of the Hostages for Performance of the Treaty (c). This signal Loyalty to his distressed Sovereign could not fail to be nobly rewarded; and therefore his Majesty no sooner returned home, than he constituted him Justiciary for the Northern District of Scotland Anno 1359 (d), and the same Year he was appointed to go upon a solemn Embassy to France, to renew the ancient League betwixt the two Crowns, Sir John Grant and Norman Lesly Esq; being his Colleagues (e). Also in the 1364 he was appointed one of the Commissioners to treat about a final Peace with those named by the King of England for the same effect, when a Truce was prorogued betwixt the two Nations (f); not long after which, Sir Robert Erskine was constituted Lord High Chamberlain, in place of Mr. Walter Biggar Parson of Errol (g), in the 40th of his Reign, and made High Sheriff of the County, and Governour of the Castle of Stirling during Life (h), likewise of Edinburgh and Dumbarton. All which he had under his Command at the Death of the King Anno 1371 (i), when he declared for King Robert II. which Contributed not a little to bring that Prince peaceably to the Throne, and to

extinguish

(a) Barber and Abercromby. (b) Rymer's foedera. (c) Rymer. (d) Charta in publ. Archivis. (e) Rymer's foedera. (f) Ibidem. (g) Memoirs of the Officers of State MS. penes me. (h) Charta. in Rotulis Dav. II. (i) Mr. Winton's History MS.



extinguish the hopes of any other Pretender to the Crown. Having done all the Service he could for King Robert II. toward his advancement to the Throne, his Majesty did not then forget to dispence his Royal Favours to him, and more particularly he made him a Grant of an Annuity of Forty Merks Sterling formerly payable to the Crown, out of the Barony of Cadzow, which he exchanged with Sir David Hamilton for his Lands of Alands, Barns and Barnhill, within the Barony of Renfrew (a);

But his Majesty's Bounty did not stop to him here, for soon thereafter he bestowed on him a third part of the Revenue acrescing to the Crown out of the Burrough of Dundee, together with a third of the Lands of Pitcarach (b) then in the Crown, by the demise of John Campbell Earl of Athole.

He was a great Benefactor to the Church; for to the Cathedral of Brichen, he gave an Yearly Rent out of the Barony of Dundee, for the support of two Priests, to celebrate Divine Service for the good Estate of himself and his Wife during their Lives, and for the health of his Soul after his Departure hence, and the Souls of his Ancestors and Successors for ever. Also to the Monks of Cambuskenneth, he made over his Right of the Patronage of the Church of Kinnoul, with the Lands of Fintalach, *pro salubritate status nostri & Christianæ Keith Sponsæ nostræ dum vixerimus, & pro salute Animarum nostrarum, cum ab hac luce migraverimus; nec non pro salute Animarum omnium Antecessorum, & Successorum nostrorum, & omnium fidelium defunctorum* (c).

He married first *Beatrix* Daughter of... *Lindsay* of .... and again *Christian* Relict of Sir *Edward Keith* (d),

and dying Anno 1385, left Issue, two Sons and a Daughter.

Sir *Thomas* his Successor.

Sir *Nicol Erskine* of *Kinnoul* (e). Which Branch in the Reign of King *James II.* determined in an Heir Female, *Christian*, Daughter and sole Heir of Sir *John Erskine* of *Kinnoul*, married to Sir *Robert Crichton* of *Sanquhar*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Drumfrise*.

*Marion* married to Sir *Maurice Drummond* of *Concraig* (f).

Sir *Thomas Erskine* had a large share of Favour with King *Robert II.* by whom he was raised to the Honour of Knighthood, and in 1384 appointed to go to *England*, upon a solemn Embassy, to treat about the Prorogation of a Truce betwixt the two Realms. He was no less valu'd and esteem'd by *Robert III.* for his Wisdom, Prudence and Experience; for in 1392 that King sent him his Ambassador into *England*, to treat with that State upon Affairs of the highest Consequence (g). 'Tis not unworthy our Remark, that in both the Commissions the King calls Sir *Thomas Erskine Consanguineus noster*. He married first *Janet* Daughter of Sir *Edward Keith* of *Sinton* Knight, by *Christian* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Montith*, and of *Helen* his Wife, Daughter of *Gratney* Earl of *Mar* (h), by whom he had *Robert* his Successor: And next *Jean* Daughter of .... *Barclay* of .... By her he had a Son *John*, who was the first Baron of *Dun* (i), in *Forfar-Shire*, of whom branched the *Erskine's* of *Pittodry* (k), whose Ancestor Sir *Thomas Erskine* of *Brichen*, was Secretary of State in the Reign of King *James V.*

*Robert* Lord of *Erskine* the next of this noble Family, in Imitation of

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(a) Charta in Rotulis Roberti II. (b) Hadington's Collections from the Registers. (c) Chartulary of Cambuskenneth belonging to the Earl of Mar. (d) Charta in publ. Arch. (e) I find a Charter granted by King David II. to this Nicol Erskine of the Lands of Kinnoul, upon the Resignation of his Father anno 1366, (f) Genealogy of the Drummonds by Major General Drummond. (g) Rymer's fœdera. (h) Charta penes Comitem de Mar. (i) Charta in Rotulis Roberti. III. ad annum 1399. (k) Charta in Publ. Archivis.

his Ancestors, signalized his Loyalty to King *James I.* when that Prince was a Prisoner in *England*, and as soon as an Attempt was made by the Governour toward effecting his Majesty's Freedom anno 1421 (a), *Robert Lord of Erskine* was one of the Commissioners appointed to go to *England*, to ascertain the Faith of the Treaty: And as soon as it was finally concluded in the 1424, he was one of the Hostages sent into *England* for the Security of the Ransom (b). But the King being unwilling to be deprived of Sir *Robert's* Services, upon the payment of the first Moiety of 2000 Merks, he was by the King of *England's* Order set at Liberty upon the 19th of June 1425 (c). Upon the Death of *Alexander Earl of Mar* anno 1436, he laid Claim to the half of that Earldom, for the Reasons which have been mentioned before; and accordingly was served Heir to *Isabel Countess of Mar* his Cousin, before the Sheriff of *Aberdeen*, on the 22d of April 1438 (d), and thereupon assumed the Title of Earl of *Mar* (e). But the Ministry in the Minority of King *James II.* intending a Process against his Lordship in reference to his Right, and the Case coming to be tried, it continued a long Plea with the Crown, which was not determined in his Days, Death putting a Period to his Life Anno 1453 (f). Leaving Issue by .... *Stewart* his Wife, Daughter to the Lord *Lorn*, *Thomas* his Successor, and a Daughter *Agnes*, married to *Henry Douglas* of *Lochlevin*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Mortoun*.

Which *Thomas* did prosecute his Father's Claim to the Earldom of *Ma* with all the Vigour imaginable, but, having a powerful Party, the

King, to deal with, at length a final Sentence was given against him in Parliament, on the 5th of November 1457 (g), which he was obliged to acquiesce in: But notwithstanding the hard Measure he thought he had undergone from the Crown, and which might have been thought would have made him ready to have taken all Occasions of being severe to it, yet he was a Person of so much Honour and Vertue, that in the succeeding Reign of *James III.* when he had a very fair Opportunity to be revenged, yet he no sooner saw the ways of Duty toward the King declined, and his just Power invaded by a strong Party of the Nobility, than out of pure Conscience to serve his Majesty when he was in Distress, he frankly ingaged in his Quarrel, and when the War broke out, accepted a Command in the Army, in which he continued till the very End, that the King was miserably killed in the Field of *Stirling* on the 11th of June 1488, where some Authors, without any just Ground, have asserted that his Lordship had the same Fate with his Master; But that it was not so, evidently appears from several Memorials concerning him, which I have seen after that time (h). He married *Janet* Daughter to the Earl of *Morton*; By her he had *Alexander* his Successor, and two Daughters;

*Elizabeth* married to Sir *Alexander Seaton* of *Touch* (i), and had Issue.

*Mary* to *William Livingstoun* of *Kilsyth* (k) and had Issue

*Alexander Lord Erskine* was Governour of *Dumbartoun Castle* in the 15th of King *James IV.* and of the Privy Council to that Prince. He founded a Chaplainry within the Paroch Church of *Alloa* of his own Patronage,

(a) Rymer's foedera. (b) Mr. Rymer's foedera Angliæ, where I find that at this time the yearly Revenue of the Lord Erskine's Estate did then amount to 1000 Merks Sterling Money, which was a very great Sum in those Days (c) Ibidem. (d) The Writs relating to this, I have seen among Sir John Cuninghams Papers. (e) I have seen a Charter granted by him, wherein he's designed Rob. Comes de Mar, Dominus Erskine Patricio Galbraith terrarum de Garscadne data 1444. (f) Cuninghams Collections. (g) Information of the Earl of Mar, anent his Right to the Earldom of Mar. (h) There are several Charters in the Register of Charters granted to him in the Year 1489. (i) The Viscount of Kingstoun's History of the Family of Seton, MS. penes me. (k) Charta penes Vicecomitem de Kilsyth.



age, *In honorem sanctæ & individuæ Trinitatis, Patris, Filii & Spiritus Sancti, Beatae Mariæ virginis, & Sancti Kentigerni*, to which he mortified a certain Annuity, for the Maintenance of a fit and qualified Person, to celebrate Divine Service at *St. Katharines Altar, pro salute animæ quondam Jacobi III. Regis Scotorum, pro prosperitate Jacobi moderni Regis, necnon pro salute animæ sui ipsius, & animæ Christianæ Crichton quondam sponsæ suæ, & pro salute Elenæ Hume sponsæ suæ modernæ, & omnium heredum & successorum suorum* (a). By *Christian* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Lord Crichton of Sanquhar* (b), he had *Robert* a Son, and two Daughters, *Christian* married to *David Stewart of Rossyth* (c); and *Agnes* to *Sir William Montieth of Carse*.

Which *Robert* married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Sir George Campbell of London*, Ancestor to the present Earl of that Name, and had Issue, *John Lord Erskine, James Erskine of Sauchy*, first of that Branch of *Balgony* (d), *Katharine* married to *Alexander Lord Elphinstoun*, and *Margaret* to *John Halden of Gleneagles* (e), and had Issue. This Lord accompanying his Sovereign King *James IV.* to the Battle of *Flowdon*, was there slain with the Flower of the Nobility and Gentry, on that memorable Day 9th September 1513, and was succeeded by

*John* his Son, who being a Nobleman of great Honour and Probity, upon the untimely Death of *James IV.* had the Tuition of the young King, *James V.* committed to him, and *Stirling Castle* being thought the most proper place for his Residence, his Lordship was

then made Governor thereof. In that High Trust he approved himself with so much Fidelity, that the King, when he came to Age, highly valued him, inasmuch that he sent him upon a solemn Embassy into *France* anno 1534, to propose a Match betwixt the King and a Daughter of that Crown; which having performed to his Majesty's Satisfaction (f), he soon thereafter employed his Lordship in the same Quality to *Henry VIII.* of *England*, to congratulate that King for their joint Prosperity, and to consult with him about a Marriage betwixt his Nephew King *James*, and a Daughter of the Duke of *Vendosme's*, whom the *French King* had offered him, his own Daughter being of a weak and sickly Constitution (g), which Office he discharged with Exactness and Fidelity, and was one of those Peers who attended his Master into *France* when he espoused *Magdalene* Daughter of *Francis I.* anno 1537.

Upon the King's Death in the end of the Year 1542, he had the keeping of the Young Queen *Mary* his Infant Sovereign committed to him in *Stirling Castle*: which great Trust his Lordship discharged with the same Fidelity he had done in her Father's Minority till the 1548, when the Governor and the Three Estates thought fit to order him to carry over his Royal Pupil into *France*. He married *Margaret* Daughter of *Archibald Earl of Argyle*, by whom he had

1. *Robert* Master of *Erskine* who was taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Solway* anno 1542, for which he was obliged to pay a Ransom of 200 Lib (h). be-

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before

(a) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. ad annum 1497 (b) Genealogy of the House of Erskine MS. (c) Genealogy of the Family of Rossyth from the Writs of that House, MS. penes me. (d) I have seen a Charter in the publick Rolls to this *James Erskine* of the Lands of *Little Sauchy* and *Katharine Stirling* his Spouse and to their Heirs: They had Issue *James Erskine* of *Balgony*, and *Mr. William*, who got the Parsonage of *Campsay* upon the Reformation in *Commendam*: he was afterward promoted to the *Commendatory* of *Paissy* anno 1579, and after that in 1587 made *Titular Bishop* of *Glasgow*, tho all the while he was a *Laick*: He afterward was *Knighted* by King *James VI.* and left a Daughter *Janet*, married to *Sir William Alexander* of *Mensfry*, first Earl of *Stirling*. (e) Charta in Rotulis Jac. V. (f) *Buchanani Historia Rerum Scoticarum*. (g) *Mr. Drummond* of *Hawthornden's* Life of King *James V.* (h) *Rymer's* foed. Ang.

fore he obtained his Freedom. He married *Margaret* Daughter of *William* Earl of *Montrose* (a); But was slain at the Field of *Pinky* September 10th 1547 (b), leaving no lawful Children.

2. *Thomas* Master of *Erskine*, who being a Nobleman of great Parts was employed in several Embassies into *England* (c), whereby he won great Reputation to himself, and served his Country very faithfully. He married *Margaret* Daughter of *Malcolm* Lord *Fleeming* (d): But was taken away in the Flower of his Age, leaving no lawful Issue behind him (e).

3. *John* who succeeded his Father in the Honour, and was thereafter Earl of *Mar*.

4. Sir *Alexander Erskine* of *Gogar*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Kelly*.

5. *Arthur Erskine* of *Blackgrange*. *Margaret* married to *Robert Douglas* of *Lochlevin*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Mortoun*.

*Elizabeth* to *Walter Seaton* of *Touch* (f), and had Issue.

*Janet* to *John Murray* of *Polmaise* (g), and had Issue.

*John* Lord *Erskine* was a Person of such noble Nature generous Disposition, and other bright Qualities, as rendered him very capable of acting the Part of a most consummate Statesman, which he did afterward in the highest and most eminent Stations a Subject could attain to. Being at first a younger Brother, his Father judged the best way was to provide for him in the Church, and therefore having given him Education accordingly, he was in due time made Commendator of *Inchmahomoe* in the end of King *James V*'s. Reign, no doubt for his better Support in the profes-

sion of his Studies to qualify him for a higher Office in the Church; but both his Brothers dying without Heirs of their Bodies, he was obliged to quit the Character of a Churchman and marry, in order to raise up Heirs to the Family: Which he did, and matched with *Annabella* Daughter of *William Murray* of *Tillibardin*, Paternal Ancestor to the present Duke of *Athole*, by whom he had *John* his Successor, and a Daughter *Margaret* married to *Archibald* Earl of *Angus*.

Upon his Accession to the Honour, through the Demise of his Father, tho he was but then a very young Man, he had so fair a Reputation, and was so generally well esteemed, that the Queen Regent thought fit in the 1553, (h) to give his Lordship the Command of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, in which Station he behaved so well, that he preserved himself in the good Opinion of the Queen's Majesty, and the whole Nation.

When Queen *Mary* returned from *France* Anno 1561, her Majesty having made Choice of a new Privy Council, my Lord *Erskine* was named one of that Number, in which Station he soon rendered himself very gracious to the Queen, insomuch that she made him a Grant of the Abbey of *Inchmahomoe* and diverse other Church Lands then newly dissolved. His Interest at Court now being very great, he thought it a favourable Opportunity, and a proper Season for him to renew his Claim to the Earldom of *Mar*, and having made good a Title through a long deduced Pedigree from *Gratney* Earl of *Mar*, his Pretensions being supported by the Queen's Countenance, his

(a) I have seen the Contract in my Lord *Montrose's* Charter Chest. (b) *Balfour's Annals*. There is a Genealogy of the House of *Mar* that mentions that *Robert* Mr. of *Erskine* left a Natural Son Mr. *David Erskine* who was Commendator of *Dryburgh*. (c) *Rymer's foedera Angliæ*. (d) *Charta penes Comitum de Wigton*. (e) The Genealogy of the House of *Mar* mentions that *Thomas* Mr. of *Erskine* left a Natural Son Mr. *Adam Erskine* who was Commendator of *Cambuskenneth*, he with his friend the Commendator of *Dryburgh*, were two of the Instructors of King *James VI*. (f) *Charta* in publ. *Archivis*. (g) *Ibidem*. (h) Dr. *Anderfon's History of Scotland MS.* in Biblioth. jurid. *Edin*.



his Claim was allowed and ratified by Act of Parliament: And tho' my Lord Mar was a very zealous Protestant, 'tis worthy our Remark, Queen Mary trusted him as much as she could have done any of her own Profession, which she did eminently manifest by the Confidence she reposed in him, for as soon as she was happily delivered of the Prince, James VI. her Majesty committed him to the Tuition and Custody of the Earl, in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, then under his Command, and he discharged that great Trust so well, and was so much superior to all Tentations of Infidelity that when the Earl of *Bothwell* had married the Queen, he could not prevail with my Lord Mar, either by Promises or Menaces, to deliver up the Prince to him, which was the Thing in the World, that wicked Earl had set his Heart most upon, when 'tis known his Lordship could have made his own Terms: In the End, when *Bothwell* found all his Offers rejected, he was glad to allow the Earl to carry the Prince to *Stirling*-Castle, of which he himself was heritable Governor, and then delivered up *Edinburgh*-Castle to *Bothwell*, on the 21<sup>st</sup> of May, 1566, who immediately plac'd a Creature of his own, Sir *James Balfour*, in it, by which Means, the Earl of Mar became, under God, the happy Instrument of the Prince's miraculous Preservation, during his long Minority: However, he still retained great Duty and Affection to the Queen, even after Things came to an Extremity; so it would appear, that nothing but a pure Principle of Conscience for the Preservation of the Heir of the Kingdom, first engaged his Lordship in the Company of those who set the Crown upon the Head of the Prince, when he was an Infant little more than one Year old. When the Civil War began, I do't find this generous and prudent Lord much engaged on either Side, for his particular Province

being to take Care of his Royal Pupil, he stay'd himself much with him, and as he grew up in Years, gave him a Princely Education, appointing the famous Mr. *Buchanan*, Mr. *Peter Young*, Mr. *David Eriskine*, Commendator of *Cambuskenneth*, and Mr. *Adam Erskine*, Commendator of *Dryburgh*, to be his Instructors, Gentlemen who wanted none of those Qualities which were to be wished to be in the Persons to whom the Education of a great and hopeful Prince was committed, and for framing his Mind and Manners, in his young and tender Years.

My Lord Mar bore no publick Office in the State till the 1571, that upon the Death of *Matthew* Earl of *Lennox*, the Regent, the Earl of Mar, was a Nobleman so generally well esteemed, that he was, by the unanimous Consent of the King's Party, chosen Regent of *Scotland*, in his Room, Sept. 5, 1571. In which great Office he had, says one, *Less Satisfaction than he expected*, for when he had struggled no less under the turbulent Councils of his own Party, than the Insolencies of his Adversaries, died for very Grief, after he had governed only Thirteen Months, upon the 28<sup>th</sup> of October 1572, and left behind him so unblemished a Reputation, as cannot be very easily parallel'd in the like Circumstances: He was interr'd in the Vault of his Family, among his Ancestors, in the Paroch Church of *Alloa*, under a plain Monument, without any other Inscription, than signifying him to be the Person there interr'd.

To *John* Earl of Mar succeeded *John* his Son, then under Age, of whom I have found little memorable, till the 1582, his Lordship being then very young, he was induced to join with others of the discontented Nobility, who seized on the King at *Ruthven*-Castle, and petition'd his Majesty, that he would remove Sir *James Stew-*

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art,

art, who then stiled himself Earl of Arran, from his Councils, being a Person of evil Fame, and Disaffection to the publick Peace of the Kingdom, and an Instrument of Discontent between the King and his Nobility: But the Way and Manner of that Enterprize being afterwards adjudged treasonable, the Earl was obliged to give up the Command of Stirling-Castle, and to leave his Majesty's Dominions, which he did, and transporting himself into Ireland, from whence he came over to England, and joined the Lord Hamilton, and others who had been outlaw'd during the Regency of the Earl of Mortoun, with whom he returned to Scotland Anno 1585, when he obtained his Majesty's Pardon, was restored to his Command of Stirling-Castle, and to a more than ordinary Share of his Majesty's Favour, which his Lordship never afterward forfeited by any undutiful Behaviour.

In the 1593, when it pleased God to bless his Majesty with a Son, Prince Henry, the King reposing full Confidence in his Lordship's Fidelity, committed the Tuition of his Royal Highness to him, and his Majesty was at the same Time pleased to write with his own Hand the following Letter to his Lordship.

My Lord of Mar,

**B**ECAUSE in the Security of my Son, consisteth my Security, I have concredited to you the Charge of his Keeping, upon the Trust I have in your Honesty. This I command you out of my own Mouth, being in the Company of those I like, otherwise from any Charge that can come from me, you shall not deliver him; and in Case God call me at any Time, see that neither for the Queen, nor Estates, their Pleasure, you deliver him, till he be Eighteen Years of Age, and then he command you himself.

How the Earl discharged this great Trust, will best appear from

the Exoneration which his Majesty gave him, under the Great Seal; when his Lordship carried the Prince to London, upon his Father's Accession to the English Crown, a Copy of which I shall here insert.

**J**AMES, by the Grace of GOD, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. Whereas it is not unknown, that upon just and necessary Considerations, we did commit in the Year of our Lord 1596, the Custody of the Prince our Son, to our Right Trusty and well-beloved Cousin and Councillor, the Earl of Mar, as well in Regard of our Security, which consisteth in his Security, as in Respect there was none more fit to take that Charge than the Earl, of whose Sincerity in Religion, Affection and Fidelity to our Person, to our State, together with his Discretion and Judgment, we have had so good Experience, having now otherwise resolved to dispose of him, and considering how just and necessary it is for us to give as ample a Discharge to our Cousin, the Earl of Mar, as may be. We do therefore first declare to all Persons whatsoever, by these Presents, That we have very great Cause most graciously to allow of that great Care which he hath shewed in providing for his vertuous Education. Next, That he hath observed our Directions for his Delivery. And lastly, That he hath been received in so good State of Health and Constitution of Body and Mind, that we have Occasion not only to take Comfort in God's Favour thereby, so confirmed to us, but do now testifie and declare by Vertue of these present Letters, that we do discharge, acquit, and exonerate against us, our Heirs, and Successors, our said Cousin, the Earl of Mar, concerning the Education and Delivery of our Son, as foresaid, and do hereby notifie to the World, that we have received full and intire Satisfaction, answerable to the Trust reposed in him, and are resolved to lay it up in Memory, as a Record of his constant Love and Duty towards us, and taking



taking ourselves bound on the Honour and Gratitude of a Prince, not only to give him Acquittance, but to reward him in Time coming, for so great and memorable a Service. 28 June 1603.

Neither are we to forget, That in the 1601, his Majesty sent him Ambassador to Queen Elizabeth, to congratulate that Princess, upon her suppressing the audacious Attempt of the Earl of Essex: In which Negotiation, his Lordship deputed himself with such Prudence and Conduct, that he brought the Principals of the English Ministry to favour his Majesty's Succession to that Crown, which took Effect in less than Two Years there after; which, upon another Occasion, his Majesty did very gratefully acknowledge, and own, that next to the Goodness of God, he ascribed to the Earl of Mar's last Negotiation in that Kingdom, his peaceable Accession to the Crown of England.

His Majesty, upon his Accession to the Crown of England, did not forget to dispense his Royal Favours to his Lordship: More particularly, he began with conferring the Garter upon him, the Ensigns of which he was invested with on St. George's Day, April 23d, 1603, and shortly thereafter caused him to be sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council of England, and made him a Grant of sundry Abbacies and other Church-Lands then dissolved from the Crown. But his Majesty being still more and more desirous to confer greater Honours on his Lordship, was graciously pleased to constitute him Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, upon the Removal of Sir Robert Ker, Earl of Somerset, and had the White-Staff delivered to him, on the 2d of December 1615, in which Office he demean'd himself so well, that he did his Master much Service, and preserved himself in the good Opinion and Acceptation of the whole Nation; and

he had the Treasury so full at the King's coming down to Scotland, in 1617, that the Court were entertain'd with the greatest Magnificence imaginable, out of the Profits of the Crown, and it was observed by the English Nobility, who attended the King in that Progress, that his Majesty appear'd with no less Lustre at Holy-Rood-House than at Whitehall. He continu'd in the Treasurer's Place till the 1630, his Lordship being grown aged and infirm, he resigned the Office, which was immediately put into the Hands of the Earl of Mortoun, and declining to be put into any other publick Employment, he retired to his Seat in the Country, where Death put a Period to his Days, on the 16th of December, 1635, aged 79.

He married first Anne, Daughter of David, Lord Drummond, by whom he had John his Son and Heir: Next, the Lady Mary Stewart, Daughter of Esmae, Duke of Lennox, by whom he had a numerous Issue, viz.

1. Sir James Erskine, who, in Right of Christian, his Wife, Daughter and sole Heir of Robert Douglas, Earl of Buchan, came to enjoy that Honour, the King bestowing the Title *de novo* upon him and his Heirs-Male.

2. Henry, Commendator of Dryburgh, Lord Cardross, Ancestor to the present Earl of Buchan.

3. Sir Alexander Erskine, Commendator of Cambuskenneth, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice, in the Reign of K. Ch. I.

4. Sir Charles Erskine of Alva.

5. Sir John Erskine of Otterstoun.

6. Sir Arthur Erskine of Scots-craig.

7. William Erskine, Esq;

Lady Mary, Eldest Daughter, married to William, Earl Marishal; and next, to Patrick, first Earl of Panmure.

Lady Margaret, to John, Earl of Rothes.

Lady Martha, to John, Earl of Kinghorn.

Lady *Catharine*, to *John*, Earl of *Haddingtoun*.

*John*, Earl of *Mar*, was made One of the Knights of the *Bath*, at the Creation of *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*, on the 30th of *May*, 1610, and thereafter, *July* 20th, 1615, he was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council, and named One of the Senators of the College of Justice: Which Station he prudently and faithfully discharged till the 1626, his Lordship was removed upon a general Statute. That no Peer could be an Ordinary Lord of the Session. Whether it was this or any other Act of Unkindness he met with from the Court, I cannot say, but 'tis certain, upon the first Appearance of the Troubles in 1638, his Lordship being then Governor of *Edinburgh-Castle*, his Majesty did not seem to be absolutely satisfied of the Affection of the Earl to his Service, and therefore removed him from that Command, and put the Castle into the Hands of Major General *Ruthven*, as a Person on whom he could firmly rely, and yet his Majesty was willing that his Lordship's Remove might not be attended with any Act of Disobligation, and therefore gave him 3000 *lib.* which the Marquis of *Hamiltoun* gave Security for. When the Civil War broke out, he apply'd himself with great Resolution and Fidelity to the King's Service, and therefore was reckon'd among the first Rank of Malignants, and suffer'd accordingly.

He married *Jean*, Daughter of *Francis*, Earl of *Errol*, by whom he had *John*, his Successor in the Honour, and a Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to *Archibald*, Lord *Napier*; and departing this Life in the 1654, was succeeded by

*John* his Son, who, during the whole Course of the Civil War, most eminently signaliz'd his Loyalty to King *Charles* I. He was one of the Peers who joy'nd the Marquis of

*Montrose* at the Battle of *Philiphaugh*; after which he had the General's Leave to capitulate, which he did upon no other Terms, than laying down his Arms, and living quietly at his own House, retaining always his Affection and Fidelity to the Crown, to his dying Day.

He married first, *Mary*, Daughter of *Walter*, Earl of *Buckleugh*; and again, *Mary*, Daughter of *George*, Earl of *Seaforth*. By her he had *Charles*, his Son and Heir, likewise Three Daughters.

*Barbara*, married to *James*, Marquis of *Douglas*.

*Mary*, to *John*, Earl of *Glencairn*.

*Sophia*, to *Alexander*, Lord *Pitsligo*.

*Charles*, Earl of *Mar*, his Son, was one of the Lords of the Privy-Council to King *Charles* II. and King *James* VII. During whose Reign he was Colonel of a Regiment of Foot. He died in the Flower of his Age, *April* 23. 1689, leaving Issue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *George*, Earl of *Panmure*,

1. *John* his Son and Heir.

2. *James Erskine* of *Grange*, whose Parts in the Profession of the Law, being very conspicuous, was by the special Favour of her Majesty Queen *Anne*, promoted to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice, in 1706, and thereafter made Justice-Clerk. Of whose real Worth and Merit, every one that knows him, can say a great Deal, and all I can mention in this Place, would be too little.

3. Colonel *Henry Erskine*, who was kill'd at the Battle of *Almanza*, in *Spain*, Anno 1707, to the great Grief of his noble Relations.

4. *Jean*, married to Sir *Hugh Paterson* of *Bannockburn*, Bart.

*John*, Earl of *Mar*, being the Heir of a noble and illustrious Family, as soon as he came to Age, her Majesty Queen *Anne* took him into her immediate Care, made him first a Privy-Councillor, gave him the Command of



of a Regiment of Foot, and made him a Knight of the Order of St. Andrew, in the Beginning of her Reign.

In 1705, her Majesty promoted him to be Secretary of State, in the Room of the Marquis of Annandale; and the next ensuing Year, his Lordship was named one of the Commissioners to treat of an Union betwixt the Two Nations; which being agreed to by the respective Parliaments of both Kingdoms, his Lordship, throughout the whole Affair, merited so well of the Court, that he had a Pension settled on him, as an Equivalent for his Secretary's Place; which was then suppressed, and consolidated into the Secretary-Office of Great-Britain.

In 1708, the Queen named his Lordship of her most honourable Privy-Council, and striking in with the Earl of Oxford, on the Change of the Ministry, he was in 1713, preferred to be Third Secretary of Great-Britain, which had been vacant from the Death of the Duke of Queensberry; in which eminent Station his Lordship continued till after the Death of his Mistress, the Queen. Upon the Arrival of King George in Britain, his Majesty was pleased to acquaint the Earl a few Days thereafter, that he had no longer Occasion for his Service, in the Quality of Secretary of State; to which his Grace the Duke of Montrose was preferred on the 24th of September, 1714.

He married first Margaret, Daughter of Thomas, Earl of Kinoul, (a) by whom he had only one Son

John, Lord Erskine.

Secondly, Frances Pierpont, Daughter of Evelyn, Marquis of Dorchester, by whom he had one Daughter, Lady Frances Erskine, an Infant.

## ARMS.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Azure, a Bend betwixt Six Cross-Crosets, Or, 2d and 3d Argent, a Pale Sable supported on the Dexter by a Lyon, Gules; and on the Sinister with a Griffin Proper. Crest, a savage Hand, holding a Cutless, (b) Motto, Je Pense plus.

## DUNBAR.

### Earl of March.

Gospatrick, Son of Gospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, being deprived of his Estate by William the Conqueror, (c) fled to Scotland, where King Malcom III gave him the Territory of Dunbar, and the adjacent Lands in Lothian, (d) of great Value and Extent.

Gospatrick his Son, was created Earl of Dunbar by King David I. Anno 1130, (e) he's designed Gospatrick Comes, without any local Appellation, in a Deed which he made to the Religious of Kelso, of the Churches of Hume, Lamden, and Greenlaw, (f) and dying anno 1147, was succeeded by

Gospatrick, who was a great Benefactor to the Church, as his Donations to the Abbeyes of Kelso and Caldstream do manifest (g); who giving Way to Fate in 1167, (h) left a Son,

Waldave, the next Earl of Dunbar, of whom History is altogether silent, save that following the Example of other great Men, he gave great Donations to religious Persons and Places. He died anno 1182, (i) leaving

I i i

Patrick,

(a) All the original Writs mentioned, on which the foregoing Account of the Family of Mar is supported, are taken from the Writs of the Family, the publick Registers, Spotswood's History, and Rymer's foedera Angliæ. (b) Register of the Lyon's Office. (c) Kennet's Pariochial Antiquities. (d) Mr. David Simpson's Account of the Earls of Dunbar and March. (e) Ibidem. (f) Register of Kelso. (g) Symfon. (h) Cron. de Melrofs. (i) Ibidem.

*Patrick* his Son and Heir, a Man famous for warlike Exploits, in his Time. He married *Adda*, natural Daughter to King *William*, and dying in 1232 (a) left Two Sons *Patrick*, and *William*, who assuming his Surname from his Patrimonial Lands of *Hume* in *Berwick-Shire* (b), was the Ancestor of the Earl of *Hume*, and the other Branches of that illustrious Family.

*Patrick*, Earl of *Dunbar*, his Son, died in an Expedition to the Holy-Land, anno 1248, (c) leaving a Son,

*Patrick*, Earl of *March* and *Dunbar*, who by *Christian de Bruce*, his Wife, had

*Patrick*, Earl of *Dunbar* and *March*, his Son, who in 1291; upon the Demise of Queen *Margaret*, laid Claim to the Crown of this Realm, as deriving a Title from King *William* (d) but the Right of Succession being adjudged to *John Baliol*, he did not peaceably acquiesce as the other Competitors did, but kept up his Pretensions till Death took him away in 1294, leaving Issue by *Cicilia* his Wife, Daughter of *John de Wer* (e).

*Patrick*, the Succeeding Earl, who was most loyal and faithful to King *Robert I.* He died in the 1315 (f).

*Patrick* his Son, was his Successor in the Earldom and Honour, who in 1332, was chosen Governor of *Scotland* belowth the River of *Forth*, upon the Death of *Thomas* Earl of *Murray*, in the Minority of King *David II.* and he discharged the Trust reposed in him with great Wisdom and Fidelity.

*Patrick*, Earl of *March*, his Son and Successor, had a very considerable Share in all the Transactions of that Time, in which he made a very great Figure. He married *Agnes Randolph*, Daughter of *Thomas*, Earl of *Murray*, Sister, and at Length sole Heir of *John*, Earl of *Murray*, by whom he

had *George*, Earl of *March*, and Earl of *Murray*, in Right of his Wife, also several Daughters,

*Margaret*, married to *William*, Earl of *Douglas*.

*Agnes* to Sir *James Douglas*, Lord of *Dalkeith*; (g)

*Elizabeth*, to *John Maitland* of *Leidingtoun*.

Which *George* was Warden of the Marches toward *England*, in the Time of King *Robert II.* Anno 1380, when the War broke out with *England*, in that Reign, the Earl, with a strong Body of Horse and Foot, enter'd *England*, burnt *Penreith*, plunder'd the Country, took and demolished the Fortresses of *Werk*, *Ford* and *Cornwall*; but after all these great and loyal Services to his Prince and Country, he revolted to the *English*, in the Time of *Robert III.* the Occasion of which is thus delivered by our Historians.

The King, in Consideration of a great Sum of Money, say they, a Part of which he actually received, had contracted his eldest Son, the Prince, to *Elizabeth Dunbar*, the Earl of *March's* Daughter: But *Archbald*, Earl of *Douglas*, having endeavoured all he could to obstruct the Marriage, and having great Interest with the King at the Time, prevailed with his Majesty to rescind the former Contract, and to substitute the Lady *Marjory Douglas*, his own Daughter, in Place of *Elizabeth Dunbar*. The Earl of *March's* high Spirit being unable to bear so signal Affront, he therefore committed the Care of his Castle of *Dunbar* to Sir *Robert Maitland* of *Leidingtoun*, his Nephew, renounced his Allegiance to the Crown of *Scotland*, and withdrew into *England* with 100 Horse in his Retinue. When he was there, he entered into a close Friendship with Sir *Henry Percy*, and some other Borderers, with whom he continually harassed the Borders

(a) Cron. de Melros. (b) Chat. of Kelso. (c) Cron. de Melros. (d) Rymer's Fœdera. (e) Symfon. (f) Ibidem. (g) Charta penes me.



Borders of his native Country, making a great Havock wherever he came, especially upon the *Douglas's* Lands, for which his Estate was forfeited. But afterward he sued for Pardon to the Duke of *Albany*, then Governor, which having obtained, he returned to *Scotland*, where he pass'd the Remainder of his Life in great Concord with his Neighbours, and faithful Subjection to the Crown till his Death, which happen'd Anno 1416, (a) leaving Issue by *Christian* his Wife, *George* his Son and Heir, *John* Earl of *Murray*, *Sir Gavin Dunbar*, Kt. and *Sir Patrick Dunbar* of *Beill*.

*George*, Earl of *March*, his Son, was one of those noble Persons employ'd to treat with the *English*, Anno 1423, about the Relief of King *James* I. which at last was successful, and happily terminated in the King's Redemption, (b) at the Solemnity of whose Coronation he had the Honour of Knighthood among other Noblemen conferr'd on him: But afterward the King calling to Mind the long and obstinate Rebellion of the Earl's Father against his Father, committed him Prisoner to *Edinburgh-Castle*, and gave Orders to seize his Castle of *Dunbar*: And to shew, that he meant to do nothing contrary to Law, he appointed a Parliament to meet at *Perth*, the 10th of *January* 1434. The next Day, both the King as Pursuer, and the Earl, stiled *Sir George Dunbar*, as Defendant, compar'd by their Procurators. They for the Earl, pled, That his Father had been pardon'd by the Duke of *Albany*, the supreme Magistrate for the Time; but the Advocates for the King replied, That the Power of restoring Exiles was never lodged in the Person of a Governor. In the End, after a long Debate, the Parliament found and declared, *Quod Ratione forisfactura Do-*

*mini Georgii de Dunbar, quondam Comitis Marchiæ, & Domini de Dunbar, omne jus tam, proprietatis quam possessionis, omnium & singularum terrarum Comitatus Marchiæ, & Domini de Dunbar, aliarumque terrarum quæ de Domino nostro Rege tenuit in capite, cum omnibus & singulis suis pertinentiis, fuisse, spectasse, & pertinuisse; ac esse, spectare, & pertinere, debere, tam in possessorio quam in Petitorio, ad Dominum nostrum Regem. (d)*

Yet such was the King's Bounty towards the poor Earl, that commiserating his low Condition, his Majesty was graciously pleas'd to give him a Pension out of the Earldom of *Buchan*, which supported him according to his Quality, during his Life.

The Earldom of *March* being thus annexed to the Crown, it therein remained till the 1478, King *James* III. gave it to his Brother *Alexander*, Duke of *Albany*; which he having forfeited by his unnatural Rebellion, it was again unite in the Crown, where it continued till King *James* VI. reviv'd the Title, and bestow'd it upon his Uncle, the Bishop of *Cathness*, in Liew of the Earldom of *Lennox*.

## Robert Stewart, Earl of *March*,

WAS the second Son of *John*, Earl of *Lennox*, by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *John*, Earl of *Athole*; who being educated suitable to his noble Birth, with a View to the Service of the Church, the first Step he made into it, was to be Provost of the Collegiat-Church of *Dunbartoun*,  
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(a) Mr. Baillie of Castlecary's Historical Collections. (b) Rymer's *Fœdera*. (c) Acts of Parliament.

and after that he was preferr'd to the Episcopal See of *Cathness*, Anno 1542, but while he was only Elect, taking Part with his Brother the Earl of *Lennox*, against the Earl of *Arran*, the Governor in Queen *Mary's* Minority, he was deprived of his Bishoprick, and lived in Exile upwards of 20 Years, till the 1563, he was again restored, at least to the Profits of the See; and complying with the Reformation of Religion, he had for his Share of the Riches of the Church, the Priory of *St. Andrews* given him from the Crown. In the 1576, the Honour of Earl of *Lennox* devolved on him by the Death of *Charles* Earl of *Lennox*, his Nephew; but having no Male Issue of his Body, he resigned the Honour to his great-Nephew *Esmae*, Lord d' *Aubigny*, and in Place thereof was made Earl of *March*, in the 1579, after which he liv'd privately at *St. Andrews*, where he spent his old Age in a studious and retired Manner, happily free from any Faction. till the 29th of *March* 1586, Death brought his Life to a Period, in the 70th Year of his Age.

## DOUGLAS.

### Earl of *March*.

THE Title of Earl of *March*, lay dormant for the Space of One Hundred and Eleven Years, that it was revived again, in the Person of Lord *William Douglas*, second Son of *William*, first Duke of *Queensberry*, whom King *William* honoured with this Title, by Letters Patent, on the 20th of *April*, 1697 (a).

He married *Jean*, Daughter of *John*, first Marquis of *Twadell*, and depar-

ting this Life in September 1705 (b), left Issue *William*, the present Earl, and a younger Brother, Mr. *Douglas*, a Youth.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th, the quarter'd Coat of the Family of *Queensberry*, 2d and 3d Gules, a Lyon rampant Argent, within a Border charged with Eight Roses of the first. The Coat of the *Dunbars*, Earls of *March*, supported on the Dexter with a Horse winged Argent, and on the Sinister with a Lyon Rampant, Gules. Crest, a Hart-winged, ensign'd with an Imperial Crown, issuing out of a Ducal-Coronet. Motto, Forward.

## H U M E.

### Earl of *Marchmont*.

Surnames given for Difference of Families, and continued as hereditary, were used by no People antiently but the *Romans*. This Custom, the Learned observe, they took up after the League with the *Sabines*, and call'd such Names *Nomina*, or *Nomina Gentilitia*. The *English* and we call them Surnames, not as if they were the Name of the Sire or Father, but because they are superadded to the Christian Name. The *Hebrews*, to keep up the Memory of their Tribe, in their Genealogies, instead of Surnames, us'd the Name of the Father, with *Ben*, i. e. Son, as *Melchi Ben Addi*. The old *Britons* us'd *Ap* in the same Sense, as *Owen Ap Hurry*; and our Ancestors made Use of *Mac* to the same Purpose as *Donald MacDonald*, and

(a) Charta in Cancellario S. D. N. R. (b) Ibidem.



and so on. About the Year of our Lord 1000, Surnames began to be taken up in France; in England about the Time of the Conquest, and with us in Scotland, not before the Time of King Malcolm Kannmore. And I have observed, at first Surnames were only us'd by the better Sort, and that they were not fully settled among the common People till about the Time of King Robert I.

The most ancient Surnames are local, with *de* before them, as *Patrick de Dunbar*, *Archibaldus de Douglas*, *Willielmus de Hume*, *Reginaldus de Crawford*, *Patricius de Polwarth*, (a) having been either the patrimonial Possessions or Birth-Places of great Persons. In Scotland infinite Numbers of Families have had their Surnames from Places; for it is a sufficient Proof, says Mr. Camden, of ancient Descent, when the Inhabitant hath the Name from the Place he inhabiteth. According to this Custom, the Proprietors of the Barony of Polwarth, in the County of Berwick, assumed aSurname from their own Lands when local Appellations were first assumed, tho' I have not found any Mention of them sooner than the Time of King Alexander II. in the End of whose Reign, *Adam de Polwarth de Polwarth*, Kt. had the Lands of Beeth given him from Sir *Alexander Seaton* of Wintoun, in frank Marriage with *Eva* his Sister, as the Deed yet extant doth confirm (b). He left Issue *Patrick* his Successor in the Barony of Polwarth, and *Adam*, who by a solemn Deed made over *Domino David de Gram*

*cognato suo, totum tenementum illud quod frater suus Patricius de Polwarth dedit sibi in feudo de Dunipace, in excambium quatuor accrarum terre in feudo de Wedderly (c).* From this Time the Family of Polwarth continued in the direct male Line till the Reign of King Robert II. that Sir *Patrick de Polwarth*, Kt. having no Heir male of his Body, married his only Daughter *Elizabeth* to Sir *John Sinclair* of *Herdmanstoun*, Kt. the Heir of a very ancient and nobly ally'd Family of the *Sinclairs*, in whose Favours he resigned his Lands and Barony of Polwarth, on the 12th of November 1377 (d). By her he had Sir *William Sinclair* of *Herdmanstoun* and Polwarth his Son and Heir, Father of another Sir *John Sinclair* of *Herdmanstoun*, whose Son and Heir apparent *John Sinclair* Esq; obtained a Charter from King James II. on the 27th of July, 1444, to himself and *Catharine Hume* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Hume* of that Ilk, of the Barony of Polwarth, and to their Heirs: But he dying without Male Issue, the Barony of *Herdmanstoun*, by Reason of an Entail to Heirs Male, fell to Sir *William Sinclair* his Brother, and Polwarth and *Kimmergham* to his Two Daughters, *Marion* the elder marrying Sir *George Hume* of *Wedderburn*, and *Margaret* the Younger *Patrick Hume*, Esq; Son of Sir *David Hume*, first Baron of *Wedderburn*, younger Son of Sir *Thomas Hume* of that Ilk. With her he got the Barony of Polwarth, and thereupon took a Cross engrail'd, Azure, the Coat of Sinclair, and three Piles engrail'd

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Gules,

(a) Many curious and judicious Remarks have been made by Patrick the first Earl of Marchmont, in an Essay by his Lordship on Surnames in Mr. Collier's Dictionary, wherein is interspers'd an unusual Variety of useful and curious Observations worthy so noble and celebrated an Author. and which the Reader will find to be very diverting as well as instructing; and in both Respects highly deserving his diligent Perusal. (b) Chartul. of Dunfermling in Biblioth. Jurid. Edin. (c) Charta penes Ducem de Montrose. In the Deed this Adam designs himself, Filius Adæ de Polwarth. (d) Charta penes Comitem de Marchmont. The first Ancestor of the Sinclairs of Herdmanstoun in Lothian, as appears from the Writs of that Family, was Henry de Sancto Claro, who got the Lands of Herdmanstoun from Richard Morville, Constable of Scotland, before the Year 1162, whose Successor was Sir William Sinclair, who by Margaret his Wife, Daughter of Sir William Sinclair of Roslin, Sister to Henry, first Earl of Orkney, had Sir John his Son and Heir, who married Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir of Sir Patrick de Polwarth of that Ilk.

Gules, in a Field, Argent, the Arms of Polwarth of Polwarth. Both which he quarter'd with his own Paternal Arms.

This Sir Patrick Hume being a warlike Man, gave many signal Proofs of his Valour, on several Occasions; more particularly he signaliz'd himself at the Siege of Roxburgh, where King James II. was slain, and in most of the other Actions betwixt the Scots and the English in his Time. By the foresaid Margaret Sinclair his Wife, he had Patrick his Son and Heir, who inherited his Father's Valour and martial Qualities, as well as his Fortune. Being a Baron of great Power and Authority on the Borders, the Duke of Albany, when he was forming his unnatural Rebellion against his own Brother King James III. thought to secure the Laird of Polwarth to his Interest, by giving him Lands and other Favours (a): But the Duke no sooner invaded his native Country by the Assistance of an English Army, than he joined the King's Forces, and did his Majesty so notable and eminent Services, that he had the same Lands confirmed to him by a Charter under the Great Seal, wherein his Services in resisting the English Invasion are set forth in very honourable Terms (b). He made a very great Figure in the Time of King James IV. was much in that Prince's Favour, who bestowed upon him many Lands in the Counties of Stirling and Perth, and at last preferred him to be Comptroller of Scotland in the 1499 (c), which Office he discharged with singular Ability and Integrity, till the 1502. Being aged, he was removed, and John Stirling of Craigharnet put in his Room; and departing this mortal Life Anno 1504, was interr'd with his Ancestors in the Collegiat-Church of Dunglass.

He married first Margaret, Daughter of Sir John Edmondstoun of that Ilk (d), by whom he had Alexander his Successor; Secondly, Helen, Daughter of Sir James Shaw of Sauchie (e), Widow of Archbald Haliburton, Esq; Son and Heir apparent of George Lord Dirletoun: By her he had George, first of the Line of the Humes of Argyth in Stirling-Shire; likewise four Daughters, Alison married to Sir James Shaw of Sauchie (f), Janet to Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferniehirst, Ancestor to the present Marquis of Lothian (g), Marion to Sir William Baillie of Lamington, and Margaret, who render'd herself religious, and was Abbess of the Nunnery of North-Berwick.

Alexander Hume, 3d Baron of Polwarth, of that Name, by his good Oeconomy and other virtuous Means, very considerably augmented his Fortune, which he made a Fund for the Provision of his younger Sons, and took care to let his paternal Inheritance descend intire to the Heir of his Family. His first Wife was Margaret, Daughter to Robert Lord Crichtoun of Sanguhar, Ancestor to the Earl of Dumfries (h): 2dly, he married Margaret, Daughter of Robert Lawder of Bass; and departing this Life in the End of the 1532, as appears from the Probate of his Testament, he left Issue, Patrick his Son and Heir, Alexander, of whom sprung the Humes of Hough, Gavin Hume, first of the Branch of Rhodes; also Three Daughters, Margaret, married to Patrick Hepburn of Craig (i), Catharine to Robert Pringle of that Ilk, and Isobel Abbess of North-Berwick (k), who was a very bountiful Lady to the Family.

Patrick, the next of the Family, married Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn of Wauchstoun (l). By her he had Three Sons, Patrick, who suc-

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Marchmont. (b) Charta in Publicis Archivis. (c) Ibidem. (d) Litera profapiae D. Alex. Hume fratris germani D. Pat. Hume de Polwarth, militis Baronetti ad annum 1669. (e) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (f) Ibidem. (g) Ibidem. (h) Charta in Rot. Jacobi V. (i) Charta penes Comitum de Marchmont. (k) Charta in Pub. Archivis. (l) Ibidem.



succeeded him in his Estate, Sir *Alexander Hume* of *North-Berwick*, who was chosen Provost of *Edinburgh*, Oct. 2d. 1593 (a). which Office he discharged with Prudence and Moderation, inasmuch that he became so acceptable to King *James VI.* that his Majesty sent him Ambassador to *England*: In which Negotiation he behaved himself so well, that he has the concurring Testimony of our Historians, of being a wise and prudent Man. Mr. *Adam Hume*, first Protestant Rector of the Church of *Polwarth*, where he exercised his pastoral Function, till Death took him away very aged, Anno 1596, leaving behind him the Character of a pious and devout Man. Besides these Sons, he had also Two Daughters, *Margaret* married to *John Baillie* of *St. John's-Kirk* (b), and *Anne* to *French* of .... *Thornydike* (c), in the County of *Berwick*.

*Patrick Hume* the next Baron of *Polwarth*, was zealous for the Reformation of Religion. I find he was one of those who in the 1560, entered into a mutual League and Bond of Association to promote the sincere Preaching of the Word, and to defend the Teachers thereof (d). When the Civil War broke out, he was on the young King's Side, as most of the Professors of the Reform'd Religion were, and was unfortunately slain in a Conflict by a Party who appeared for Queen *Mary*, at *Cairny*, 2d June, 1571 (e), leaving Issue by *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter of *Alexander Hume* of *Manderstoun*, Ancestor of *George Earl of Dunbar*, Lord High Treasurer of *Scotland*, in the Reign of *K. James VI.* Sir *Patrick* his Successor; *Alexander* Rector of *Logy*; *Gavin*, of whom came the *Humes* of *Johns-Cleugh* in *Berwick-Shire*, Sir *John Hume* of *North-Berwick*, Ancestor of that Branch of

*Castle-Hume*, in the County of *Fermanach* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, where they still continue with Lustre, *David Hume* of *Rowiestoun*, *George Hume* of *Belyhose*, *Jean* married to *David Hume* of *Law*, *Agnes* to ... *Edmondstoun* of *Woolmet*, and *Margaret* to *Thomas Cranstoun* of *Crosby*; and dying in the Month of *May*, 1592 (f), was succeeded by

*Patrick* his Son and Heir, who was in great Favour with King *James VI.* His said Majesty first preferred him to be Master of his Household, anno 1591, one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, and Warden of the Marches toward *England*, which Office was suppress'd upon the Union of the Crowns in 1603; and departing this Life the 15th of *June* 1609 (d), left Issue by *Juliana* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Kerr* of *Ferniehirst*, Sister to *Andrew Lord Jedburgh*, and to *Robert Earl of Somerset*, Lord High Treasurer of *Scotland*, the great but unfortunate Favourite of King *James VI.* Sir *Patrick* his Successor, *Thomas Hume* of *Caldstream*, Mr. *George Hume* of *Kimmergham*, *Elizabeth* married to Sir *John Carmichael* of that Ilk, *Jean* to *Christopher Cockburn* of *Chausley*, and *Sophia* to Mr. *Joseph Johnstoun* of *Hiltoun*, and had Issue.

Which Sir *Patrick* was much respected by King *James VI.* who in 1621, gave him a Pension of 100 lib. Sterling, and bestowed sundry other Marks of his Royal Favour on him. King *Charles* had also a Value for Sir *Patrick*, and made him a Knight Bart. soon after the first Institution of that Order in the 1625. He married *Christian*, Daughter of Sir *Alexander Hamilton* of *Innerweek*, by whom he had *Patrick*, first Earl of *Marchmont*, *Alexander Hume*, Esq; a Gentleman of great Parts of Learning, who be-

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(a) Calderwood's Church-History, M. S. (b) Charta penes Comitum de Marchmont, etiam in Pub. Archivis. (c) Ibidem. (d) The Copy of the Bond in my Hands, the Original is in the Custody of the Family of Hamilton. (e) Crawford's Memoirs. (f) Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. R. ad Annum 1592. (g) Charta in Pub. Arch. ad Annum 1609.

taking himself to the Profession of Arms, attained in few Years to the Degree of a Colonel, but was taken away by Death in the Prime of his Days, much lamented, and the more that he left no Issue to be remembered by; also Two Daughters, *Juliana*, married to *Richard Newtoun* of that Ilk, in *Vicecom. de Berwick*; and *Anne* to *Alexander Hume Esq*; Son of *John Hume* of *Manderstoun*; and dying in April 1648, was succeeded by

*Sir Patrick* his Son and Heir, who was born on the 13th of January 1641: Being young at his Father's Death, his Mother, a Lady eminent in all Vertue, took great Care of his Education under the best Masters, and he made such Proficiency in all the Parts of Learning that were proper for a Gentleman, that he fully answered what could be expected from the most eminent Instructors.

In the 1665, he was chosen Knight of the Shire for the County of *Berwick* to the Parliament, wherein he serv'd with distinguishing Zeal for the Liberties of his Country, and upon every Occasion oppos'd and contradicted all Taxes and Impositions on the Subject, that were not exactly according to Law.

In 1676, the Privy Council having arbitrarily imposed a Tax upon the Shire of *Berwick*, that was not altogether legal, *Sir Patrick Hume* was chosen to remonstrate against it, and to apply to the Lords of Session for Redress in the ordinary Course of Justice; which was so highly resented by the Council, as an Act of Insolence, and a Contempt of their Authority, that he was ordered to crave Pardon in the most submissive Manner, and to submit to their Sentence: But *Sir Patrick* insisting on the Legality of what he had done, and absolutely refusing to make any such Compliance for what he thought so solemn an Act of his Duty, his Attendance was continued from Day to Day, to his

great Charge & Vexation; & when he could neither be persuaded nor threatened to submit, was at length cast into Prison, in the Tolbooth of *Edinburgh*, where he continued some Time, till he was sent under a strong Guard to *Dumbartoun-Castle*, and from thence to the Castle of *Stirling*, where he underwent an Imprisonment of no less than 13 Months, with all the Circumstances of Severity and Rigour, till at Length, by the Interposition of some of his Relations at Court, particularly the Countess of *Northumberland*, he obtained his Liberty.

After this, *Sir Patrick* went to *England*; but the Malice and Animosity of the chief Ministers of State was so great against him, that as soon as the Court had Notice of his being at *London*, it was resolved he should be apprehended and imprisoned as a Man worthy of their Fear; tho' they could not charge him with any Practices that were not precisely agreeable to the Duty of a good and faithful Subject, but only a Suspicion of his Disaffection to the Government from the Company he haunted, the Principals of whom were the Earl of *Shaftsbury* and the Lord *Russel*, his near Relation. But *Sir Patrick* having got timeous Warning of the Design of the Court, thought it his most advisable Course, to step out of the Way, and travelling beyond Sea he retired to *Geneva*, from whence he came down to *Holland*, where he was received with great Kindness and Generosity by the Prince of *Orange*, who looked on him as a Confessor for the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of his Country. Here he sojourn'd till the Death of King *Charles II.*

Upon the Duke of *York's* coming to the Throne, *Sir Patrick Hume* having always with more than ordinary Zeal shown himself against a Popish Successor to the Crown, which was the Source of all his Troubles, and King *James* having made open Profession of Popery,



Popery, he joined with the Earl of Argyle, and came over with him in the Invasion 1685; but that Attempt being, by the Providence of GOD, overthrown, and the Party dispersed, Sir Patrick found Means to conceal himself in Air-Shire for Three Weeks, a Report being industriously spread abroad by his Friends, that he was dead, that the Search for him might be discontinued, till a Vessel was provided for him on the West-Coast, which in a few Days safely landed him at Dublin; but not thinking it safe for him long to continue in Ireland; for by this Time he was forfaulted and declared a Rebel, he went over to Holland, where he met with the same kind and generous Reception from the Prince of Orange as formerly, tho' perhaps not so avowedly: And there he continued to reside till the 1688, he came over with the Prince of Orange, in his Expedition to Britain. The Prince had so great an Esteem of his Sincerity to the Protestant Religion, and of his Fidelity and Affection to his Highness's Design, that he thought fit particularly to consult with Sir Patrick in that difficult Juncture: And when the Government was dissolved, upon King James's withdrawing into France, Sir Patrick Hume was one of the most leading and forward in the Address from Scotland to the Prince of Orange, to take upon him the Administration of Affairs both Civil and Military, till a Meeting of the Estates should be call'd to settle the Nation; which his Highness having call'd, Sir Patrick was chosen a Member thereof for the Shire of Berwick, wherein he became very instrumental in bringing about the Revolution, and in procuring the Settling of

the Crown on King William and Queen Mary. As soon as their Majesties came to constitute a Privy Council, Sir Patrick was nam'd a Privy Councillor, and appointed one of the Commissioners to treat of an Union betwixt the Two Nations; and as a farther Mark of their Royal Favour, he was rais'd to be a Peer of this Realm, by the Title of Lord Polwarth of Polwarth, on the 26th of December 1690, wherein their Majesties did express their great Esteem of Sir Patrick's Services and Merit, in the Preamble of his Patent, in these Words,

*Quandoquidem nos grato admodum animo recolentes merita egregia & singularia servitia admodum fidelis & prædilecti nostri Conciliarii Domini Patricii Hume de Polwarth, Militis Baronetti, propter firmam suam Reformatæ Religionis AdhæSIONem, Fidelitatem ipsius insignem ac fidem intemeratam, tum in justis Diadematis & Monarchiæ juribus, tum in Legibus & Libertatibus hujus antiqui Regni nostri Scotiæ conservandis, claram & conspicuam, idque temporibus difficillimis & asperrimis; nosq; itidem perpendentes, quod in nupera generosa & celeberrima nostra expeditione, pro hac, cæterisq; Nostris Regnis, a Papismo & Tyrannide liberandis, alacriter Nos a Belgio est concomitatus; quodq; nobis summa fide & studio in illustri illo proposito promovendo & perficiendo intervenit; utq; idem Dominus Patricius alterius excitetur ad firmiter & immobiliter persistendum in fidelitate sua erga Nos, & cura assidua ad ministeria nostra præstanda. Noveritis igitur, Nos creasse, &c. (a).*

Here I cannot omit taking Notice, that King William was pleas'd in the very Patent creating his Lordship in-

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(a) Charta penes Comitem de Marchmonti

to the Honour, to assign him an *Orange* proper, ensign'd with an Imperial Crown, to be placed in a *Surtout*, in his Arms, in all Time coming, as a lasting Mark of his Majesty's Royal Favour to the Family of *Polwarth*; and in Commemoration of his Lordship's great Affection to his said Majesty, a Warrant being directed to the Lord Lyon for that Effect. And that his Lordship might have the more Interest in his own County, and appear the more considerable there, their Majesties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, were pleased to constitute him Sheriff Principal of *Berwick-Shire*, on the 2d of *Octob*: 1692. And to aggrandize him more and more, he was named one of the Four Extraordinary Lords of the Session, and took his Place accordingly the 28th of *November* 1693, (a). But these Employments being mostly honorary, that his Lordship might a little more effectually taste of the Royal Bounty, his Majesty was pleased to prefer him to be Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland*, on the 2d of *May* 1660 (b), upon the Removal of the Marquis of *Tweddale*; and the Title of Lord Baron, being thought too low a Degree of Honour for the Lord Chancellor, before his Lordship had continued one whole Year in the Place, his Majesty was pleased to augment his Honours, and therefore advanced him to be an Earl, by the Stile and Title of Earl of *Marchmont*, Viscount of *Blaffonberry*, Lord *Polwarth* of *Polwarth*, *Redbrays* and *Greenlaw*, by Letters Patent, 23d of *April* 1697 (c), and the next ensuing Year was named High Commissioner to represent his Majesty's Person in Parliament, and was likewise one of the Commissioners both of the Treasury and Admiralty. After which he held the Chancellor's Place above Four Years, with the universal Approbation of the whole King-

dom, and the general Applause of all Men, for his Justice, Integrity, sound Judgment, and eminent Sufficiency in the Discharge of that Office, a Praise which none of his Enemies ever denied him in any Time. And the King his Master was so fully satisfied with his faithful Discharge of that and all the other great Employments committed to him, while he was the first and prime Minister of State, that he was pleased to give him a very ample Approbation of his Services, under the Great Seal, *April* 19th, 1700, wherein his Majesty declared, *Quod præfatus Comes, in omnibus muneribus a nobis concreditus, candore & integritate summa, cum approbatione & satisfactione nostra sese gessit & exoneravit.*

In 1702, his Majesty was pleased to appoint the Lord Chancellor to be Commissioner to represent his Royal Person in the Assembly of the Church: But during the Sitting of the Assembly, King *William* died, which did very sensibly affect his Lordship and all the hearty Lovers of the Revolution. His Commission being determined by the Death of the King, her Majesty Queen *Anne*, the very Day she came to the Crown, granted a new Commission to the Lord Chancellor to represent her Royal Person, and hold her Place in the Assembly. In the End of 1702, her Majesty having made some Alterations in the Ministry, the Earl of *Marchmont* was removed from being Chancellor, to which Office the Earl of *Seafield* was preferred: But his Remove did not in the least diminish his Lordship's Zeal for what he thought the Interest of his Country, but rather heightened his publick Spirit; for having always most at Heart the Security of the Protestant Religion, and a Suc-

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(a) Charra penes Comitem de Marchmont. b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem.



cessor to the Crown of that Religion, in the first Parliament after the Queen's coming to the Crown, the Earl was the first who proposed an Overture for settling the Succession to the Crown on the Princess *Sophia*, Dutcheſs Dowager of *Hanover*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants, in Default of Issue of her Majesty Queen *Anne* ; and at the same Time presented another Act for securing and settling the Presbyterian Government in Doctrine and Worship, as being most agreeable to the Word of GOD. But tho' the first Overture did not at that Time take, the Parliament having a View of an Union with *England*, yet the last carried, and was approved by a great Majority: And when the Treaty of Union came before the Parliament, his Lordship there, as well as in the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church, us'd his utmost Endeavours to have it brought about, as the only Means he thought could secure Religion, and establish a firm and lasting Peace betwixt the Two Nations ; a Protestant Successor to the Crown being thereby secured, which was the Thing his Lordship long'd most passionately to see before he should leave this World. And when that Settlement took Place by the Accession of King *George* to the Throne, his Majesty was pleased to restore the Earl to be Sheriff of *Berwick-Shire*, on the 16th of *November* 1714, in the Room of the Earl of *Hume*, who had been made Sheriff in the End of Queen *Anne's* Reign.

He married *Grisel*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Kerr* of *Cavers*, a Lady adorn'd with all Virtues that enter into the Character of a good Wife; by whom he had

1. *Patrick* Lord *Polwarth*, a young Nobleman of great Honour and Generosity, who in the Parliament 1698, had the Honour to sit and vote as Lord High-Treasurer. He married *Elisa-*

*beth*, Daughter of Sir *John Hume* of *Hume-Castle*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*; and again, *Jean*, Daughter of *Charles* Earl of *Hume*, but died in the Prime of his Years, without any Issue, Anno 1710.

2. *Alexander*, Lord *Polwarth*.

3. Sir *Andrew Hume* of *Kimmergham*, Bart. who being educated a Lawyer, was promoted to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice, upon his Brother the Lord *Polwarth's* resigning that Office.

4. Lady *Grisel* married to *George Baillie* of *Jerviswood*, and had Issue.

5. Lady *Anne* to Sir *John Hall* of *Dunglass*, Bart.

6. Lady *Julian* to *Charles Billingham*, Esq, and had Issue.

7. Lady *Jean* to *James* Lord *Torphichen*.

*Alexander* Lord *Polwarth*, being at first a younger Brother, was bred to the Law, in which he made a notable Progress, by an early Eminence in Practice as an Advocate, insomuch that he was preferred to be one of the Lords of the Session in 1704, before he was 30 Years of Age; which Office he discharged with great Abilities and singular Reputation for Learning and Integrity. After the Death of his elder Brother, his Lordship being then the Head and Representative of the Family, resigned his Place in the Session; and upon the Accession of King *George* to the Crown, betook himself to the Court, where he has had Offices and Employments more suited to his Humour and Nature, and to the Character and Dignity of a young Peer.

He married *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir by Entail of Sir *George Campbell* of *Cesnock*, Lord Justice Clerk in the Reign of King *William*; by whom he had *George*, Master of *Polwarth*, *Hugh*, who being to succeed to the Estate of *Cesnock*, is call'd *Campbell*, and *Alexander*; likewise 3 Daughters, Lady *Anne*, Lady *Grisel*, and Lady *Jean*.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th, the quarter'd Coats of the Earl of Hume. 2d Argent, Three Piles conjoining in the Top engrail'd, Gules. 3d Argent, a Cross engrail'd, Azure, Over all in a Surtout Argent, an Orange proper, leaved, stalked and slipped, Vert. ensign'd with an Imperial Crown, supported by Two Lyons regardant, Argent. Crest, a Dexter Hand and Arm issuing out of a Heart, Gules, holding a Cymeter. Motto, True to the End.



Æneas MacDonald,  
Lord MacDonald,

**H**IS Ancestor was *Celestine de Insulis* of *Lochalsh*, *Frater carnalis*, as he's design'd, to *John* Earl of *Ross*, in a Charter by the said Earl to him, of many *Highland* Lands in *Inverness-Shire*, and to the Heirs Male to be procreated betwixt him and *Finvola* his Spouse, Daughter of *Lauchlan* *MacLean* of *Dowart* (a). He left a Son, *Alexander*, who is designed *Alexander Celestini de Insulis*, who was made a Knight by King *James IV.* whose Son and Successor *Sir Donald MacDonald*, dying without Issue, *Margaret* his Sister and Co-Heir, was married to *Alexander MacDonald* of *Glengary* (b), by whom he had *Angus* or *Æneas* his Son and Heir, Father of *Donald MacDonald* of *Glengary*, who is designed *Donald MacAngus MacAlister*, in a Retour *Margareta de Insulis Avia sua* (c). He married *Margaret*,

Daughter of *Alexander MacDonald*, Captain of *Clan-Ronald* (d), by whom he had a Son, *Alexander*, who by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *Allan Cameron* of *Lochiel*, had *Æneas MacDonald* of *Glengary*, his Son and Heir, who in a most eminent Manner manifested his Loyalty to King *Charles I.* and *II.* throughout the whole Civil War and Usurpation that follow'd, and living to see a happy End of them, was upon the King's Return, in Commemoration thereof, rais'd to the Honour of Lord *MacDonald* of *Aross* (e), and to the Heirs Male of his Body for ever, on the 20th of *September*, 1660.

He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Sir Donald MacDonald* of *Slate*, but dying without Issue in 1680, the Honour died with himself, and his Estate devolved to *MacDonald* of *Glengary*, his Heir Male.

K E I T H,  
Earl Marischal,

**A**Ccording to our Historians, this noble ancient Family derives its Origin from a certain brave Man who signaliz'd himself in the Battle of *Barry* against the *Danes*, in the Reign of King *Malcolm II.* where *Canus* the *Danish* General was slain (f). His noble Services were rewarded by that Prince with the Barony of *Keith* in *Lothian*, from whence his Posterity took their Surname; and either he or some of the first who descended from him, were dignified with the hereditary Title and Office of *Marischal* of *Scotland*; for we don't find by our History, or

(a) Charta in Publicis Archivis. The Designation of *Carnalis* will not infer this *Celestine* to have been a Bastard Son of *Alexander* Earl of *Ross*, for several Reasons, and particularly in a Charter by *John* Earl of *Ross*, *Hugoni Alexandri de Insulis de Slate*. This *Celestine* de *Insulis* de *Lochalsh* the Earl designs *fratri nostro* simply. (b) Charta in Pub. Archivis. (c) Ibidem, ad Annum 1584. (d) Probative Quarters of *Æneas* Lord *MacDonald*, M. S. penes me. (e) Charta in Pub. Arch. (f) Hist. Scot.



or any other Document, that this Office was ever in any other Family, than that of the *Keith's*.

In the Reign of King *William*, call'd, *The Lyon*, *Henry*, the Son of *Philip de Kjetth*, was the King's Marischal, as appears from a Deed which he made to the Monks of *Kelfo*, of the Patronage of the Church of *Kjetth*, in pure and perpetual Alms, for the Health of his Soul (a). By *Adda* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Hugo de Lorens* (b), he had *Harveus* his Son, Father of Sir *John Kjetth*, Kt. who releas'd to the Convent of *Kelfo*, all Right or Title he had to the said Church, *Sicut* says he, *Charta Herveii Marischalli Patris mei testatur* (c). *Robert Kjetth* his Son confirmed to the Religious of *Kelfo* the Deeds of his Ancestors to that Convent, adding moreover, of his own Gift, the Church of *Hundebeth*, with the Lands thereunto belonging, *pro salute anime sue*, whose Son or Successor, another *Robert de Kjetth*, upon the Accession of *John Baliol* to the Crown, Anno 1292, had a Charter from that Prince of his own Lands of *Kjetth*, *Michalstoun*, *Ellem*, *Mulenet*, *in liberam warrenam* (d). But no sooner did that misfortunate Prince unking himself by surrendring the Sovereignty of his Crown to a Foreign Prince, then the Marischal deserted him, and went over to *Robert Bruce*, and contributed his utmost Endeavours to bring that brave Prince to the Throne, who had so gloriously redeemed his Country from Slavery and Ufurpation, King *Robert* had a great Value and Esteem of Sir *Robert Kjetth*, inso-much as in 1325, he sent him Ambassador together with the E. of *Murray*, to *France*, to treat with that Crown upon very weighty Affairs relating to the Two Nations, which was performed by them with Honour and Conduct (e). This brave Man had so lively a

Sense of Freedom and the Liberty of his Country, that when the *English* attack'd us in both during the Minority of King *David II.* tho' Sir *Robert Kjetth* could not, but by this Time be well advanced in Age. yet he was personally ingaged in the Battle of *Duplin*, in Defence of his Country, where he had the Misfortune to lose his Life, the 3d of August 1332 (f), leaving Two Sons, *Robert* his Successor, and Sir *William Kjetth*, Kt. who was slain at the Battle of *Durham*, in the Service of his Country.

Which Sir *Robert Kjetth* was conspicuous for his Wisdom, Loyalty, and Valour in the Time of King *David II.* He left a Son Sir *Edward Kjetth*, who was slain at the Battle of *Durham*, Anno 1346 (g), leaving Issue by *Isobel de Kjetth* his Wife, Sir *William*, and *John*, who was the Founder of the House of *Innergie*, which Lands he obtained by a Marriage of an Heir Female of the *Chynes* (h), whose Arms he thereupon took into his own.

Sir *William Kjetth*, Marischal, made a very great Figure under King *David Bruce*, in the 1369, he was appointed one of the Commissioners on the Part of *Scotland*, to treat with the *English* touching a Peace betwixt the Two Realms, which was concluded by them (i). He married *Margaret*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Fraser* (k), with whom he obtained a vast Estate in the County of *Kincardine* and elsewhere, by her he had

*John* his eldest Son, who died in the Lifetime of his Father, leaving Issue by . . . his Wife, Daughter of King *Robert II.* (l) a Son, *Robert*, apparent Heir to his Grandfather (m), But he dying without Male Issue, his Heir Female was married to *Alexander*, first Earl of *Huntly*, and his Estate and Honour fell to *Robert Kjetth*

M m m m his

(a) Reg. of Kelfo, M.S. in Bibleoth. Jurid. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Dalrymple's Historical Collections. (e) Fœdera Scotiæ, M.S. (f) Hist. Scot. by Mackenzie. (g) Abercrombie. (h) Charta in Pub. Arch. (i) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (k) Charta penes D.P. Fraser de Dorset. (l) Charta in Rotolis Roberti II. (m) Ibidem.

his Uncle (a). Sir William had likewise Two Daughters, *Mauriella* married to *Robert*, Duke of *Albany* (b), and *Christian* to Sir William *Lindsay* of *Byres* (c), Ancestor to the present Earl of *Crawford*.

Which Sir *Robert* was in great Favour with King *Robert III.* under whom he held sundry Offices of Honour and Trust, besides his own hereditary Honour, which he discharged with Reputation and Fidelity. He married . . . . Daughter of . . . . By her he had *William* his Heir, and *Elizabeth* married to Sir *Alexander Irvin* of *Drum* (d), in *vicecom. de Aberdeen*.

Sir *William Kieith* Marischal was one of the great Men who shew'd themselves most forward for the redeeming and restoring of King *James I.* from his Captivity in *England*. And when the Treaty for his Liberation was happily brought about, Sir *William* gave his Obligation in the strictest Manner, that either he himself or his eldest Son should be an Hostage for the Ransom (e). By *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Davia*, first Earl of *Crawford* (f), he had *John*, who died in the Lifetime of his Father, *Sans Issue*, and Sir *William*, who was by the Favour of King *James II.* created Earl Marischal, anno 1455 (g). He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *James*, Lord *Hamilton* (h). By her he had a Son, *William*, and a Daughter, *Janet*, married to *John Lesly*, Grandson and Heir apparent to *George*, first Earl of *Roths* (i), but had no Issue.

Which *William*, Earl Marischal, in the turbulent Times of King *James III.* acted a most wise and prudent Part, and so tempered his Duty to that misfortunate Prince with his Affection to his Country, that he en-

deavoured by all possible Means to preserve the Honour of the one, and the Interest of the other. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Alexander* Earl of *Huntly*, by whom he had *Robert* his eldest Son, who was slain at the Battle of *Flowdown*, 9th September 1513, in the Blossom of his Youth, before his Father, and *William*, of whom came the *Kieiths* of *Troup* (k); also two Daughters, *Janet* married to *William*, Earl of *Montrose* (l), and *Elizabeth* to *William* Lord *Sinclair* (m), and had Issue

*Robert Kieith*, Esq; Son and Heir apparent of *William* Earl Marischal, in the Lifetime of his Father, married *Beatrix*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Mortoun* (n), by whom he had *William*, who was Heir to his Grandfather, and *Robert* Abbot of *Deer* (o), of whom was the Lord *Dingwall*, in the Time of King *James VI.* *Elizabeth* married to *George* Earl of *Huntly* (p), *Janet* to *John* Lord *Glames* (q), *Agnes* to Sir *Archbald Douglas* of *Glenberwy*, Ancestor to the Duke of *Douglas*.

Which *William*, Earl Marischal, was one of the Peers who concurr'd in the Reformation of Religion, tho' I don't find he did otherways meddle in the great Changes that ensued. He married *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter and Co-Heir of Sir *William Kieith* of *Innerugie* (r), by whom he had Two Sons and Seven Daughters.

*William* his eldest Son, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *George* Earl of *Errol* (s), and dying on the 10th of August 1580 (t), left a Son *George*, who succeeded his Grandfather, likewise Three Daughters, *Mary* married to Sir *Robert Arbuthnot* of that Ilk (u), *Barbara* to *Alexander Forbes* of *Pitligo* (x), *Mary* to *William Kieith* of *Ludquhairn* (y), and had Issue.

*Robert*

(a) Charta in Rotolis Roberti II. (b) Ibidem. (c) Charta penes me (d) Menteth's Theatre of Mortality, Pag. 86. (e) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (f) Geneal. familiæ Kieithorum, MS. (g) ibidem. (h) Ibidem. (i) Charta penes Comitum de Rothses. (k) Charta in Pub. Archivis. (l) Charta penes Ducem de Montrose, ad annum 1516. (m) Charta in Pub. Archivis, ad annum 1526. (n) Ibidem, ad annum 1506. (o) Letters of State during the Reign of Queen Mary, ad annum 1544, MS. in Bib. Jurid. Edinb. (p) Charta in Pub. Arch. (q) Ibidem. (r) Ibidem. (s) Ibidem ad annum 1553. (t) Johnstoni Heroes. (u) Charta in Pub. Archivis. (x) Ibidem. (y) Mr. David Calderwood's Church-History, M S. in Bibl. Academiæ Glasguen.



Robert Commendator of Deer, who had by the special Favour of King James VI. that Abbacy erected to him in a Temporal Lordship, by the Stile and Title of Lord Altree. He married Elizabeth, Daughter and Heir of Robert Lundy of Benholm (a), by whom he had One Daughter, Margaret married to John Erskine of Dun (b); so the Peerage fail'd, and his Estate fell to the Family of Marischal.

Alison eldest Daughter, married to Alexander Lord Abernethy of Saltoun, and had Issue.

Agnes to James Earl of Murray, Regent; and again, to Colin Earl of Argyll.

Marion to John Campbel of Calder (c), and had Issue.

Elizabeth to Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum (d) and had Issue.

Beatrix to John Allardice of that ilk (e), and had Issue.

Jean to James Crichton of Frendraught (f), and had Issue.

Margaret to Sir John Kennedy of Blairgubhan (g), and had Issue.

This Earl dying very aged, on the 7th of October 1581 (h), was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by his Grandson

George Earl Marischal, who was by the Care of his Grandfather well brought up; and for the further Improvement of his Education, was sent Abroad, where he spent Two or Three Years in Foreign Parts, and studied under the best Masters, particularly the celebrated Mr. Beza. Upon his Return, having the Reputation of a very fine Gentleman, he was made a Privy Councillor, and then in 1589, was sent Ambassador-Extraordinary to Denmark, to espouse Anne a Daughter of that Crown, in Name of King James VI. in which he appeared with all the Lustre the Wealth of Scot-

land could adorn him with, all or most being upon his own proper Charge; which the King received as so great an Obligation, that he always lov'd and esteem'd him very much as a Man to be rely'd on in Point of Honour and Fidelity.

In the 1593, when a Rising toward a Rebellion was threatned in the Northern Parts, His Majesty named the Earl Marischal his Lieutenant, with a Power to raise what Forces he should judge necessary for that Service, and he behav'd so well throughout the whole Affair, that he intirely suppress'd the Insurrection, without the Effusion of one Drop of Blood, which made his pacifick Master very much applaud and commend his Conduct. The same Year his Lordship made a noble Foundation of a College at Aberdeen (i), which he indued with sufficient Funds toward the Support and Maintenance of a Principal and Three Professors of Philosophy; and tho' other Professors have been since added by the Piety and Bounty of other great and learned Men; yet the Earl being the first Founder, his Memory on that Account, ought to be alwise honoured by all the Lovers of Learning, with that Gratitude and Respect which so signal a Piece of Service to his Country and Posterity deserves.

Tho' the Earl Marischal was his Master, the King's particular Favourite, I don't find he was ever in any publick Character or Office in the State, save that he was High Commissioner to the Parliament 1609, which his Majesty conferr'd on the Earl, more to do him Honour than for any Profit could accrue to him thereby: But that was what he did not care for, his own Estate being one of the best in Scotland. And continuing in great Favour with his Prince, and Men

M m m m 2 of

(a) Charta in Rotolis Jacobi VI. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem, ad annum 1577. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem. (g) Ibidem. (h) Johnstoni Heroes. (i) Middleton's Appendix to Bishop Spotiswood's History.



all Qualities, he died exceedingly lamented, on the 2d of April 1623 (a), and was inter'd with his Ancestors, at the Church of St. Brides, with this Epitaph upon him.

*Cum Patriam & Proavos raris virtutibus ornes,  
nonne ergo debet Scotia multa tibi.  
Ecclesia, Turres, Pallatia splendida abunde,  
ingenio jam stant edificata tuo.  
Est Marischalla domus Boreæ lux maxime pura,  
Semper Romani a Dogmate Pontificis.  
Rex & Regna tibi debent quoque; Danica, quod tu  
Curaris Thalamis consociare suis.  
Sic merito Rex, Religio, Respub. muse  
Lugent in Tumulo nunc Marischalle tuo.  
Struxit Aberdoniæ Solymam, fundavit Athenas,  
Phœbus ubi cantant, & sacra turba vigent.*

This noble Lord married first *Margaret*, Daughter of *Alexander* Lord *Hume*, by whom he had *William* his Successor, and a Daughter *Anne*, married to *William* Earl of *Mortoun*; Secondly, *Margaret* Daughter of *James* Lord *Ogilvy*, by whom he had *Sir James Kieith* of *Benholm*, who by *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir David Lindsay* of *Edziel* (b), had a Daughter married to *Sir Archbald Primrose* of *Dalmeny*, Clerk-Register in the Reign of King of *Charles II.* Ancestor to the Viscount of *Primrose*.

*William* Earl Marischal was a great Patron of Learning and Virtue, which recommended him much to the Favour of King *Charles I.* who finding him a Man of great Honour and Fidelity, call'd him to his Privy Council, where he carry'd himself very well in every Thing relating to the Crown and to the Government in Church and State. He died in the Prime of his Age, on the 28th of October 1635 (c), leaving Issue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Mar*, Three Sons, *William* and *George*, both Earls Marischal, *John* Earl of *Kintore*; also Two Daughters, *Mary* married to *John* Lord *Kilpotts*, Son and Heir of *William* Earl of *Airth* and *Monteith*, and *Jean* to *Alexander* Lord *Pitligo*.

Which *William*, in the Time of the Civil War, adhered to the King, and upon his own Charge, levied a Troop of Horse, for his Majesty's Service, at the Head of which he behaved with great Courage at the Battle of *Preston*. Afterward remaining firm in his Fidelity to the Crown, he appear'd no less zealous for the Restoration of *K. Charles II.* but while he was raising Forces by his Interest and Industry in the Northern Parts, he was surpriz'd at *Eliot*, and taken Prisoner by a Party of *English* detach'd from the Garrison at *Dundee*, Anno 1560, and from thence sent to *London* by Sea, and imprisoned in the Tower; where, after Ten Years Imprisonment sustain'd with great Firmness and Constancy, he lived to receive some Reward of his Merit, after the Return of the King, who made him first a Privy Councillor, and afterward Lord Privy-Seal; which Office he discharged till his Death, in 1670. He married first *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *George* Earl of *Winton*, by whom he had Three Daughters, *Margaret* married to *Sir James Hope* of *Hoptoun*; and again to *Sir Archbald Murray* of *Blackbarony*, *Mary* to *Robert* Viscount of *Arbuthnot*, *Jean* to *George* Lord *Banff*; Secondly, *Anne* Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Mortoun*, but by her he had no Issue.

To *William* Earl Marischal, succeeded Colonel *George Kieith* his Brother, who was a great Asserter of and Sufferer for the Royal Cause. During the Usurpation, he married *Mary*, Daughter of *George* Earl of *Kinoul*, and departing this Life in 1694, was succeed by

*William* Earl Marischal his Son, who was not in the Measures of the Court, either in the Reign of King *William*, or in the first Years of Queen *Anne*, was very opposite to the Union of the King-

(a) Mr. Arch. Simson's Hist. of the Church of Scotland, from whom I borrowed this Epitaph.  
(b) Charta in Rotolis Jacobi VI. (c) Balfour's Annals, M S.

doms; for, beside what other Reasons he might have for his Opposition, he thought his Family might suffer by the suppressing his heritable Office of Great Marischal of Scotland, with Relation to which he entred a Protestation in Parliament (a), before the Conclusion of the Union, in these Words.

‘ I do hereby protest, that what-  
‘ ever is contained in any Article of  
‘ the Treaty of Union betwixt Scot-  
‘ land and England, shall in no Man-  
‘ ner of Way derogate from, or be  
‘ prejudicial to me or my Successors  
‘ in our heretable Office of Great Ma-  
‘ rischal of Scotland in all Time com-  
‘ ing, or in the full and free Enjoy-  
‘ ment and Exercise of the whole  
‘ Rights, Dignities, Titles, Honours,  
‘ Powers, and Privileges thereto be-  
‘ longing, which my Ancestors and I  
‘ have possessed and exercised as Rights  
‘ of Property these Seven Hundred  
‘ Years; and I do further protest, that  
‘ the Parliament of Scotland, and  
‘ Constitution thereof may remain  
‘ and continue as formerly: And I de-  
‘ sire this my Protestation to be infer-  
‘ red in the Minutes, and recorded in  
‘ the Books of Parliament, and there-  
‘ upon take Instruments.

Upon the great Change which hap-  
pen’d in 1710, when the Earl of Ox-  
ford came to be the chief Minister of  
State, the Earl Marischal was elected  
one of the Peers to serve in the  
Parliament of Great-Britain, as one  
of the Representatives of the Peer-  
age of Scotland; in which Capacity  
when he had not served full Two  
Years, Death cut the Thread of his  
Life, on the 27th Day of May 1712 (b),  
leaving Issue by Mary his Wife, Daugh-  
ter of James Earl of Perth, George his  
Son and Heir, James Kieith Esq; Lady  
Mary married to John Earl of Wigtoun,  
and Lady Anne Kieith, a Lady justly  
esteemed for her Wit and Beauty,  
and all the Qualities worthy her noble  
Birth.

Which George being a young Noble-  
man of very bright Parts, and his Ge-  
nius leading him to a military Life,  
Queen Anne, to encourage and counte-  
nance his promising Inclinations, gave  
him, when he was Lord Kieith, and  
only a Youth, a Troop of Horse, and  
then preferred him to be Captain of  
her Majesty’s Guards, upon a Vacan-  
cy thro’ Demise of the Earl of Craw-  
ford, February 3d, 1714 (c); and he con-  
tinued in the Post till some Time after  
the Accession of King George to the  
Crown, his Lordship was removed,  
and his Command given to the Earl  
of Delorain.

## ARMS.

Argent on a Chief, Gules, Three Palets  
Or, Supporters Two Stags. Crest, a Stag’s  
Head, all proper, Motto, Veritas vincit.

## MELVIL.

### Earl of Melvil.

IF Tradition may be credited, the  
Melvils are as ancient in Scotland  
as the Reign of King Malcolm III.  
that a Gentleman from Hungary ac-  
companied Queen Margaret the Wife  
of that Prince into this Realm, where  
he got Lands in Lothian, which he  
call’d Melvil after his own Name, and  
there fixed his Residence. But be this  
as it will, it appears from Writs I have  
seen, the Melvils were very confide-  
rable in the Time of King William,  
both for the many Lands they enjoyed,  
and the great Offices they held under  
the Crown. Galfred de Maleville, in  
that Reign, gave the Church of Male-  
ville to the Monks of Dunfermling, cum

N n n n tota

(a) Rolls of Parliament. (b) History of Europe for 1712. (c) Life of Q. Anne.



*tota illa Terra quam eidem Ecclesie assignavit in Dedicatione coram Hugone Episcopo Sanctæ Andree (a). This Family divided itself into Three collateral Branches from as many Brothers, viz.*

*William de Maleville*, who was Progenitor of the *Melvils of Melvil*, which ended in an Heir Female married with *Sir John Ross of Hawkhead*, Kt. Ancestor to the *Lord Ross*; whereupon he took her Arms into his own, which is still quartered in the Atchievment of that noble Family.

*Philip de Maleville, Viccomes de Merns*, in the Time of King *Alexander II.* (b), was Ancestor of the *Melvils of Glenbervy* in the County of *Kincardine*, which likewise in the Reign of King *James II.* ended in an Heir Female, *Giles*, Daughter and Heir of *Alexander Melvil of Glenbervy*, married to *Sir John Auchinleck* of that Ilk (c), in the County of *Air*, by whose Grandchild, and Heir Female in the Time of King *James IV.* the Barony of *Glenbervy* went by Marriage to *Sir William Douglas of Braidwood*, Son to *Archbald Earl of Angus*.

*Walter de Maleville*, another Son of *Galfred de Maleville* (d) was the Root of the *Melvils of Raith*, the only remaining Branch of that ancient Family, whose Successor *Sir John de Maleville*, Kt. of the County of *Fife*, is one of those Barons who swore Fidelity to King *Edward I.* of *England*, Anno 1296; from whom descended *Sir John Melvil of Raith*, Kt. in the Time of King *James II.* who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Sir William Scot of Balnearn* (e), by whom he had *William* his Successor, and *Alexander Melvil* of

*Finnaly* (f), in the County of *Roxburgh*.

Which *William* married *Margaret*, Daughter of . . . . . *Douglas of Longniddry* (g); and again, *Margaret*, Daughter of *Sir Robert Lundy of Balgony* (h), by whom he had a Son *John*, and a Daughter *Margaret*, married to *James Bonnar of Rossie*. Which *John* was made a Knight by King *James IV.* with whom he lost his Life at the Battle of *Flowdown*, 9th September 1513, leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *William Bonnar of Rossie*, *John* his Son and Heir, who had the

Honour particularly to be known and favour'd by King *James V.* For the King, finding him a Person of Wisdom and Integrity, made him General of the Ordnance (i), and Captain of his Majesty's Castle of *Dunbar* (k), and a Knight; and to the very Hour of his Death, prosecuted him with all Manner of Kindness and Respect. This worthy Man was among the first of Note, in those Parts, who embraced and favoured the Reformed Religion, which made him the Object of the Hatred and Malice of the *Romish* Clergy: *Bishop Beaton* of *St. Andrews*, and *Mr. Durie*, the Abbot of *Dunfermling*, his Neighbours, did particularly own it. The Bishop accused him before the King of Heresy; at least a Favourer of *Luther's* Doctrine, which as the Times went, could not fail of being penal to him; if the King, who had a particular Favour to *Sir John Melvil*, had not interpos'd, and sav'd him from their further Prosecution. But the wicked Bishop did not rest here, for what he could not effect in Course of Law, he intended to execute by a barbarous Assassination, having for that

End

(a) Chartulary of Dunfermling. And 'tis to be remarked, That this Hugh Bishop of St. Andrews was by King William promoted to the Episcopal See, soon after the Year 1178, and died 1188. And further, 'tis worth taking Notice of that some Families Abroad in Foreign Parts, particularly in Hungary, still carry the Surname of Maleville, and give a Coat of Arms much the same with the Earl of Melvil, viz. Gules, Three Crescents, Argent, within a Border, charged with Eight Roses of the First. (b) Chartul. of Arbroth. (c) Charta in Pub. Arch. (d) Chartul. of Dunfermling. (e) Geneal. of the House of Raith. (f) Charta penes me, ad annum 1458. (g) Geneal. of the House of Raith, etiam Chartul. de Dunfermling. (h) Geneal. of the House of Raith. (i) Charta in Pub. Arch. ad annum 1525. (k) Melvil's Memoirs.

End hired some Villains to intercept and murder Sir *John* in the Way, as he rode Home to his own House: But by the good Providence of Almighty GOD, and the Courage and Fidelity of his own Servants and Retainers, who were very numerous, the Design was prevented. But what Bishop *Beaton* could not bring to pass, his Successor Bishop *Hamilton* effected, on Pretence of a treasonable Correspondence with the Nation's Enemies abroad, and the Matter was thus. In the Minority of Queen *Mary*, a War breaking out betwixt *Scotland* and *England*, upon the Breach of the Marriage-Articles that had been agreed on betwixt *Edward* Prince of *Wales* and Queen *Mary*, whereupon all Correspondence betwixt the Two Nations was forbid, upon the highest Penalties: And it happening that Sir *John Melvil* having before that sent his eldest Son to *England* for the Improvement of his Education, after the War broke out he wrote to him, wherein the good old Man admonished his Son to live and demean himself as became a Christian, and a Gentleman, without any Thing relating to a treasonable Correspondence or Intelligence, as was pretended; but the Letter being intercepted, was brought to the Bishop of *St. Andrews*; and his Interest being then superior to any Man's, with his Brother the Earl of *Aran* the Governor, Sir *John* was suddenly seized, and sent Prisoner under a strong Guard to *Stirling*; and it being resolved he should be cut off in a seeming Way of Justice, an Indictment of High Treason was prepared against him; and Care being taken before by his Accuser, the Bishop, to provide Witnesses to prove the Charge, he was found Guilty, and condemn'd to lose his Head, which was accordingly executed on him in the End of the Year 1549: Nor did Bishop *Hamilton's* Malice abate toward him after his

Death, for they seized on his Estate, dispossessed his Lady and Children with all the Circumstances of Barbarity Malice could invent, and never left persecuting his Family, till they had reduced it to the lowest Penury and Want, by disposing and giving away all the Fortune that should have supported them: But they were under the Care of a higher Hand, for the Almighty ordered Matters so, that all the younger Children were better provided for than they could have been by their Father if he had been alive, as Sir *John* himself had foretold his Lady to comfort her under the disconsolate Circumstances of his Death. By *Helen* his Wife, Daughter of *Alexander Napier* of *Merchistoun*, Ancestor to the Lord *Napier*, he had, 1. *John* his eldest Son, thereafter Laird of *Raith*. 2. *Robert* Lord *Melvil*. 3. Sir *James Melvil* of *Hallhill*, a great Statesman and Courtier, who wrote Memoirs of his own Time, with great Judgment and Learning, which will be a lasting Monument of his Fame. 4. Mr. *William Melvil*, Commendator of *Tungland* and *Kilwinning*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. 5. Sir *Andrew Melvil* of *Garrock*, who was Steward of the Household to Queen *Mary* and King *James VI*. 6. Captain *David Melvil* of *Newmill*: Also Two Daughters, *Janet* married to Sir *William Kirkaldie* of *Grange* (a), Lord High Treasurer of *Scotland* in the Reign of King *James V*. and *Margaret* to *James Johnstoun* of *Elphinstoun* (b), and had Issue.

Of these Sons Sir *Robert* the Second being the Person who laid the Foundation of this Honour, I'm to speak of him more particularly. He was by the Care of his Mother well brought up, and for his further Improvement, at a proper Age, was sent abroad to travel, which he did into Foreign Parts, where he spent divers Years.

N n n n 2 After

(a) Charta in Pub. Archivis. (b) Melvil's Memoirs.



After which he betook himself to the Court of *France*, where he was much taken Notice of for his prudent and generous Behaviour, insomuch as *Henry II.* soon placed him in his Service, in a very honourable Station, in which he continued many Years, to his Master's great Satisfaction.

Upon his Return to *Scotland*, his known great Parts, and the very good general Reputation he had acquired, inclined *Queen Mary* to call him to her Privy-Council, and to send him Ambassador to *England*, Anno 1562, and he discharged his Trust with Prudence and Dexterity, insomuch as when *King James VI.* came to act by himself, his Majesty sent Sir Robert Ambassador to *England*, in Conjunction with the Master of *Gray*, to interpose with *Queen Elisabeth* in Behalf of *Queen Mary*, that the Sentence of Death, which was passed on her, might not be put in Execution; where, says my Author (a), *He spoke such brave and stout Language before the Council of England, that the Queen threatened his Life, and would have retained him Captive, had not the Master of Gray's Interest prevented it who was his Colleague.* But as this faithful Discharge of his Trust did and alwise will reflect Honour on his Memory, so it endeared him very much to *King James*, who reposing great Confidence in Sir Robert, named him Vice-Chancellor of *Scotland*, when the Chancellor the Lord *Thiristane* was abroad in *Denmark*, negotiating the King's Marriage, made him also Treasurer-Depute, and a Lord of the Session; and last of all, to reward his Merit and Services, made him a Peer, by the Title of Lord Melvil (b), April 30. 1616.

He married first *Catharine*, Daughter of *William Adamson* of *Graycrook*, next, *Mary*, Daughter of *Andrew Earl of Rothes*; and again, *Jean*, Daughter of *Robert Earl of Orkney*, Widow of *Patrick* first Lord *Lindores*, and dying in the uncommon Age of 94, Anno 1621 (c), was succeeded by Robert his Son, who was a Lord of the Session and of the Privy-Council to *King James VI.* He married first *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Kerr* of *Ferniehurst* (d), and again *Jean*, Daughter of *Gavin Hamilton* of *Raploch*, Widow of *Robert Lord Ross*, and dying without Issue on the Ninth of March 1635 (e), the Honour, by Reason of an Entail, came to *John Melvil* of *Raith*.

Which *John Lord Melvil* so succeeding, married *Anne*, Daughter and Co-Heir of Sir *George Erskine* of *Innerteill*, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Brother to *Alexander* first Earl of *Kelly*, by whom he had *George* his Successor, *James Melvil* of *Cassingray*, and a Daughter *Anne*, married to *Thomas Boyd* of *Pinkhill*; and departing this Life in 1642 (f), was succeeded by

*George* his Son and Heir, who during the Reign of *King Charles II.* liv'd in a private and retired Manner notwithstanding, because of the Prejudice some in Authority had against him, upon the Account of his Principles and Relations was obliged to fly over to *Holland*, and because he did not appear when cited, his Estate was forfeited upon very slender Grounds.

While his Lordship was abroad, he had the Honour to be acquainted with the Prince of *Orange*, *King William*, who

(a) Sir James Melvil's Memoirs. (b) Sibald's History of Fife. (c) Mr. Martin of Clermon's Historical Collections. (d) Charta in Pub. Arch. (e) Balfour's Annals. (f) Charta in Rot. Caroli I.

N. B. John Melvil of Raith, who succeeded Robert Lord Melvil in the Honour, was the Son and Heir of John Melvil of Raith, who died on the 17th of January 1626, by Margaret his Wife, Daughter of Sir William Scot of Balweary, and he Son of another John Melvil of Raith, who died 13 of January 1603, Brother to Robert first Lord Melvil, by . . . . his Wife, Daughter of . . . . Lundin of that Ilk: Which John Melvil of Raith, was restored to his Estate by the Queen Regent of Scotland, about the 1553, at the special Instance of Henry II. of France, in Favour to Sir Robert Melvil his Brother, who was then in that Prince's Service.

who had a great Value and Esteem for him. After the Prince's accepting of the Crown, he was restored to his Estate and Honour, made an Earl (a), sole Secretary of State, and Lord High Commissioner to the first and second Sessions of the Parliament 1690 (b). But the next ensuing Year, upon a Change in the Ministry, he was removed from being Secretary, and named Lord Privy-Seal, and the Master of Stair, and James Johnstoun Esq; were made Conjunct Secretaries. The Earl of Melvil kept the Privy-Seal till the 1696, it was given to the Duke of Queensberry: Whereupon his Lordship was constituted President of the Council, and he enjoyed the Office till, after the Death of King William, in the End of the 1702. he was removed, and the Marquis of Annandale put in his Room (c): And the Earl being now grown aged. he lived most Part privately at his Seat in the Country, where Death overtook him on the 20th of June 1707 (d) leaving Issue by Catharine his Wife, Daughter of Alexander Lord Balgony, Son of Alexander first Earl of Leven, Three Sons and a Daughter.

Alexander Lord Raith, who being a Nobleman, of very pregnant Parts, was in the 1689, made Treasurer-Depute (e); which Office he held for the Space of Nine Years, even till his Death, which happened on the 21st of March 1698 (f), leaving no Issue by Barbara his Wife, Daughter of Walter Dundas of That-Ilk.

David Earl of Leven, who succeeded his Father in his Estate and Honour; but the Dignity of Leven being the Elder Peerage, his Lordship now goes by that Title.

Mr. James Melvil of Balgarvie. Margaret, married to Robert Lord Burleigh; and had Issue.

## ARMS.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Argent, a Fess Gules, 2d and 3d Gules, Three Crescents within a Border Argent, charged with Eight Roses of the First, supported on the Dexter with a Ratch-Hound, and on the Sinister by an Eagle. Crest, a Ratch-Head eras'd Sable. Motto, Denique Cœlum.

## DRUMMOND.

### Earl of Melfort.

THE first who bore this Title, was John Drummond of Lundin, second Son of James Earl of Perth, by Anne his Wife, Daughter of George Marquis of Huntly.

Which John, toward the End of the Reign of King Charles II. Anno 1680, was made General of the Ordnance; after that in 1682 constituted Treasurer Depute, when the Duke of Queensberry was made Lord High-Treasurer: In which Station he continued till the 1684, he was preferred to be Conjunct Secretary of State, upon the Promotion of Charles Earl of Middleton, to be One of the Principal Secretaries for the Kingdom of England; and he held the Office till the Death of King Charles. Upon King James's coming to the Crown in 1685, he made him again Secretary, and advanced him to the

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(a) Patent creating the Lord Melvil Earl of Melvil, in the Records of 1690. (b) Records of Parliament 1690. (c) Memoirs of Scotland in 1714. (d) State of Europe for 1707. (e) Sir James Dalrymple's Edition of Camden 1695. (f) Epitaph of Alexander Lord Raith.



Honour of Viscount *Melfort*, on the 20th of April 1685 (a) & that he might the better support the Honours his Majesty had conferred on him, he had a Grant of the Lands & Barony of *Muirhall*, in *Argyle-Shire*, dissolved from the Crown for that Effect, and ratified by Act of Parliament. But his Majesty being desirous to confer a higher Dignity on the Secretary, who was by this Time become his Master's great Favourite, he was by Letters Patent, bearing Date 12th of August 1686, rais'd to the Title of Earl of *Melfort* (b), and the next ensuing Year chosen one of the Twelve Knights of the most noble Order of the Thistle. He continued Secretary till the Revolution, he accompanied King *James* into *Ireland*, and thence into *France*, and not returning in the Time limited by Law, he was forfeited by Act of Parliament, July 2d, 1695 (c). He sojourned in *France* upwards of Three and Twenty Years, till the 15th of January 1714, he paid his last Debt to Nature, at *St. Germain*, where he was interr'd.

He married first *Sophia*, Daughter and Heir of *Robert Lundin* of that Ilk, by whom he had *James*, who by express Stipulation, bore the Surname of *Lundin*, as all the other Sons of the Marriage did; but dying a very hopeful young Man unmarried, his Estate fell to his Brother, *Robert Lundin* of that Ilk. The Earl had likewise Three Daughters, who all used their Father's Surname of *Drummond*, viz.

Lady *Anne* married to Sir *John Houston* of that Ilk, Bart. and had Issue.

Lady *Elisabeth* to *William Viscount* of *Strathallan*, and had Issue.

Lady *Mary* to *Walter Scot* of *Highchester*, and had Issue.

His second Wife was *Eupham*, Daughter of Sir *Thomas Wallace* of *Craigie* Bart. Lord Justice Clerk, and one of

the Senators of the College of Justice in the Reign of King *Charles II.* to the Heirs of which Marriage, the Honour was specially provided. By her he had, beside *Thomas* his eldest Son, who lives in *France*, and there styles himself Duke of *Melfort*, several younger Children, all abroad.

### A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th, Three Bars wave, Gules; 2d and 3d, Or, a Lyon rampant, Gules, armed and languid, Azure, within a double Tressure, flower'd and counter-flower'd of the Second, supported by Two Lyons, Gules, coloured Or. Crest, a Demi-Lyon, Gules, crown'd with an Antick Crown, Or, holding in his Dexter-Paw a Sword proper, and in the Sinister a Flower de Lis, Azure. Motto, Dei dono sum quod sum.

## STEWART.

### Lord Methven.

**H**enry Stewart Lord Methven, was the younger Son of *Andrew Lord Evandale*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Kennedy*, of *Blairquhan*, who betaking himself to the Court of King *James V.* had the good Fortune to be taken Notice of for the Beauty and Gracefulness of his Person, particularly by the Queen Mother, who carrying a singular Favour and Affection toward him, inasmuch as she was pleased to do him the Honour to marry him, and then got him made a Peer by the Title of Lord *Methven*, Anno 1528 (d), from a Barony in the County

(a) Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. R. (b) Ibidem. (c) Act of Parliament, whereby it was declared, That the Forfeiture of the said Earl should no ways affect or taint the Blood of the Children procreated betwixt him and *Sophia Lundin*, Heiress of *Lundin*. (d) *Drummond's History* of King *James V.*

ty of *Perth*, then dissolved from the Crown, and erected in a Lordship to him and his Heirs Male, upon the Queen's resigning her Jointure of the Lordship of *Stirling* (a): But by her Majesty his Lordship had no Child save one, who died an Infant before her self.

He married after the Death of the Queen, *Janet* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Athole*, Widow of *Alexander* Master of *Sutherland*, by whom he had a Son and Three Daughters, viz. *Henry*, who liv'd long to enjoy the Honour of *Lord Methven*, but was kill'd at *Brughtroun*, by a Shot of a Cannon-Bullet from the Castle of *Edinburgh*, Anno 1572 (b), leaving no Issue.

*Janet*, married to *Sir Colin Campbell* of *Buchquhan* (c), thereafter Earl of *Argyle*.

*Dorothea* to *William* Lord *Ruthven* (d), first Earl of *Gowrie*.

*Margaret* to *Andrew* Master of *Ochiltree* (e), Son of *Andrew* Lord *Ochiltree*.

Some not knowing of the Lord *Methven*'s second Marriage, did imagine, that the Children he had, were born him by Queen *Margaret*, who was Daughter of *Henry VII.* of *England*, and have of late improv'd it so far as to alledge, that this was one of the Motives of the Death of *John* Earl of *Gowrie* at *Perth*, 5th of *August* 1600, because he stood in an equal Degree of Relation in Blood with King *James VI.* to the Crown of *England*: But this being now known and own'd as a Mistake, I need not enlarge much upon disproving what has been said upon that Subject: But to put the Matter beyond Dispute, I have seen Marriage-Articles betwixt *Sir Colin Campbell*, Son to *Archbald* Earl of *Argyle*, and who was thereafter Earl himself, and *Janet Stewart*, Daughter of

*Henry* Lord *Methven*, wherein her Mother *Janet Stewart*, Mistress of *Sutherland*, Spouse to *Henry* Lord *Methven*, is expressly mentioned as a Party Contracter with her said Daughter (f). And when in the 1661, the Funerals of the great Marquis of *Montrose* who was Grandson, by his Mother, of Dame *Dorothea Stewart*, Countess of *Gowrie*, the Lord *Methven*'s Daughter, were performed in the most solemn Manner, upon the Eschutcheons of his maternal Line, the Arms of the Earl of *Athole*, were placed as the Father of the Lady *Methven*, which appears from the printed Account of the Marquis's Funerals. And 'tis not to be imagined, if this illustrious Person had been descended of the Royal Family of *England*, that such a great Mistake would have been committed, as to have placed the Arms of the House of *Athole* instead of the Royal Arms of *England*, at his Obsequies, where the outmost Care and Charge was bestowed to perform them with all imaginable State and Solemnity. So it would appear this Story has been the Invention of later Years.

## MENTETH.

### Earl of *Menteth*.

THE Country of *Menteth* had Earls very early. In the Beginning of the Reign of King *Davia I. Muredack* was Earl of *Menteth* (g), and *Gilchrist* was Comes de *Menteth* in the Time of *Malcolm IV.* (h), by whose Heir Female the Earldom came to *Sir Walter Cumming*, who in Right of his

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Wife,

(a) Mr. Baillie of Castlecary's Notes upon Dalrymple's Edition of Camden 1695. (b) Crawford's Memoirs. (c) Charta penes Ducem de Argyle. (d) Charta in Pub. Arch. (e) Ibidem ad annum 1563. (f) Charta penes Ducem de Argyle. (g) Chart. of Dunfermling. (h) Register of Scoon.



Wife, was Earl of *Menteth*, and he dying without Issue Male, his Daughter & Heir was married with that noble Patriot and Hero Sir *Walter Stewart*, so much celebrated in the History of his Time, to whom she brought the Title of Earl of *Menteth* (a), who being put to Death by the *English*, anno 1296, left Issue *Alexander* his Successor, and Sir *John Menteth*, designed *Custos Comitatus de Menteth*, in that memorable Letter written by the Nobility of Scotland to the Pope, Anno 1320 (b). This is that Sir *John Menteth* who betrayed and delivered up the brave Sir *William Wallace* to *Edward I.* of England; but he had the Prudence and Fore-Sight to make a very reasonable Atonement, for the Villany he had committed, by his early Appearance in Behalf of King *Robert the Bruce*, whose great Favourite he afterward became.

*Alexander* Earl of *Menteth*, was a strenuous Asserter of the Honour, Freedom and Independency of his Country in the Time of the War with the *English*, under *Edward I.* which will derive his Name down to latest Posterity, as a Patriot of his Country. By *Matilda* his Wife, he left Three Sons, *Allan* and *Murdack*, Earls of *Menteth*, and Sir *John* first of the Branch of the *Menteths* of *Rusky* (c), of whom by a younger Brother, did the *Menteths* of *Carfe* (d) descend.

Which *Allan* Earl of *Menteth* was slain at the Battle of *Duplin*, 3d of

*August* 1332 (e), leaving one Daughter, *Mary*, thereafter Countess of *Menteth*, his Estate and Honour devolving on

*Murdack* his Brother, who being slain at the Battle of *Hallidonhill*, soon thereafter, viz. Anno 1333 (f), both his Estate and Honour fell to *Mary* Countess of *Menteth*, his Niece, who brought the Title to her Husband the brave Sir *John Graham*, who was cruelly executed in England after the Battle of *Durham*, Anno 1346 (g), leaving Issue one Daughter his sole Heir, *Margaret* Countess of *Menteth*, who was married to the Lord *Robert Stewart*, second Son of King *Robert II.* (h) who thereupon was Earl of *Menteth*, thereafter Duke of *Albany*; and by the Forfeiture of Duke *Murdack* his Son, Anno 1424, the Earldom of *Menteth* was annexed to the Crown.

## GRAHAM.

### Earl of *Menteth*.

THE first of this noble Family was Sir *Patrick Graham*, eldest Son of Sir *Patrick Graham*, Lord of *Kincardine*, by *Eupham* his second Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Stewart* Lord of *Railston*, Brother to King *Robert II.* who

(a) Chart. of Pasley. (b) This Sir *John Menteth* had a Son *John*, designed *Dominus de Arran*, who took to Wife *Helen* Daughter of *Gratney* Earl of *Mar*, whose Heir Female was married to Sir *Thomas Erskine* of *That-Ilk*. (c) Charta penes me, *Murdaci Comitatus de Menteth, filius Domini Alexandri Comitatus de Menteth, terrarum de Thora, in Comitatu de Menteth. Waltero de Menteth, filio quondam D. Joan. de Menteth* The Family of *Rusky* continued in the Male Line till the Reign of King *James III.* that *Murdack Menteth* of *Rusky* dying without Heirs Male, his Daughters became his Heirs; *Elizabeth* the elder marrying Sir *John Halden* of *Gleneagles*; and *Margaret* the Younger, *John Napier* of *Merchistoun*. (d) The first of the House of *Carfe* was Sir *John Menteth*, Son of Sir *Walter Menteth*. He obtained the Barony of *Carfe*, together with the Sheriffship of *Clackmannan-Shire*, by the Marriage of *Mary*, Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Stirling*, Kt. toward the End of the Reign of King *David II.* as appears from Authorities in my Hands. And there is a Charter in the Chartul. of *Arbroth*, granted by the Abbot of that Convent, *Joanni de Menteth, filio quondam Walteri de Menteth, militis de Salina in le Carfe*, ad annum 1366. This Family continued till the Reign of King *Charles I.* that Sir *William Menteth* sold his Estate to Sir *William Livingston* Lord *Killyth*, Anno 1631. (e) Hist. Gentis Scôt. (f) Ibidem. (g) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*, ad annum 1346. (h) Sir *Robert Sibald* in his List of the Earls of *Fife*, in his Description of that County, mentions an Indenture that had passed betwixt *Allan* Earl of *Menteth*, the Grandfather of the Lady *Margaret*, Wife of *Robert Senischal*, Earl of *Menteth* and *Isobel* Countess of *Fife*, of the Date, Penult of March 1371.

who came to be Earl of Strathern, in Right of Eupham his Wife, Daughter and Heir of David Earl of Strathern, but he did not live long to enjoy the Honour, for he was kill'd by Sir John Drummond in 1413, leaving Issue by Eupham his Wife, Maliss his Son and Heir; also two Daughters, Eupham, married first to William Earl of Douglas; and thereafter to James Lord Hamilton; and Elizabeth to Sir Patrick Lyon, Lord Glames.

Which Maliss was in 1423, sent to England one of the Hostages for the Ransom of King James I. Upon the Return of the King, when his Majesty began more narrowly to inquire into his Royal Patrimony, it was found, that tho' both this Maliss and his Mother had used the Title of Earl and Countess of Strathern, yet they had no other Right to it than a meer Connivence of the Governors in the Absence and Minority of the King; in Respect that King Robert II. had given that Earldom to his Son David, and his Heirs Male: Whereupon King James resumed it, and gave Sir Maliss Graham the Earldom of Menteth, in Recompence of his Claim to the other, September 6, 1428.

This Earl, while he was in England an Hostage for the King, married a Lady of that Nation, Anne, Daughter to the Earl of Oxford, by whom he had Alexander his Son and Heir apparent, who died in the Lifetime of his Father, Sir John Graham of Kilbride, Ancestor of that Branch of the Grahams now of Gartmore, and to those of Nedderly and Esk (a); and Wal-

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(a) There is a Charter in the Custody of Robert Graham of Galangad and Gartmore, granted by Maliss Earl of Menteth, to John Graham his Son, of the Lands of Kilbride, on the 7th of April 1464, and another I have seen in the Publick Records, by the Earl to the said John his Son, of the Lands of Port-Coldon, Monievrechie, &c. with the Loch of Inchmahomo, and Isles thereof, on the 8th of December 1485. This Sir John by his Wife, a Lady of the Family of the Campbells, had beside Thomas the Heir of his Family, who carried on the Line directly of this Branch of the Grahams, two younger Sons, one of whom fixed his Residence in the Northern Parts of England, and was the Root of that Branch of the Grahams of Nedderly and Esk, the Lord Viscount of Preston's Ancestor; and the other Brother settled himself in Argyle-shire, where his Posterity were called M'Uilwarnocks, tho' now according to the modern Way, they use the Name of Graham, and go by the Title of M'Uilwarnock alias Graham of Oibb. Of his Family was Dr. Archbald Graham, who in the 1680, was by King Charles II. prefer'd from being Parson of Rothsay to be Bishop of the Isles, where he exercised his Function; till the Revolution he was deprived of his Bishoprick. The immediate Successor of Sir John Graham was Thomas his eldest Son, Father of John Graham, still'd of Duchray, who was Father of another William, who by a Daughter of Stewart of Kilbeg, his Wife, a Brother of the noble Family of Ochiltrey, had John his Son and Heir, who sold the Lands of Duchray, and acquired Galangad; from whom he took his Title. Which John was a gallant Gentleman; and in the Time of the Civil War, in the Reign of King Charles I. gave frequent Testimony of his signal Courage in several Actions in the Service of his Country, particularly in suppressing the Insolencies of the Highlanders, in the more remote Corners of the Shires of Perth, Stirling, and Dunbartoun, the Chief of whom he apprehended, and brought to exemplary Justice: After which the Peace and Order of the Country was secured; and he was very terrible to those dissolute People who choice to live by Stealing and Robbing on the High-way. William Graham his eldest Son and Heir, acquired the Lands of Gartmore from John Alexander, Esq; the Earl of Stirling's Son, who had married the Heir Female of that House, whence he took his Title and Designation. He was a Gentleman who eminently signaliz'd his Loyalty in the Time of King Charles II. And, when the Parliament rais'd an Army, Anno 1650, to oppose the Invasion of the English under the Command of Oliver Cromwel, the Earl of Airth being then infirm, and not able, by Reason of his Age, to lead out his Men, his Lordship repos'd so much Confidence in Gartmore's Loyalty and Sufficiency, that he directed a Commission to his well beloved Cousin, William Graham of Gartmore, to call together and command all the Earl's fencible Men, whenever he should judge it necessary for the Service of the Country: And his Majesty King Charles II. plac'd so great Confidence in Gartmore's Loyalty, and Affection to his Service, that on the 12th of July 1651, he gave him a Commission to guard the Passes on the River of Forth, and to apprehend and secure all Deserters from the Army: And he discharged the Trust repos'd in him with such Fidelity and Diligence, that William Duke of Hamilton wrote him a Letter of Thanks in the King's Name, dated at Stirling the 22d July 1651, a few Days before the King march'd into England, wherein his good Services are very thankfully acknowledged. After the Return of the King, in Reward of his Loyalty and Merit, he was made a Knight Baronet, by Letters Patent, bearing Date, 28th June 1665. He married the Lady Elizabeth Graham, Daughter of John Lord Kilpont, by whom he had Sir John his Son and Heir, who died unmarried on the 12th of June 1708, and was succeeded by Robert Graham of Gallangad, his Cousin-German, who is now the Heir Male and Representative of Sir John Graham, Son to Maliss, first Earl of Menteth, for his Bravery, call'd, *Sir John with the bright Sword*, the first Cadet of this noble Family.



ter, first of the Family of *Buchquhale*, who had by his Father's Grant the Lands of *Lochton*, *Glaskalzie*, *Colyart*, &c. on the 8th of *December*, 1485.

To this Earl succeeded *Alexander* his Grandson and Heir, Son of *Alexander* Master of *Menteth*, who was returned Heir to his Grandfather, 6th *May* 1493 (a). He married ..... *Wauchope*, Daughter of ..... *Wauchope* of *Niddry*, and dying, *Anno* 1537, left *William* his Successor, and *Walter*, of whom is the Branch of *Gartur*.

*William* the next Earl, married *Margaret*, Daughter of ..... *Meubray* of *Barnboul*, by whom he had *John* his Son and Heir, *Robert Graham* of *Gartmore*, who died without Issue, and was succeeded in his Estate by *Gilbert Graham* his Brother, whose Successors continued in good Reputation till the Reign of King *Charles I.* that *Robert Graham* of *Gartmore* dying without Male Issue, his Estate went by Marriage of his Daughter and Heir, to *John Alexander*, Esq; Son of *William* first Earl of *Stirling*. Beside these three Sons, this Earl had also a Daughter, *Margaret*, married to *Archbald* Earl of *Argyle*.

To *William* succeeded *John* Earl of *Menteth*, his Son, who married *Marion* Daughter to *George* Lord *Seaton*, by whom he had *William* his Son and Successor; also Two Daughters, *Mary* married to *John Buchanan* of *That-Ilk*, and *Christian* to Sir *William Livingston* of *Kilsyth*; and dying *Anno* 1570, was succeeded by *William* his Son, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *James Douglas* of *Drumlanrig*, and had Issue *John* his Successor, *George Graham* of *Rednock*; which Lands, by Marriage of *Marion* his Grandchild and Heir Female, went to *John Graham*, Grandfather to the present *Alexander Graham* of *Duchray*.

*John* Earl of *Menteth* was served Heir to his Father, 29th of *October* 1587. He married *Mary*, Daughter of *Colin Campbell* of *Glenurchy*, by whom

he had *William* his Successor, and a Daughter *Christian*, married to Sir *John Blackadder* of *Tulliallan*.

Which *William* Earl of *Menteth*, being a Man of excellent Parts, was by King *Charles I.* call'd to his Majesty's Council, and made Justice General of *Scotland*, upon the Surrender of that Office by the Earl of *Argyle*, in 1628, and in little more than a Year thereafter, constituted President of the Council; and he discharged all the Offices committed to him with great Honour and Sufficiency; But while his Lordship was in the Height of his Greatness, and very much in the King's Favour, he serv'd himself Heir to his Ancestor *David* Earl of *Strathern*, and thereupon applied to his Majesty, to have that Title confer'd upon him; and the King, without considering any Inconveniency that might attend that Creation, gave him a Patent, ratifying and approving him in that Dignity. But 'tis reported, being very much exalted with that Title, his Vanity was not a little supported with the general Error of our Historians of *David* Earl of *Strathern*'s being the eldest Son of King *Robert II.*'s first Marriage with *Eupham Ross* his Queen; and some high Expressions in Reference to his Right to the Crown, having inadvertently dropt from the Earl, the Matter came to be talk'd at Court, and his Majesty was pleas'd so far to take Notice of it, that he deprived his Lordship of all the Offices he held under the Crown, and gave Order to Sir *Thomas Hope*, Lord Advocate, to raise a Decreet of Reduction of his Title, whereby he was not only deprived of the Title of Earl of *Strathern*, but also of that of *Menteth*: But his Majesty was graciously pleas'd, soon thereafter, to make him Earl of *Airth*, with Precedency due to the Creation of *Maliss* Earl of *Menteth*, his Ancestor, by King *James I.* He married *Agnes*, Daughter of *Patrick* Lord *Gray*, by whom he had *John* Lord *Kilpont*, Sir

(a) Charta penes Ducem de Montrose.

Sir Charles Graham, Sir James Graham, and several Daughters, Mary married to Sir John Campbel of Glenurchy; Margaret to Alexander Lord Gairles, next to Lodovick Earl of Crawford; and Anne to Sir Mungo Murray of Blebo.

John Lord Kilpont, after the breaking out of the War in the Reign of King Charles I. adhered to his Majesty, and as soon as the Marquis of Montrose declared for the King, he resorted to him; but was soon thereafter most barbarously assassinated in the Camp, Anno 1644, by James Stewart of Ardverlich, leaving Issue by Mary his Wife, Daughter of William Earl Marischal, a Son, William, who succeeded his Grandfather in the Honour; and Two Daughters, Mary married to George Allardice of That-Ilk, and Elizabeth to Sir William Graham of Gartmore, Bart.

Which William having no Issue of his Body, convoy'd his Estate to James, then Marquis, now Duke of Montrose, and died on the 12th of September 1694.

## MIDDLETON, Earl of Middleton.

OF this Ancient Family, which originally took its Surname from the Lands and Barony of Middleton, in the County of Kincardin, was Humphredus de Middleton, who in the 24th of Alexander III. is a Witness to the Grant which Robertus Filius Warnebaldis de Cunningham, & Sponsa ejus Richenda, Filia & Hares Humphredi de Barclay, made Ecclesie sancte Thome Martyris de Arbroath, de toto feudo suo in Parco de Fordun, pro salute Ani-

marum suarum (a). And a Descendant from him, another Humphredus de Middleton, was one of those Barons who did Homage for his Lands, which he held of the Crown, in the County of Forfar, Anno 1306 (b). Likeas Gilbert Middleton of That-Ilk, did execute the Office of Sheriff of Forfar, the 3d of King James V. (c). In the 26th of whose Reign John Middleton of Middleton, disposed of the Lands of Middleton to David Falconar of Halkerton; after which his Successors, I think, went by the Title and Designation of Cadham, in the County foresaid.

Lieutenant General John Middleton was the Son of John Middleton of Cadham, by Helen his Wife, Daughter of John Strachan, of the Family of Thornton, who being bred a Scholar, intended to have made his Fortune that Way, but the Civil War breaking out, he laid aside that Resolution, and betaking himself to the Profession of Arms, engaged in the Service of the English Parliament, where the Eminency of his Courage made him so much taken Notice of, when he was not above the Degree of a Captain of a Troop of Horse, that by the Time Sir William Waller was sent with an Army into the West of England, distinct from the other commanded by the Earl of Essex, Captain Middleton was made his Lieutenant General (d); and he continued in that Service with singular Reputation, till the Parliament cashier'd the Earl of Essex, and made their new Model; he quit all Command there, and betook himself to the Service of the Estates of Scotland, where he gave frequent Testimonies of signal Courage and Valour, in several Actions, insomuch as when the Parliament, Anno 1647, rais'd an Army for the Rescue of the King, upon his being made Prisoner in the Isle of Wight,

P p p p 2

Wight,

(a) Chartulary of Arbroath. (b) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, ad Annum 1306. (c) Charta penes me. (d) Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.



*Wight*, he was appointed Lieutenant General of the Horse; and at the Battle of *Preston*, he maintained a Dispute with the Enemy with great Courage, and with very great Loss to them for several Hours (a) till losing his Horse, he had the ill Fortune to be taken Prisoner, and sent to *Newcastle* (b), where he continued till after the Murder of the King, he found Means to corrupt the Marshal who had the Keeping of him, and made his Escape into *Scotland* by the Time *K. Charles II.* arrived in this Kingdom, where he was received by his Friends with great Joy, to whom such a brave Officer, and of such intire Affections to his Majesty, could not at such a Season but be very acceptable, and when the Parliament had raised another Army to march into *England* with the King (c), whereof his Majesty himself was General, Lieutenant General *Middleton* had the Command of the Horse; and at the Fight of *Worcester*, 3d of September 1651, at that Part where *Middleton* commanded there was a very brave Resistance made, and he charged the Enemy so vigorously, that he beat that Body that charged them, back in great Disorder, and with great Loss (d): But in the Action he received several Wounds, whereby he fell into the Enemy's Hands; and as soon as he was fit to be removed, was sent Prisoner to the Tower of *London* (e), and destin'd to be sacrificed by *Crommel*, against whom he thought he might more warrantably proceed, than against any other of the *Scots* Prisoners, because he had heretofore, in the Beginning of the War, serv'd the Parliament; and to that Purpose he erected a high Court of Justice, for the Tryal of some Persons that had been troublesom to him, especially Major-General *Middleton*: And the Time approaching that he was to

be try'd, his Friends in *London* gave him so good and so particular Advertisement, that he made his Escape, and after he had concealed himself there a Fortnight or Three Weeks, that the Diligence of the first Examination and Enquiry was over, he had the good Fortune to get himself safely transported over to *France*, and came to the King to *Paris*, to the Grief and Vexation of the very Soul of *Crommel*, who earnestly thirsted after the Blood of this noble Person.

Lieutenant General *Middleton* continued to attend on the King till the 1653, his Majesty being importun'd by many Expresses, as well from the *Scots* Lords who were Prisoners in *England*, as from those who were at Liberty, that Lieutenant General *Middleton* might be sent over to the *Highlands* with his Majesty's Commission, and with some Supply of Arms; and that by the next Spring they would have an Army ready, strong enough to meet with General *Monk*; and tho' the King did not (says the Lord *Clarendon*) expect that any notable Service would be performed by his Friends in *Scotland*, for his Advantage, or their own Redemption; yet did not think fit to seem to undervalue the Professions and Overtures of those who had, during his being among them, made all Professions of Duty to him, and therefore gave such a Commission and Instructions to the Lieutenant General as were necessary, and dispatched him to *Scotland*, where he arrived with some few Officers, and such a Supply of Arms and Ammunition as could be got upon his own Credit and Activity, in the Winter of the Year 1653, when the Earl of *Glencairn* delivered up the Command of the Troops to him, and he continued at the Head of them for a whole Year thereafter, but never getting any

(a) Memoirs of John first Earl of Middleton. M. S. (b) Ludlow's Memoirs. (c) Clarendon. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem.

any Supplies from Abroad, he was at length totally routed and suppress'd by General *Monk*, after which he found Shelter in some honest Mens Houses, where he was conceal'd, till Opportunity serv'd to transport him beyond Sea; that he came to the King at *Cologne*, 1655, and attended his Majesty's Fortune throughout the rest of the Exile.

Upon the Restoration, his Majesty, in Commemoration of the long and faithful Services of General *Middleton*, was pleased to raise him to the Degree of an Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Middleton*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date 1st of October 1660 (a), made him Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in *Scotland*, Governor of *Edinburgh* Castle; one of the Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council; and appointed him Lord High Commissioner to the 1st and 2d Sessions of the Parliament 1661 and 1662. But being impatient to be the sole Favourite, in his last Session of Parliament, he procured an Act to pass, by which certain Persons were to be incapacitated from all Offices of Honour or Trust, and that by a very new and unheard of Way of Billotting: By which Act the Secretary of State the Earl of *Lauderdale*, the Treasurer, the Earl of *Crawford*, the Justice-Clerk, Sir *Robert Murray*, and Others, who had given very signal Testimony of their Affection and Fidelity to the King, were particularly levell'd at: But his Majesty finding the Earl had very far exceeded the Limits of his Commission, in the framing and passing of that Act; and that it was highly derogatory to his Majesty's Justice and innate Goodness he had such a deep Resentment of the Indignity, that he gave Orders to rescind the Act of Billotting, and it fell heavy on the Earl himself, for he was immediately removed from all the Offices he held under the Crown, the Castle of *Edin-*

*burgh* was given to the Earl of *Lauderdale*, and the Command of the Forces to the Earl of *Rothes*, who had contributed very much to his Overthrow. But his Majesty calling to Mind the great Merit and Services of the Earl of *Middleton* during the Exile, thought it improper he should be dismiss'd with any further Marks of the Royal Displeasure; and therefore, that he might be out of the Way, and never more in a Condition to compete with, or controul the Earl of *Lauderdale*, who had the Ascendant of the other in the King's Affections, he was made Governor of the new *English* Fort of *Tangier* in *Africa*, which was little other than a more decent Exile; there he liv'd till the 1673. Death overtook him in that remote Corner of the World, where his Body was committed to its Rest. He married first *Grisel* Daughter of *Durham* of *Pitkarro*, Sister to Sir *Alexander Durham* of *Largo*, and again *Martha*, Daughter of *Henry* Earl of *Monmouth* (b). By his first Wife, he had *Charles* his Son and Heir, and Two Daughters, *Helen* married to *Patrick* Earl of *Strathmore*, and *Grisel* to *William* Earl of *Morton*.

Which *Charles* was bred up at the Court of King *Charles II.* But whether he had any Preferment there before the 1682, I cannot take upon me to determine. But at that Time (c) his Majesty made Choice of his Lordship to go Envoy-Extraordinary to the Emperor, where he proved so successful in his Negotiation, that upon his Return he was made conjunct Secretary of State for the Kingdom of *Scotland* with the Earl of *Murray*, 26. September the same Year (d), also, on the 11th of July 1684, he was sworn of his Majesty's Privy-Council of *England*, and upon the 24th of August next ensuing, was promoted to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for that Kingdom

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in

(a) Charta in Rotulis Caroli II. (b) Dugdale's Baronage of England. (c) Complete History of England, Vol. II. (d) Charta in Rotulis Caroli II.



in the Room of *Sidney Godolphin*, Esq; (a); in which Office he serv'd the Remainder of King *Charles's* Reign, and thro' the whole of that of his Successor King *James VII.*, till the Revolution, Anno 1688, he followed the Fortune of his unfortunate Master, the King into *France*, and not returning in due Time, he was forfeited by Act of Parliament (b), 1695.

He married *Catharine*, Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Cardigan*, of the Kingdom of *England*, by whom he had *Charles* Lord *Clermont*, and *John Middleton*, Esq; also Two Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to *Edward Drummond*, Esq; Son to *James* Earl of *Pearth*, and *Mary* to *Sir John Giffard* Knight.

### A R M S

*Parted per Fess, Or, and Gules, a Lyon Rampant within a double Tressure, counter flower'd and counter-changed of the same, armed and languid, Azure. supported by Two Eagles volant, Sable. Crest, A Lyon Rampant, Gules, issuing out of a Tower, Mottone Motto, Fortis in Arduis.*

### GRAHAM, Duke of Montrose.

ACCORDING to our Historians, this noble illustrious Family, is as ancient as the Restauration of our Monarchy by King *Fergus II.* and derive their Origin from no meaner Person than the renowned *Greme*, who govern'd *Scotland* during the Minority of his Grandchild King *Eugene II.* fought with the *Britons*, and by forcing that mighty Rampart they had rear'd up between the Rivers of *Forth* and *Clyde*, immortaliz'd his Name so much, that to this Day that Trench is call'd *Graham's Dyke*.

But should the Rise of the *Grahams* be of a more modern Date, 'tis certain, they are as ancient as any in the Nation now upon Record, for *William de Greme* is one of the Witnesses to the Foundation of *Holy-Rood-House* Abbey, by King *David I.* Anno Christi 1125 (c); and thereafter, at the special Instance of the said King, he perambulate to the Monks of *Haddingtoun*, the Lands of *Clerkingtoun*, when *Adda*, Countess of *Northumberland* laid the Foundation of that Convent.

*Sir David Greme*, Kt. Pater. the direct Ancestor of the illustrious Family of *Montrose*, obtained from King *William* a Grant of the Lands of *Charlton* and *Burrowsfield*, infra *Vic. de Forfar*, cum *Dominiis & Tenendariis Thynagi de Kinaber* (e). He left Issue,

*Sir David* his Son and Heir, who had a Grant from *Maldwin* Earl of *Lennox*, of the Lands of *Strathblane* and *Mugdock*; and from the Earl of *Dumbar* he got the Lands of *Dundaff* and *Strathcaron*, quod fuit forreſtum Regis, in Exchange with *Sir David* for his Lands of *Gartnquhar* in *Galloway*. By *Agnes* his Wife he had,

*Sir David*, the Third of that Name, his Son & Heir, who obtained distinct Charters of his whole Lands, which were all ratified to him under the Great-Seal of *Alexander III.* He got the Barony of *Kincardine* in the County of *Perth*, from *Maliss* Earl of *Strathern*, whose Sister *Anabella* he married (g), and by her he had Two Sons, *Sir Patrick* the Heir of the Family, and *Sir David Greme* Knight (h).

Which *Sir Patrick* did execute the Office of High-Sheriff of the County of *Stirling*, in the Time of King *Alexander III.* in the 35th of whose Reign, Anno 1284, he was one of the *Magnates Scotiae*, who in a most solemn Manner bound themselves by their Oaths and Seals, that in case King *Alexander* should die without Heirs of

(a) History of England. (b) Acts of Parliament. (c) Chron. Sanctæ Crucis, cœpit fundari Ecclesia Sanctæ Crucis Anno 1125. (d) Register of the Priory of St. Andrews. M.S. (e) Charta penes Ducem de Montrose. (f) Ibidem. (g) Ibidem. (h) In the Fœdera Angliæ ad Annum 1297, *Sir David de Graham* is designed *Frater Pat. de Graham*.

of his own Body, to receive and acknowledge the Princes *Margaret*, the Maid of *Norway*, the King's Grandchild, as their lawful Queen. He was afterward kill'd at the Battle of *Dunbar*, against the *English*, Anno 1296 (a), strenuously asserting the Honour and Independency of his Country, leaving Issue Sir *David* his Successor, Sir *Nicol Graham*, Kt. who got the Lordship of *Eskdale* in the South, by the Marriage of the Heir Female of *Robert de Avenel* (b); and was the Root of the *Grahams* of *Abercorn*, and the Progenitor of Sir *John Graham*, that renown'd Patriot who lost his Life in his Country's Service at the Battle of *Falkirk* whom all our Historians do celebrate as the bravest *Scotsman*, next to Sir *William Wallace*, in the Age he liv'd.

Sir *David Graham*, the next of this noble Family, was a great Patron of the Liberties of his Country, after the Abdication of *John Baliol*, and a strenuous Opposer of the Incroachments made upon our old Constitution by King *Edward I.* of *England*, for which, when that Prince made an Offer of Indemnity to such of the *Scots* Nation as would submit to the Yoke he had imposed on them, Sir *David* had the Honour to be one of those few Patriots who were particularly excepted (c). As he was a great Patriot of his Country; so he was a very zealous Loyalist in Behalf of King *Robert the Bruce*, upon whose Accession to the Throne, he had divers Grants of Lands, in Consideration of his good and faithful Services before that Time performed. He exchanged his Lands of *Cardross* in *Dumbarton* Shire with King *Robert*, for the Lands of *Old Montrose* in the County of *Forfar*.

The same Sir *David* was one of those Barons who in 1320, wrote that noble Letter to the Pope, asserting the Independency of *Scotland*, where-

in they highly extol King *Robert Bruce*, as the Nation's glorious Deliverer, and the Preserver of the Liberties of the People; in which famous Record the Seal of this Noble Person, I observe, is still intire (d). By . . . . . Daughter of . . . . . his Wife, he had

Sir *David*, his Son, was one of the *Magnates Scotiae* appointed to treat with the *English* touching the Redemption of King *David Bruce*, when he was taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Durham*, Anno, 1346, by . . . . . Daughter of . . . . . his Wife, he had Issue, Sir *Patrick* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter married to *William* Earl of *Ross* (e);

Which Sir *Patrick de Grame* Lord of *Dundaf*, as he is design'd was one of the Hostages for the Ransom of King *David*, when the Terms of his Redemption were concerted by the Commissioners of both Kingdoms, who were apointed for that Effect, Anno 1357 (f). Upon the Accession of King *Robert II.* to the Crown, when the two great Entails were made in Favours of the King's eldest Son the Earl of *Carrick*, Sir *Patrick's* Name is inserted in the one, and his Seal, I think, is appended to the other.

He married first *Matilda* Daughter of . . . . . by whom he had *William* Lord of *Graham* his Successor; And again *Eupham*, Daughter to Sir *John Stewart*, Brother to King *Robert II.* Sister to *Walter Stewart*, Lord of *Railston* (g); by her he had Issue Sir *Patrick Graham* of *Eliefton*, the Progenitor of the Earls of *Menteth* (h) 2. *Robert*, 3. *David*, 4. *Alexander*, and a Daughter *Matilda*, married to Sir *John Drummond* of *Concraig*.

Which Sir *William* of *Graham*, Lord of *Kincardine*, in the 1404, was joined in Commission with divers other Lords and Barons, to treat with the *English* anent the keeping of a Peace

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(a) Abercomby's martial Achievements of the Scots Nation. (b) Chartul. of Melrofs. (c) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (d) Charta in Pub. Arch. (e) Charta penes me Hugonis Comititis de Ross, terrarum de Scatrig. Patricio Graham avunculo suo. (f) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (g) Charta penes Ducem de Montrose. (h) Ibidem.



and Amity betwixt the two Realms (a), and Two Years thereafter was sent upon an Embassy to *England*, with the Earls of *Crawford* and *Mar*, which Negotiation they performed with Honour and Success. He married first *Mariota* Daughter of Sir *John Oliphant* of *Aberdalgy*, by whom he had *Alexander* his eldest Son, who died in the Lifetime of his Father, and *John*; next the Lady *Mary Stewart*, Daughter of King *Robert III.* Widow of *George* Earl of *Angus*, and of *James Kennedy* of *Dennure* (b), by whom he had Sir *Robert Graham* of *Strathcaren*, first of the Branch of the *Grahams* of *Fintrie* and *Claverhouse* (c). Second, *Patrick*, who being educated a Church-man, and entering into Orders, was first promoted to the Episcopal See of *Brechen*, and translated thence to the Bishoprick of *St. Andrews*, then void by the Death of Bishop *Kennedy*, Anno 1466. Third, *William*, of whom came the *Grahams* of *Garvock* (d) and *Balgoun*. Fourth, *Walter Graham* of *Wallacetoun* (e), who was the Ancestor of the *Grahams* of *Knockdolian* and its Cadets: And departing this Life in 1424 (f), his Estate and Honour devolved to

*Patrick* his Grandson and Heir, who was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency in the Minority of King *James II.* and he prudently and faithfully discharged that Trust for several Years thereafter. He died in the Month of *January* 1467 (g), leaving Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife,

*William* Lord *Graham* his Son and Heir, who married *Jean*, Daughter of *George* Earl of *Angus* (h), and giving Way to Fate in the Beginning of the Year 1472, left Issue, *William* his Successor, *George*, of whom is the

Branch of the *Grahams* of *Callender* (i); and a Daughter, *Christian*, married to *James Halden* of *Gleneagle* (k), and thereafter to Sir *Thomas Maule* of *Panmure*.

Which *William* Lord *Graham*, adhered firmly to King *James III.* in the Time of his greatest Distress; and when that unfortunate Prince was forced to take the Field, and raise an Army in his own Defence, the Lord *Graham* resorted to him, and cheerfully took a Command in the Army, in which he continued till the Death of the King. He was also in great Favour with King *James IV.* who was graciously pleased, by Letters of Creation to raise him to the Dignity of Earl of *Montrose*, March 3d, 1504 (l). He married first *Annabella*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Drummond* (m), by whom he had *William* the Heir of the Family; next, *Janet*, Daughter of Sir *Archibald Edmonston* of *Duntreath* (n), by her he had *Margaret*, espoused to *John* Earl of *Lennox*; *Elizabeth*, to *Walter Drummond* Grandson and Heir of *John* first Lord *Drummond* (o); *Nicolas*, to *William Murray* of *Aberairny*; and last of all, *Christian Wavane*, by whom he had Two Sons *Patrick*, first of the Family of *Inchbrackoe* (p), out of which branch'd the *Grahams* of *Gorthy* in the County of *Perth*; and *Andrew*, who was the first Protestant Bishop of *Dunblain*, to which he was promoted upon the Deposition of Bishop *Chisolme*, Anno 1572 (q). This Earl was slain at *Flowdon* with King *James IV.* September 9th, 1513.

*William* the second Earl of *Montrose* was one of the Peers to whom *John* Duke of *Albany*, Regent of *Scotland*,

(a) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (b) Charta in Pub. Arch. (c) Charta penes Ducem de Montrose. (d) Charta in Pub. Arch. etiam Charta penes Dominum de Duntreath. (e) Charta penes me, ad Annum 1444, Pat. D. Graham Waltero Graham avunculo suo, terrarum de Wallacetoun. (f) Charta penes Ducem de Montrose. (g) Ibidem. (h) Charta penes me. (i) Ibidem. (k) Charta penes Comitem de Panmure. (l) Charta penes Ducem de Montrose. (m) Ibidem. (n) Charta penes Dominum de Duntreath. (o) Charta penes Comitem de Perth. (p) Charta penes Dominum de Inchbrackoe, ad Annum 1513. (q) Charta penes Ducem de Montrose.

land, in the Minority of King James V. committed the Tuition of the young King, when his Highness the Duke went over to France, to secure that Crown in the Interest of Scotland. He married Janet, Daughter of William Earl Marshal, by whom he had Robert Master of Montrose, who was slain at the Battle of Pinky, Alexander Pensioner of Cambuskenneth, Mungo and William, of whom the Families of Killern and Orchil are descended (a). Likewise sundry Daughters, Margaret married to Robert Master of Erskine, Elizabeth to John Earl of Caithness, Agnes to Sir William Murray of Tilybardin, Janet to Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaie, Catharine to John Graham of Knockdolean, and dying on the 24th of May 1571, was succeeded by

John his Grandson, Son of Robert Master of Montrose, by Margaret Daughter of Malcolm Lord Fleeming. Upon the Fall of the Earl of Gourey the Lord Treasurer, this noble Lord got the White-Staff on the 1st of May 1582, which he did not hold long, for upon another Turn at Court, the Earl demitted the Treasurer's Place to Sir Thomas Lyon of Auldbar in the End of the Year 1585; after which the Earl of Montrose continued in the Council, tho he had no other Office in the State, till the Chancelour's Place falling to vaik, by the Demise of John Lord Thirlstane, he was preferred thereunto in January 1598, in which Station his Lordship continued till the 1604, that it being judged necessary that the Chancelour should be a Lawyer, his Lordship did resign the Place: But it was far from being done but with all imaginable Respect to his Lordship; for upon the Lord Fivie's being made Chancelour, the Earl of Montrose was made Viceroy of Scotland during Life (b), which great Office he accordingly enjoyed till his Death, November 9th 1608 (c), leaving Issue by Jean his Wife, Daughter of David Lord Drummond, John his Successor, Sir Robert Graham

of Innermeath, Sir William Graham of Braco; and a Daughter Lillas, married to John 1st Earl of Wigtoun.

John Earl of Montrose, being a Person of great Parts and Abilities, was after the Accession of King Charles I. to the Crown, named President of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and he enjoy'd the Office even till his Death, November 24th 1626. By Margaret his Wife, Daughter of William Earl of Gowrie, he had James his Son and Heir, the first Marquis of Montrose; also Four Daughters, Lillas married to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, Bart. and had Issue; Margaret to Archibald first Lord Napier; Dorothea to James first Lord Rollo; Beatrix to David Lord Maderty.

James Earl, afternam'd Marquis of Montrose, was born in the 1612, having had the Misfortune to lose his Father when he was young, and being I think the only Son of the Family, his Friends, in order to raise up Heirs to his illustrious House, prevail'd with him, when he was but a Youth, to marry, which he did into a very noble Family: This Marriage broke off the Course, and gave a great Interruption to his Studies, but quickly finding the Loss he should sustain if he did not go thro' with his Education, he got good Masters at Home, and enter'd into a close Course of Study, wherein he made so great a Proficiency and Progress, that in a very little Time he became not only a great Master, but a Critick in the Greek and Latin, after which, for his greater Improvement, and giving an Ornament to his hopeful Person, he travel'd into Foreign Parts, where he spent some Years in attaining the Language, and in learning the Exercises then in Vogue, in which he excel'd most Men, and came over to England, by the Time he was Twenty two Years of Age.

He then betook himself to the Court, intending to live there in a View of serving the Crown, and of raising himself to those Honours and Employments

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both

(a) Charta penes D. Orchil, etiam Charta penes D. Killern, Wil. C. de Montrose, Will. Graham filio suo terrarum de Killern, Ibert & Drumbeg, ad Annum 1560. (b) Charta penes D. de Montrose. (c) Ibidem.



both his Birth and personal Qualifications did intitle him to ; but in his Attendance there, meeting with some Discountenance of the King, which was very artfully brought about, he left the Court, and returning to *Scotland*, just before the breaking out of the Troubles, he joined with the discontented Party, who appeared most forward for the Redress of Grievances of the Church, which was all that was at that Time pretended, insomuch as he soon became one of the principal and most active Lords for the Covenant and Reformation: But after the first Expedition of the Covenanters into *England*, the Earl upon his Observation of the unwarrantable Prosecution of the Ends of the Covenant, he gave over that Party, and his Command in the Army ; and made a full Tender of his Service to his Majesty, which brought him so much into the Jealousy of the Party he had formerly been of, that there was no Room left to doubt of his Sincerity to the King. The Earl of *Clarendon* does very unjustly insinuate in his History of the Civil War, that while the King was in *Scotland*, the Earl of *Montrose* offer'd to make away Two Great Men, he thinks, were not so cordial in the King's Interest as could have been wish'd ; but as this Calumny is most false, as I am fully able from Original Writs and Papers to justify him from that Aspersion, so I shall offer no more here for his Vindication, but to declare to the World, and which I'm able to demonstrate, that the Marquis of *Montrose* was a Prisoner in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, for corresponding with the King from the Month of *June* 1641 till *January* thereafter, and the King came down in *August* and returned in *November* ; so 'tis clear he was a Prisoner all the while his Majesty was in *Scotland*(a). After his Release he liv'd most part privately at his Seat in the Country, till the Meeting of the Convention 1643, he private-

ly withdrew out of *Scotland*, and came to the King a few Days before the Siege was rais'd from *Glocester*, and gave his Majesty the first clear Information of the Proceedings of the Convention, of the Resolutions would be there taken, and of the Posture the Kingdom would speedily be in ; and made some Propositions to the King for the Remedy ; which there was not, says the Earl of *Clarendon*, then Time to consult of : But as soon as his Majesty return'd to *Oxford*, after the Battle of *Newbury*, he was very willing to hearken to any Overture the Earl should make in Reference to what could be done, to prevent the Mischief was like to ensue to his Majesty's Affairs, by a Combination betwixt the *Scots* Covenanters and the *English* Parliament ; wherefore, that his Majesty might have this important Affair brought to a full Resolution, he was pleas'd to hold several Conferences with the Earl : But all the Advances which were made toward the Execution of any Attempt for the King's Service, were check'd by his Majesty's not being able to give any Troops to the Earl, by the Protection whereof, the Loyal Party of the Kingdom might come to his Assistance, and discover their Affections to his Majesty, notwithstanding of which, the vigorous Spirit of the Earl of *Montrose*, stirred him up to make some Attempt, which he thought might be of Service to the King : And therefore propos'd that his Majesty should give a Command to the Earl of *Antrim*, to raise, and send over a Body of Two Thousand Men, into the Highlands of *Scotland*, to be a Foundation for raising Forces there, and that if his Majesty would grant him a Commission to command that Army, he would himself be in the *Highlands* to receive them, and run his Fortune with them ; and that if no Time were lost in prosecuting that Design, he did hope that

(a) Original Instructions of all this I have had the Honour to peruse in the Duke of *Montrose*'s Custody.

that by the Time the Scots Army should be ready to take the Field, they should receive such an Alarm from their own Country, as should hinder their Advance into England (a). Upon this Overture the King confer'd with the Two Lords, and finding the Earl of Antrim forward to undertake the raising as many Men as should be desir'd, his Majesty resolv'd to encourage it all he could; and therefore, that the Earl of Montrose might depart with the better Character, and Testimony of his Majesty's Favour and good Opinion, and be thereby the better qualified to perform the great Trust reposed in him, his Majesty was pleased to give Order for a Warrant to make the Earl Marquis of Montrose (b), and gave him a Commission, constituting his Lordship Captain-General, and Commander in Chief of all the Forces to be rais'd in Scotland for his Majesty's Service; and so taking his Leave of the King, accompany'd with several Gentlemen, he began his Journey, as if he meant to make his Way in Company with them into Scotland; but after he had continued his Journey two or three Days in that Equipage, which he knew could be no Secret, and that it would draw the Enemies Troops together, for the Guard of all Passes to meet with him, the Marquis was found missing one Morning by his Company, who after some Stay and Enquiry returned back to Oxford, whilst this noble Person with incredible Address and Fatigue, had not only quitted his Company and his Servants, but his Horse also, and found a safe Passage, most Part on Foot, thro' all the Enemies Quarters, till he came to the very Borders (c); from whence, by the Assistance of Friends whom he trusted, he found

himself secure in the Border of the Highlands, with his most faithful Friend the Laird of Inchbrackie (d); where he lay quiet without undertaking any Action, until the Earl of Antrim did make good so much of his Undertaking, that he sent over Colonel Alexander M'Donald, with a Regiment of Fifteen Hundred Soldiers, who landed in the Highlands, at or near the Place that had been agreed on (e), where the Marquis was ready to receive him, which he did with great Joy, and quickly published his Commission of being General for the King over all the Kingdom.

With this Handful of Men thus brought together, with those Circumstances, he brought in so many of his Countrymen to join with him, as were soon strong enough to arm themselves at the Charge of their Enemies, whom they first defeated, and every Day encreased in Power, till he fought, and prevailed in the several Battles of Tippermuir, Alfuird, Aldearn, Aberdeen, Inverlochy, and Kilsyth, that he made himself in little more than one Year, upon the Matter, Master of the Kingdom; and did all those stupendous Acts which are deservedly the Subject of a History excellently written in Latin by Dr. George Wishart, thereafter Bishop of Edinburgh, tho' very ill translated since by an unknown Hand.

After the Battle of Kilsyth, his Excellency the Marquis march'd Eastward, took the City of Edinburgh (f); and advancing his Course toward England, he was unexpectedly attack'd by Major General David Leslie, with the whole Strength of the Scots Horse, at Philiphaugh, on the 13th of September 1645 (g), where he was totally defeated; so that his future Triumph

R r r r 2 was

(a) Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. (b) Charta penes Ducem de Montrose, data 6 May, 1644. (c) Clarendon. (d) Guthry's Memoirs. (e) Bishop Wishart's Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose. (f) The Bishop of Dunkeld's Memoirs. (g) Bishop Guthry's Memoirs.



was not only prevented, but he was compel'd with great Loss to retire again to the *Highlands*, for recruiting of his Army, in which he had wonderfully succeeded, when he received his Majesty's positive Orders, while he was in the Hands of the *Scots* Army before *Newark*, to lay down his Arms by a certain Day prefixed, and to leave the Kingdom (a), till when they pretended they could not declare for his Majesty; and this was done with so much Earnestness, and by a particular Messenger known and trusted, that the Marquis obey'd and transported himself into *France*, toward the End of the Year 1646 (b), where he did for some Time reside, and took the Opportunity while he attended at that Court, to make some Overtures to Cardinal *Mazérine*, to raise any Army for the Service of the King, which the crafty Cardinal did not receive, says the Lord *Clarendon*, with that Regard the Marquis's great Name deserv'd. Thereupon his Excellency left *France*, and made a Journey into *Germany*, to the Emperor's Court; and thence to *Brussels*, where he lay privately, and as *incognito* for some Time, till he hear'd of the Murder of the King, that he came to the *Hague*, and presented himself to King *Charles II.* with the Tender of his Service (c); and his Majesty received him with a very good Countenance, and as a most gracious Testimony of his great Fidelity and Merit, presented him with the Ensigns of the most noble Order of the Garter.

While the King remained at the *Hague*, there were at this Time, beside the Marquis of *Montrose*, and those of the Nobility who adhered to him, the Commissioners who came from the Council and the Kirk, to invite his Majesty into *Scotland*, and the Duke of *Hamilton*, and others of

the Nobility who joined with him; and tho' there was nothing the King wished more than that some Expedient might be found out to unite all those Parties; especially that there might be an Union and Reconciliation betwixt *Montrose* and the *Hamiltonian* Faction, who had an equal Desire to serve the King, and were as much persecuted by the Party who then govern'd, as the Marquis was; yet the Animosity of each of them was such against him, that they were equally his implacable Enemies, in so much as they did not only refuse to meet with him, but as soon as he came into the Room where they were, tho' his Majesty himself was present, they immediately withdrew and left the Room (d), and desir'd that the Marquis, whom they call'd *James Graham*, might be forbidden to come into his Majesty's Presence, because he stood excommunicated by the Kirk, and degraded and forfaitured by the Judicatory of the Kingdom: With which Demand his Majesty declared his being very much offended, which he made manifest by using the Marquis with the more Countenance, and in holding the more frequent Conferences with him.

But when the Marquis clearly perceived that it was not possible that the Lords of the other Parties would ever unite with him, and that his Attendance on the King might possibly bring some Prejudice to his Service, he therefore propos'd, that his Majesty would give him Letters and Credentials to several Princes in *Germany*; and to the Northern Crowns, by which he might appear Ambassador Extraordinary from the King, if he should find it expedient, to the End he might, by the Help of these Princes, obtain the Loan of Monies, Arms and Ammunition, to enable him to

(a) Lord Clarendon's History. (b) Bishop Wilkint's Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose. Clarendon. (d) Ibidem.

to prosecute his intended Descent into *Scotland*; and the King, says my Author the Earl of *Clarendon*, glad that he did not press for ready Money, which he was not able to supply him with, gave him such Letters as he desir'd, and a Commission to gather such a Force together, as by the Help of those Princes he might be enabled to do: Upon which the Marquis went for *Hamburgh*, which he appointed for the Rendezvous for all those Troops, which he expected from *Germany*, and from whence he could in the mean Time visit such Courts of the Neighbour Princes, as he should be encouraged to do, and keep such Intelligence with his Friends in *Scotland*, as should provide for his Reception. In a Word, he sent or went in Person, both to *Sweden* and *Denmark*, where he found the Performance very disproportionable to the Hopes and Encouragement he had received from thence; so that the Marquis was obliged to return to *Hamburgh*, with very small Supplies, from either or both these Kingdoms; and there he received no better Account from those Officers whom he had sent to *Germany*; and therefore, concluding upon the Whole, that all his Hopes from *Germany* and those Northern Princes would not increase the Strength he had already, which did not amount to above Five Hundred, he caus'd those Soldiers he had drawn together, to be imbark'd for *Scotland*, and sent Officers with them, who knew the Country, with Directions that they should land in such a Place, and remain there till he came to them, or sent them Orders; and then in another Vessel commanded by a Captain very faithful to the King, he embarked himself, and near an Hundred Officers, and landed in another Creek, not far from the other

Place whither his Soldiers were directed; and both the one and the other Party were set safely on Shore, in the *Orkneys*, on the 15th of *April* 1650 (a); from thence he came over to *Caithness* (b), and presently repair'd to the House of a Gentleman of Quality, with whom he corresponded; by whom he was well received, and thought himself to be in Security, till he might put his Affairs in some Method: After he had staid there a short Time, he quickly possess'd himself of an old Castle, which, in Respect of the Situation, in a Country so impossible for an Army to march in, thought strong enough for his Purpose. Thither he convoy'd the Arms, Ammunition and Troops, which he had brought with him; and then he published his Declaration, *That he came with the King's Commission, to assist those his good Subjects, and to preserve them from Oppression: That he did not intend to give any Interruption to the Treaty that he hear'd was enter'd into with his Majesty; but, on the contrary, hoped, that his being in the Head of an Army, how small soever, that was faithful to the King, might advance the same. However, he had given sufficient Proof in his former Actions, that if any Agreement were made with the King, upon the first Order from his Majesty, he should lay down his Arms, and dispose himself according to his Majesty's good Pleasure.* With these Declarations which he sent to his Friends, to be scatter'd by them, and dispersed among the People, as they could be able, he writ likewise to those of the Nobility, and the principal Heads of the *Highland* Clans, to draw such Forces together as they thought necessary, to join with him; and he received Answers from many of them, by which they desir'd him to advance more into the Low-Lands,

S f f f

and

(a) Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose. (b) History of the Revolutions in England, by a French Clergyman, where Montrose's Expedition is particularly narrated.



and assured him, that they would resort to him, with good Numbers of their Friends and Followers, which many of them did prepare to do, with great Sincerity.

The Alarm of *Montrose's* Landing startled the Parliament, which was then sitting at *Edinburgh*, in so much, that it gave them no Leisure to think of any Thing else, than of sending Forces to hinder the Recourse of others to join with him; and therefore, sent Colonel *Strachan* with a choice Party of the best Horse they had, to make all possible Haste toward him, and to prevent the Insurrections which they feared would be in several Parts of the *Highlands*; and within few Days after, Lieutenant General *Lestly* followed with a stronger Party of Horse and Foot. The Encouragement the Marquis received from his Friends, and the Unpleasantness of the Quarters, in which he was, prevail'd with him to march with these few Troops more into the Land; and the *Highlanders* flocking to him from all Quarters, made him undervalue any Enemy who he thought was yet like to encounter him; and the Marquis being without any Body of Horse to discover the Motion of an Enemy, but depending upon all necessary Intelligence from the Affections of the People; *Strachan* made such Haste toward him, that he was within a small Distance of him, before he heard of his Approach, and those *Highlanders* who had seem'd to come with much Zeal to him, whether terrified or corrupted, left him on a sudden, or threw down their Arms; so that he had none left but a Company of good Officers, and Five or Six Hundred Foreigners, *Dutch* and *Germans*; with these he betook himself to a Place of some Advantage, by the Inequality of the Ground; and

there they made a Defence for some Time with notable Courage; but the Enemy being so much superior in Number, the common Soldiers being all Foreigners, after about a Hundred of them were kill'd upon the Place, threw down their Arms; And the Marquis seeing all lost, threw away his Ribband and *George*, and found Means to change his Clothes with a Fellow of the Country; and so after having gone on Foot Two or Three Miles, he got into a House of a Gentleman, *M<sup>r</sup>Leod* of *Affint*, (a), where he remain'd conceal'd about Two Days; but whether by the Owner of the House, or any other Way, the Marquis was discovered, and became their Prisoner, and was the next Day or soon thereafter delivered to the General, who was come up with his Forces, and had now nothing left to do, but to carry him in Triumph to *Edinburgh*.

When he came to one of the Gates of *Edinburgh*, he was met by some of the Magistrates, to whom he was delivered, and by them presently put into a new Cart purposely made, in which there was a high Chair, or Bench, upon which he sat, that the People might have a full View of him, being bound with a Cord drawn over his Breast and Shoulders, and fasten'd thro' Holes made in the Cart. When he was in this Posture, the Hangman took off his Hat, and rode himself before the Cart in his Livery, and with his Bonnet on; the other Officers, who were taken Prisoners with him, walking Two and Two before the Cart; in this Manner he was carried to the common Goal, and received and treated as a common Malefactor.

Within Two Days after, he was brought before the Parliament, where the Chancellor made a very bitter and

(a) *Mercurius Politicus* ad Annum 1661.

and virulent Speech against him, told him, *He had broken all the Covenants by which the Nation stood obliged, and had impiously rebelled against GOD, the King and the Kingdom; that he had committed many horrible Murthers, Treasons and Impieties, for all which he was now brought to suffer condign Punishment; with all those Reproaches, says my Author, against his Person and his Actions, which the Liberty of that Place gave him Leave to use.*

Permission was then given him to speak, and without the least Trouble in his Countenance, or Disorder, upon all the Indignities he had suffer'd, he told them, *Since the King had own'd them so far as to treat with them, he had appear'd before them with Reverence, and bare-headed, which otherwise he would not willingly have done: That he had done nothing of which he was ashamed, or had Cause to repent; that the first Covenant, he had taken, and comply'd with it, and with them who took it, as long as the Ends for which it was ordain'd were observ'd; but when he discover'd, which was now evident to all the World, that private and particular Men design'd to satisfy their own Ambition and Interest, instead of considering the Publick Benefit; and that, under the Pretence of reforming some Errors in Religion, they resolv'd to abridge, and take away the King's just Power, and lawful Authority, he had withdrawn himself from that Engagement: That for the League and Covenant, he had never taken it, and therefore could not break it: And it was now too apparent to the whole Christian World, what monstrous Mischiefs it had produced: That when, under Colour of it, an Army from Scotland had invaded England in Assistance of the Rebellion that was then against their Lawful King, he had, by his Majesty's Command, received a Commission from him to raise Forces in Scotland, that he might thereby divert them from the other odious Persecution: That he had executed that Commission with the*

*Obedience and Duty he ow'd to the King; and in all the Circumstances of it, had proceeded like a Gentleman; and had never suffer'd any Blood to be shed but in the Heat of the Battle; and that he saw many Persons there, whose Lives he had saved: that when the King commanded him, he laid down his Arms, and withdrew out of the Kingdom; which they could not have compell'd him to have done. He said, he was now again enter'd into the Kingdom by his Majesty's Command, and with his Authority: And what Success soever it might have pleased GOD to have given him, he would always have obeyed any Commands he should have received from him. He advised them, to consider well of the Consequence before they proceeded against him, and that all his Actions might be examin'd, and judged by the Laws of the Land, or those of Nations.*

As soon as he had ended his Discourse, he was ordered to withdraw; and, after a short Space, was again brought in; and told by the Chancellor, *That he was, on the Morrow, being the one and Twentieth of May 1650, to be carried to Edinburgh Cross, and there to be hanged up on a Gallows Thirty Foot high, for the Space of Three Hours, and then to be taken down, and his Head to be cut off upon a Scaffold, and hanged on Edinburgh Tolbooth; his Legs and Arms to be hanged up in other publick Towns of the Kingdom, and his Body to be buried at the Place where he was to be executed, except the Kirk should take off his Excommunication; and then his Body might be buried in the common Place of Burial. And 'tis admirable to consider with what Magnanimity & Firmness of Soul he heard the Judgment that condemned him to be quartered, concerning which he said to the Chancellor that pronounced it, That he was prouder to have his Head set upon the Place it was appointed to be, than he could have been to have had his Picture hang in the King's Bed-Chamber: That he was so far from being troubled, that his Four*



*Limbs were to be hang'd in Four principal Cities of the Kingdom, that he heartily wished he had Flesh enough to be sent to every City in Christendom, as a Testimony of the Cause for which he suffer'd.*

He desir'd after the Sentence to have said somewhat to the Parliament, but was not suffer'd, and so was carried back to Prison; and the next Day every Part and Circumstance of the Sentence was executed upon him with all the Inhumanity imaginable; and he bore it with all the Courage and Magnanimity, and the greatest Piety that a good Christian could manifest. When he had ended all he had to say, and was expecting to expire, they acted yet one Scene more of their Barbarity upon him; the Hangman brought the Book that had been published, of his truly Heroick Actions whilst he commanded in the Kingdom, which, together with his Declaration, was tied in a small Cord, that was put about his Neck. At this new Instance of their Malice the Marquis smil'd, and thanked them for it, and said, *he was glad it should be there, and was prouder of wearing it, than ever he had been of the Garter.* and so renewing some devote Ejaculations, he patiently endured the last Act of the Executioner.

Thus died the gallant Marquis of Montrose, after he had given, says the Earl of Clarendon, in his Character of him, 'as great a Testimony of Loyalty and Courage as a Subject can do, and performed as wonderful Actions in several Battles, upon as great Inequality of Numbers, and as great Disadvantages in Respect of Arms, and other Preparations for War, as have been performed in this Age.' And he adds, 'That Montrose was in his Nature fearless of Danger, and never declined any Enterprize for the Difficulty of going thro' with it, but exceedingly af-

fect those which seem'd desperate to other Men, and did believe somewhat to be in himself above other Men, which made him live more easy towards those who were, or were willing to be inferior to him, toward whom he exercised wonderful Civility and Generosity, than with his Superiors or Equals. He was naturally jealous, and suspected those who did not concur with him in the Way, not to mean so well as he. He was not without Vanity, but his Vertues were much superior, and he well deserved to have his Memory preserv'd and celebrated amongst the most illustrious Persons of the Age in which he liv'd.

His Body was interr'd at the Place of Execution, where it rested till the Restoration of the King, that by his Majesty's special Appointment, his scattered Parts were gathered together and deposited in the Abbey-Church of *Holy-Rood-House*, where it remained till the 14th of May 1661, his Corps was with the greatest Magnificence and Solemnity that could be devised, carried to the Cathedral Church of *St. Giles*, and interr'd in the Isle belonging to his Family (a), being accompanied by the Lord High Commissioner, the Earl of Middleton, and all the Members of Parliament, to the Grave; over which this Inscription was intended to be set up, which I have for the Satisfaction of the Curious, here insert.

Immortali veræ Nobilitatis, inæquandæ Magnanimitatis, incontaminati Honoris, & intemeratæ Fidelitatis, Magni GRAMI, M. S.

*SI quis hic jacet queris, Viator, Magnus hic est ille Montis-Rosarum Marchio, generosi genii sue Familiae generosus Hæres, qui virescentibus adhuc (licet annosis) majorum suorum palmis tot victrices contexit lauros, ut si omnes*

(a) Relation of the Funerals of the great Marquis of Montrose, printed in 1661.

nes illi huic uni an unus hic illis omnibus plus Gloria contulerit scire sit nefas. Hic est nobilis ille Montis-Rosarum Marchio, qui si Prosapia an Virtute illustrior, Consilio an Dextra promptior, Aula an Castris charior, Principibus suis an exteris gravior, Perduellionis Malleus durior, an Monarchia Assertor acrior, Fama an Fortuna clarior, in Vita denique insignior an in Morte constantior existeret, dictu difficile. Hic est, Viator, magnus ille Dux Ducum sui seculi facile Princeps; Dux qui cum Peditum manipulo (ne dicam Exercitulo) pene inermi, Victus & Amictus inope, Causa, Æquitati, Ducis Magnanimitati & Gladiis confiso suis, ingentes Hostium Acies armatas duodecim mensium (plus minus) Spatio septies vidit, vicit, delevit. Majora hæc Cæsaris oculata Victoria. Sed prob instabilem lubrici Fati rotam! qui Arma, Castra, Oppida, Turres, Propugnacula, qui Frigus, Famem, Sitim, inaccessa montium juga, immo omnia superare consueverat, tandem maligno Fortune errore victus, nequissime Hostibus traditus, quid non passus! Protomartyris Regis sui Martyr pedissequus plus quam barbaro Inimicorum Furori (nisi tam generoso Sanguine implacabili) & effrena Præstigiatorum Druidum Insolentia Victima oblatas, invictam Malis expiravit Animam. Sic concidit nobile illud Diadematis Fulcrum, sic occidit resplendens ille Caledoniæ Phosphorus, sic occubuit magnus ille Martis Alumnus, & cum illo Mascula quæque superfatantis Virtutis Soboles, per Obstetrices indigenas ipsis Ægyptiis crudeliores trucidata. Post undecennium Offa effodi, Membra recoligi, & per Proceres & Regni Comitibus à Cænobio Regio S. Crucis per Metropolim, summo cum Splendore ad Aedes D. Ægidio sacras comitata, impensis suis Regiis sub hoc Monumento magnifico, cum Avo suo nobili, quondam Scotiæ Prorege, sepeliri mandavit Augustissimus Regum Carolus II. Imperio suo divinitus

restitutus. Vale Viator, & quisquis es, immensam serenissimi Principis erga suos Pietatem & posthumum hunc Magni GRAMI pristina sua Gloria rediviui cole Triumphum.

The noble Marquis married Magdalen, Daughter of David, first Earl of Southesk, by whom he had James his Son and Heir.

This noble Lord was too young to have had a Part in the War under his Father: After whose Death being divested of his Estate, he liv'd quietly and privately under the Powers that then prevail'd, retaining his Affection and Fidelity to the Crown, which he made manifest in performing all the Offices of Fidelity and Duty to the King, throughout the whole Course of the Usurpation, that a generous and worthy Person could find any Opportunity for; with which his Majesty was abundantly satisfied and pleas'd.

Upon the Return of the King, the Marquis was restor'd to his Estate, and the Act of his Father's Forfeiture repell'd, and he was nam'd one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy-Council: But that which was thought strange, and administred much Discourse, both then and afterwards, was, that his Lordship was not prefer'd to any of the great Offices of the Crown, considering the transcendent Merit of his Father, and the great Value and Esteem the King had of himself, as a Nobleman of great Honour and Integrity; but the Reason I have ever hear'd assign'd for it, was, that the Marquis did not affect any publick Character, a Life of Privacy and Quiet being really his own Choice, and what was more suited to his Humour and Nature; and dying in the Month of February, in the 1669 (a), was upon the 23d of of April thereafter

T t t t

(a) Charta in Cancellaria, S. D. N. R.



after interr'd at the Chapel of *Aber-Ruthven* in *Perth* Shire, where the Bones of his Ancestors were committed to their Rest, and his Funeral Sermon was preached by Dr. *Alexander Burnet*, then Arch-Bishop of *Glasgow*, wherein he gave the Marquis a very good Character. He was a Nobleman of great Honour and Probity, so great a Lover of Justice, and so strict in the Observation of his Word and Promise, that no Man was ever more worthy the Title of, *An honest Man*.

He married *Isobel*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Morton*, Widow of *Robert*, first Earl of *Roxburgh*, by whom he had *James* his Successor, and Lord *Charles*, who died a young Man of great Hopes and Courage; likewise three Daughters,

Lady *Anne*, married to *Alexander* Earl of *Calendar*.

Lady *Jean* to Sir *Jonathan Urquhart* of *Cromarty*.

Lady *Grisel* to Mr. *William Cochran* of *Kilmarnock*, Son to *William* Lord *Cochran*.

*James* Marquis of *Montrose* his Son was a Nobleman of great Parts, which were improved by a good Education. Upon the Death of his Father the King took him into his immediate and eminent Care, made him first, Captain of the Guard; and then, that he might fit him by Degrees for the greatest Trust and Employments, preferr'd him to be President of the Privy-Council; but Death overtook him not long thereafter, in the Prime of his Years, upon the 25th of *April* 1684 (a), to the general Regret of the whole Nation, and the particular Sorrow of his own Relations, who lamented his Death exceedingly, as a great Loss to his Family. By *Christian* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Duke of *Roths*, he had only a Son *James*, the present Duke of *Montrose*.

This noble Lord being a Person of very bright and distinguishing Parts, and the Head of a very noble Family, that had in no Time swerv'd in its Fidelity to the Crown, her Majesty Queen *Anne*, soon after he came to Age, called him to her Privy-Council, made him first, Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, in the Beginning of the 1705 (b), and then Lord President of the Council in little more as a Year thereafter (c); in which Station, and in all other Capacities, his Lordship did exert himself with the most ardent Zeal and Vigour, in promoting the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line, and on that Account did all he could to consolidate the Two Kingdoms in an incorporating Union, and thereby giving a Sanction to the Title of the most serene House of *Hanover*, to the Crown of this Realm; in Consideration whereof, as well as in Respect of his Lordship's personal Merit, and in Honour of his noble Family, for which the Queen did always profess a very great Value and Regard, her Majesty was pleas'd by Letters Patent 24th of *April* 1707, to make the Marquis Duke of *Montrose* (d); and 'tis to be observed as a special Instance of her Majesty's more immediate Favour, that the Honour was not restricted to the Heirs Male of the Duke's own Body; but was to descend to his Heirs of Entail.

His Grace continued Lord President of the Council, till the Parliament of *Great Britain* thought fit to dissolve the *Scots* Privy-Council some Time after the commencing of the Union, that the Duke of *Montrose* was made Lord Privy-Seal, upon the Removal of the Duke of *Queensberry*, the 28th *February* 1709; and he held that Office, till the 1713 (e), he was laid aside for not complying with the Measures of the Court during the

Earl

(a) Charta in Cancellatia, S. D. N. R. data 23d February 1705. (b) Ibidem, data 28 February 1706. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibid.

Earl of *Oxford's* Administration, and the Duke of *Athole* was made Privy-Seal in his Place.

The Duke's firm and inviolable Adherence to the Protestant Succession, which his Grace had so early, and with so much Zeal maintain'd and asserted, could not fail to intitle him to a more than ordinary Favour of the illustrious Family, in whom the Right was established by Law; and therefore, when the Successor, his Electoral Highness the Duke of *Brunswick* was by Act of Parliament empower'd to nominate so many Persons as he should think proper, to be joined with the Seven great Officers of State, in the Administration of the Government till his Arrival (*a*), his Royal Highness did repose such Confidence in the Duke's Affection and Fidelity to his Interest, that he had the Honour to be named one of the Lords of the Regency: But being at his Seat in the Country when the Act of Settlement of the Crown did actually take Effect, by the Demise of Queen *Anne*, of glorious Memory, on the 31st of July 1714, his Grace made Haste to *Edinburgh*, where he was present at the Proclamation of King *George*; and taking Post for *London*, he arrived there on the 10th of *August* thereafter, where he concur'd cordially and cheerfully with the other Lords Justices, in taking Care to issue out such Orders as were necessary to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, and to secure the Peace and Tranquillity of the Kingdom. King *George* having arrived in *Britain* on the 18th of *September*, Six Days thereafter his Majesty was pleased to appoint his Grace the Duke to be One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in the Room of the Earl of *Mar*, and in a very gracious Manner to honour

him with several distinguishing Marks of his Royal Favour.

His Grace married the Lady *Christian Carnegie*, Daughter of *David* Earl of *Northesk*, a Lady of the most consummated Vertue, by whom he had *James* Lord *Graham*, who died in his Infancy, *David* Marquis of *Graham*, Lord *William*; and a Daughter, Lady *Margaret*.

## A R M S.

*Quarterly First and Fourth on a Chief, Sable, Three Escalops of the First. Second and Third, Argent, Three Roses, Gules. Supporters, Two Storks proper. Crest, a Falcon Azure, killing a Heron, Argent. Motto, Nè Obliè.*

## MONYPENNY,

### Lord Monypenny.

THE first of this Surname I have found upon Record, was *Richardus de Monypenny*, who in the Reign of King *Alexander II.* obtained from *Thomas*, Prior of *St. Andrews*, the Lands of *Pitmulin*, in the Shire of *Fife* (*b*), which Lands of *Pitmilly* his Posterity enjoy even to this Time.

*Sir William Monypenny* of *Monypenny*, Kt. a Son of this Family, having faithfully served King *James I.* and *II.* in divers Foreign Negotiations, with Diligence, Honour, and Success, was in Reward of these his acceptable Services, by the special Favour of King *James II.* rais'd to the Honour of Lord *Monypenny*, May 1st, 1450 (*c*). He left a Son,

T t t t 2 *Alex-*

(*a*) An Historical Account of the Affairs of Great Britain, with the most remarkable Occurrences from the Accession of King *George* to the Throne, 1714. (*b*) *Sir Robert Sibbald's* History of the Shire of *Fife*. (*c*) *Charra* in *Pub. Archivis*, whereby several Lands are erected into the Barony of *Monypenny*, in Favours of this *Sir William*, after which he's always designed in the Records, *Willielmus Dominus Monypenny*.



*Alexander Lord Monypenny (a)*, who having no Male Issue of his Body, exchanged the Barony of *Earlshall* in *Fife*, with *Sir Alexander Bruce*, for his Lands call'd *Escariot* in *France*, Anno 1495 (b), and the Peerage fail'd in himself.

## DOUGLASS,

## Lord Mordington.

SIR *James Douglass*, Second Son to *William Earl of Angus*, having married *Anne* only Daughter and Heir of *Laurence Lord Oliphant*, was by the Favour of King *Charles I.* created Lord *Mordington*, with the Precedency of the Peerage of *Oliphant*.

By the said *Anne* his Wife, he had Issue *William* his Successor, and a Daughter *Anne*, married to *Robert Lord Semple*.

Which *William*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Hugh, Lord Semple*, had *James* his Successor, who married ..... Daughter of *Alexander Viscount of Kingston*, and left Issue *George* the present Lord.

## DOUGLASS,

## Earl of Morton.

THE first of this collateral Branch of the illustrious Family of *Douglass*, was *Sir James Douglass* of *Louden, Kt.* who in the First of King *Robert the Bruce*, Anno 1306, had a

Grant from that Prince of the Lands of *Kincavel* and *Calderclear*, and to his Heirs (c). He left Issue Two Sons, *Sir William Douglass*, Lord of *Lydsdale*, who, for his Bravery was call'd, *The Flower of Chivalry*, who died without Issue, Anno 1353, and *Sir John Douglass*, Captain of the Castle of *Lochleven*, under King *David II.* who in the Minority of that King strenuously defended that Fort against the *English*, who oftner than once assaulted it, for which Service to his Country, the Historians of that Time have not been wanting to transmit such a Character of him to Posterity, as his Merit deserved. By *Agnes Monfode* his Wife (d), he had Issue *Sir James Douglass* of *Dalkieth*, his Son and Heir, *Sir Henry Douglass* of *Lugton* and *Lochleven*, Progenitor to the present Earl of *Morton*, and *Nicolus*, of whom the Branch of the *Douglasses* of *Mains* (e), in the County of *Dunbarton*.

*Sir James* succeeded his Father in his paternal Estate, and his Uncle the Lord *Lydsdale*, in the Baronies of *Dalkieth* and *Aberdour*; and the rest of his Fortune, which was of great Extent and Value, whereby he came to be placed among the first Rank of the greater Barons. He married first *Agnes Dunbar*, Daughter to the Earl of *March* (f), by whom he had *James* his Son and Heir, *William Douglass*, design'd of *Mordington* (g); likewise Three Daughters, *Janeta* married to *Sir John Hamilton* of *Cadzion* (h), *Agnes* to *Sir John Livingston* of *Calendar* (i), *Margaret* to *Philip Arbuthnot* of *That-Ilk* (k); next, *Giles*, Daughter of *Walter*, Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*, Widow both of *Sir David Lindsay* of *Crawford*, and of *Sir Hugh Eglington* of *That-Ilk* (l) by whom he had no Issue.

James

(a) Charta in Pub. Arch. (b) Ibidem. (c) Charta penes Comitem de Morton. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem. (g) Ibidem. (h) Ibidem, ad Annum 1388. (i) Ibidem, ad Annum 1381. (k) Ibidem, ad Annum 1372. (l) Ibidem.

James Lord Dalkieth, his Son, married the Lady Elizabeth Stewart, Daughter of King Robert III. (a), by whom he had James his Successor; and after her Death, Janet, Daughter of William Lord Borthwick, by whom he had William Douglass, the first of the House of Whitham (b).

Which James married first Margaret, Daughter of James Earl of Douglass; and after that Elizabeth, Daughter of . . . . . Giffard of Shireffhall, by whom he had James, thereafter Earl of Morton, and Henry Douglass, first of Corhead (c) and Lang Niddry.

Which James was, by the special Favour of King James II. rais'd to the Dignity of Earl of Morton, in Parliament on the 14th of March 1457 (d). He married the Lady Jean, Daughter of King James I. Dowager Countess of Angus (e), by whom he had

John his Successor, who married Janet, Daughter of . . . . . Crichton of Cranston-Riddle. By her he had James his Son and Heir, Richard Douglass, Esq; Elizabeth married to Robert Lord Kieith, and Agnes to Alexander Lord Livingston.

Which James married Catharine, Natural Daughter of King James IV. by whom he had Three Daughters,

Margaret married to James Earl of Arran, thereafter Duke of Chattlerault.

Beatrix to Robert Lord Maxwell.

Elizabeth to James Douglass, Son of Sir George Douglass of Pittendrich.

This Earl having no Male Issue of his Body, made an Entail of his Estate and Honour to Robert Douglass of Lochliven, a Male Relation of his own, which was ratified by a Charter under the Great-Seal of King James V. Anno 1540 (f). But after the Death of that King, the Earl having it still in his Power to alter that Destination any Time in his own Life, thought

fit actually to change the Settlement, and to make a new Convoyance of his Estate and Honour to James Douglass his Son-in-Law; by Vertue of which he came to enjoy both on the Death of the old Earl, in the 1553, but he having no Issue by his Lady the Earl of Morton's Daughter, in the 1567, made an Entail of the Earldom of Morton, in Favours of Archbald Earl of Angus his own Nephew, and in Case of Failure of his Issue Male, to William Douglass of Lochliven, Son to the before-mentioned Robert, who had been slain in the Service of his Country, at the Battle of Pinky; which Settlement thereafter took Place upon the Death of the Earl of Angus.

In the 1558, the Earl of Morton was one of the Peers who entered into a Bond of Association to promote the Reformation of Religion, and the Year thereafter was sent Ambassador to England to treat with Queen Elizabeth, about the maintaining a firm and lasting Peace betwixt the Two Crowns, when he established himself so much in the Favour of that Princess, that her Friendship was never in any Degree diminished toward him till his dying Day.

After Queen Mary returned home from France in 1561, her Majesty made Choice of the Earl as one of her Privy-Council, and in less than a Year thereafter, he was sent Ambassador to the Queen of England, in which Negotiation he behaved himself with great Prudence and Dexterity, inso-much as upon his Return he was prefer'd to be Lord High-Chancellor; and he continued in the Office till the 20th of March 1565, he was deprived, and forced to flee to England, for alledged Accession to the Murder of David Rizio, the Queen's French Secretary:

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But

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Morton, Roberti tertii dilecto filio suo Jacobo Douglass, filio & heredi Jacobi de Douglass, Domini de Dalkieth, & sponsæ suæ Elizabethæ, filia nostræ carissimæ, ad Annum 1402. (b) Ibid. (c) Ibid. (d) Ibid. (e) Charta in Pub. Arch. (f) Charta penes Comitum de Morton.



But in a short Time thereafter, by the Mediation and Interposition of the Earl of *Bothwell*, he obtained his Pardon, which he paid dear for afterward; for that Earl thought by this Favour, to bring the Earl of *Morton* over to his Interest; but he soon found himself mistaken. For tho' he had all Duty and Gratitude to him as a Friend, yet the wicked Earl *Bothwell* did no sooner propose to him the Design, and craved his Assistance, toward the Murder of the Lord *Darnly*, the Queen's Husband, as a Piece of Service which would be very acceptable to her Majesty; but he conjured him to lay aside the Thoughts of so base and unworthy an Enterprize; and which would be attended with so much Infamy and Danger: And when he could not prevail in that Point, in Testimony he did abhor so detestable a Design, he left the Court, and retired to the Country, when that bloody and barbarous Tragedy was to be acted. And I think the Earl of *Morton's* Circumstances at this Time, cannot but be pitied; for if he had revealed the Earl of *Bothwell's* Design of taking away the King's Life, it had cost him his own; and his concealing it then, brought him to die upon a Scaffold many Years thereafter.

After the Murder of King *Henry*, when the Nation, both Protestants and Papists, began to be alarmed with the Queen's Marriage with the Earl of *Bothwell*, who was shrewdly suspected as the Murderer of her former Husband, and the Danger the young Prince was in by such an Union; the Earl of *Morton* was one of the most forward among the Nobility, who enter'd into an Association for the Preservation of the Prince; and when the Queen resigned the Government to the End her Son might be invested in the Sovereignty the Earl of *Morton*

took the Coronation Oath for the Infant King, at his Inauguration, on the 29th of July 1567.

In this new Turn of Affairs the Earl of *Morton's* Share was so considerable, that as soon as the Earl of *Murray* had accepted the Regency, the Earl of *Morton* was declared Chancellor, upon the Removal of the Earl of *Huntly*, who adhered to the Queen, and made heritable Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, and Sheriff-Principal of *Edinburgh-Shire* (a). He held the Chancellor's Place till the 24th of November 1572, he was by the unanimous Choice of the King's Party, elected Regent, a Month after the Death of his Predecessor in Office, the Earl of *Mar*.

I shall not here enter upon the Detail of the Earl of *Morton's* Administration during his Regency, that would not consist with the Brevity of this Work; and generally his Proceedings are complain'd of on one Side, or commended on the other, as Opinions and Party lead Men to, I shall only take Notice, that the first Motion he made to resign the Government in the 1578, was accepted in a general Convention of the Nobility, where in it was agreed to, that the young King should take upon him the Administration, when he was not full Thirteen Years of Age; and yet the new Court kept fair with the Earl, for they procur'd a Parliament to be call'd, wherein the late Regent obtain'd a Remission and Exoneration during his Regency, in the most ample Manner he himself could devise; and after that he play'd his Game so well, that he was in a short Time again made President of the Council, and was in great Credit with his Majesty (b); but that being what was not at all acceptable to the other Party, who had the young King in their Hands, and who were willing to be rid

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Morton, ad Annum 1570. (b) Melvil's Memoirs.

rid of the Earl of Morton at any Rate; for that End Sir John Maitland and Sir Robert Melvil, his profess'd Enemies, brought about his Ruin, by pushing on Captain James Stewart, the Lord Ochiltree's Son, to accuse him as accessory to the Murder of the King's Father, which the Captain did before the Council, where the Earl himself was present, on the 31st of December 1580; whereupon he was committed Prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh, and was thence sent under a strong Guard to Dunbarton; from whence he was on the first of June thereafter brought to his Tryal at Edinburgh; and being found guilty by his Peers, of Art and Part in the Murder of the King's Father, in so far as he had conceal'd and not revealed it when the Earl of Bothwell propos'd it to him; he was condemn'd to be hang'd, drawn and quarter'd, which the King was pleas'd to mitigate so far, that instead of being hanged, he had the Favour to be beheaded, which was accordingly execute on him at the Cross of Edinburgh, on the 2d of June 1581.

Upon the Death and Forfaulture of the Regent, the Title of, Earl of Morton was bestowed upon the Lord Maxwell; but his Majesty having recalled and revoked that Deed, and being further willing and desirous, that all Animosities and Grounds of Contention among the Nobility might be removed, for that End a Parliament was call'd in the 1585, wherein his Majesty pass'd an Act of Oblivion; whereby every Body who had been forfaulted during the Troubles in the King's Minority were indemnified, except such as had been accessory to his Father's Murder: And tho' the Earl of Morton had been convicted of that Crime, and suffer'd for it, yet his Majesty considering, *Bona, fidelia,*

*gratuita Servitia Nobis facta per quondam Comitem de Morton, in Gubernatione & Administratione Nostri Regni; nec non alia debita & egregia Officia Nobis in Nostri Minoritate per ipsum praestita & impensa; considerantes etiam quod dictus quondam Comes de Morton, nullatenus conscius fuit Artis & Partis dicti Criminis, neque ejusdem Facinoris & Cadis Perpetrationi ullatenus consensit, sed tantummodo predictam Cadem praecognovit, & celavit; quam ob causam praefatus Comes de Morton in Corpore satis superque luit juxta dictam Sententiam Forisfactura contra eum latam & promulgatam, unde Legibus & Nostro Honori abunde ex hac Parte satisfactum fuit (a). Nos igitur, &c.* For these and other Reasons, his Majesty was pleas'd by Letters under his Great Seal, in Pursuance of the Act of Parliament to rehabilitate the Earl of Morton, in the most ample Manner, thereby enabling his Heirs to succeed to his Lands and Honours, by Vertue whereof, Archbald Earl of Angus, the Earl's Nephew, did succeed as Heir of Entail to the Earldom of Morton, and which he accordingly enjoyed till his Death, which happen'd in the 1588, the Estate and Title of Earl of Morton, came to William Douglass of Lochleven, as the next Heir of Entail (b). This Earl so succeeding, married Agnes, Daughter of George Earl of Rothes; by whom he had Robert his Son and Heir apparent, who perished going over to the Low Countries in the 1583 (c), leaving Issue by Jean his Wife, Daughter of John Lord Glames (d), a Son William, who succeeded his Grandfather. The Earl's second Son was James Commendator of Melross, the Third Sir Archbald Douglass of Kirkness, the Fourth Sir George Douglass of Killour; likewise Five Daughters,

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(a) Charta penes Comitem de Morton, data 29 January, 1585. (b) Ibidem ad Annum 1589. (c) Hume's Hist. of Douglass. (d) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI.



*Christian* married to *Laurence* Master of *Oliphant*, and thereafter to *Alexander* first Earl of *Hume*.

*Mary* to Sir *Walter Ogilvy* of *Findlater*, first Lord *Deskford*.

*Eupham* to Sir *Thomas Lyon* of *Aldbar* (a), Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, in the Reign of King *James VI*.

*Agnes* to *Archbald* Earl of *Argyle*.

*Elizabeth* to *Francis* Earl of *Errol*.

This Earl dying on the 27th of September 1606 (b), was succeeded by

*William* his Grandson and Heir, who being a Nobleman of great Parts and Reputation, was by King *Charles I*. call'd to his Council, and thereafter prefer'd to be Lord High Treasurer, Anno 1630, upon the Surrender of the Earl of *Mar* (c); and he continued Treasurer till the 1635, he was removed, and the White Staff given to the Earl of *Traquair*; in Recompence of which he was constituted Captain of his Majesty's Guard, and installed a Knight of the Garter.

He married *Agnes*, Daughter of *George* Earl Marischal, and dying the 7th of October 1648 (d), left Issue *Robert* his Successor, Sir *James Douglass*, thereafter Earl of *Morton*, *John*, who was kill'd in the King's Service at *Carbersdale*, in 1650 (e), and *George Douglass*, Esq; likewise Five Daughters,

*Anne* married to *George* Earl of *Kinoule*.

*Margaret* to *Archbald* Marquis of *Argyle*.

*Mary* to *Charles* Earl of *Dunfermling*.

*Jean* to *James* Earl of *Hume*.

*Isobel* to *Robert* first Earl of *Roxburgh*; and again to *James* Marquis of *Montrose*.

Which *Robert* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Edward Williers*, Sister to the Lord Viscount *Grandison*, and

Niece to the great Duke of *Buckingham*, and dying Anno 1649, left Issue, *William* his Successor, and Two Daughters, *Anne* married to *William* Earl Marischal; and *Mary* to Sir *Donald Macdonald* of *Slate*, Bart.

Which *William* married *Grisel*, Daughter of *John* first Earl of *Middleton* (f); but dying without Issue 1681, his Estate and Honour devolved on Sir *James Douglass* his Uncle, who dying 25th of August, 1686 (g), left Issue by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of Sir *James Hay* of *Smithfield*, Three Sons.

*James* his Successor, who was one of the Lords of the Privy Council in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, and one of the Commissioners for the late Treaty of Union, which commenced in 1707. He died a Batchellor 10th December 1715.

*Robert*, the present Earl, a Peer of good Parts, of great Integrity, and well affected to the Crown and Protestant Interest, as his Predecessors were.

Colonel *George Douglass*, a Member of the present Parliament.

## A R M S.

Quarterly First and Fourth Argent, a Hart, Gules, crown'd with an Imperial Crown, Or, on a Chief, Azure, Three Molets of the First. Second and Third, Argent, Three Pyles, Gules, and in Chief, Two Stars of the First, supported by Two Savages wreath'd about the Head and Middle with Laurel, holding a Club downward in their Dexter Hand. Crest, a Sanglier proper, sticking in the Clift of an Oak-Tree, with a Lock holding the Clifts of the Tree together. Motto, Lock Sicker.

R A N.

(c) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. ad Annum 1589. (b) Hist. Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, Authore Arch. Symfon, Pastore Dalkiethensi, M. S. in Bibliotheca Academiæ Glasguensis. (c) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. data 12 April 1630. (d) Memoirs of William Earl of Morton, the Treasurer, penes me. (e) Memoirs of the Family of Morton. (f) Charta in Rotulis Caroli II. (g) Memoirs of the Earls of Morton.

## RANDOLPH,

### Earl of Murray.

THE Earldom of *Murray* is of a very ancient Erection, for in the Reign of King *David I.* *Angus* Earl of *Murray*, rais'd a Rebellion in the Northern Parts, Anno 1330 (a), which ended in the Ruin of himself and his Abettors.

King *Robert the Bruce*, in the 1321 gave the Earldom of *Murray*, to his Favourite Nephew, the renown'd Sir *Thomas Randolph*, comprehending omnes Terras suas in *Moravia*, sicut fuerunt in Manibus Domini *Alexandri Regis Scotorum*, Predecessoris nostri ultimo defuncti (b). This noble Earl was upon the Death of his Uncle, King *Robert*, by the unanimous Consent of the Estates, as well as by the Destination of the King, named Regent to the young King, *David II.* but before he had continued two full Years in that exalted Station, which he very worthily discharged, he was taken away by Death in the 1331, leaving Issue by *Isobel* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Bonkil*, *John* his Son and Heir, and several Daughters, *Agnes* married to *Patrick*, Earl of *March*, and *Isobel* to Sir *William Murray*, Kt.

Which *John* did eminently signalize himself in his Loyalty to King *David*, and in his Affection and Duty to his Country, during all the Attacks were made upon our Constitution, either by the *English* or a disloyal Party of our

own Country-Men, who adhered to *Edward Baliol* at that Time.

He married *Eupham*, Daughter of *Hugh* Earl of *Ross*, but was slain fighting gallantly in the Service of his Country, at the Battle of *Durham*, in 1346 (c), leaving no Issue, so that his Estate and Title devolved to the Countess of *March* his Sister, in whose Right, or by the Courtesy of *Scotland*, the Earl her Husband design'd himself Earl of *March* and *Murray*.

## DUNBAR,

### Earl of Murray.

IN the 1373, King *Robert II.* did by his Royal Charter under the Great Seal, erect the Earldom of *Murray* in Favours of *John Dunbar*, the Earl of *March*'s Son, and *Marjory* his Wife, the King's Daughter (d), and to their Heirs.

They had Issue, *Thomas* Earl of *Murray*, and *Alexander Dunbar* of *Frendraught*. This *Thomas* was the Father of another Earl of the Name of *Thomas*, one of the Hostages for the Ransom of King *James I.* but dying without Issue Male, his Estate and Title fell to *James Dunbar* of *Frendraught*, his Cousin, who espoused first *Isobel*, a Lady of the Family of the *Inneses*, who bare him a Son Sir *Alexander Dunbar*, who was thereafter Sheriff of *Murray*: But this Lady dying before the Marriage could be consummated according to the Rites of the *Romish* Church, which behoved to proceed upon a Dispensation, by Reason

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(a) Chron. Sanctæ Crucis de Edinburc, mentions, that in 1130, Anegus Comes Moravienfis, a Scotis interfectus est. (b) Haddington's Collections from the Publick Records. (c) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (d) Charta in Rotulis Roberti II. data in pleno Parlamento, 9 March, Anno Regni R. R. Secundo.



son of Consanguinity betwixt the Parties. The Earl married again *Janet*, Daughter to the Earl of *Huntly*, by whom he had Two Daughters, *Janet* the Elder, marry'd to the Lord *Crichton's* Son, and *Marion* the Younger to *Archbald Douglass*, Son to the Earl of *Douglass*, who in Right of his Wife was Earl of *Murray*, but unhappily taking Part with his Brother the Earl of *Douglass*, in his Rebellion, in the Reign of King *James II.* was forfeited with him and others his Adherents, in 1455.

## STEWART, Earl of *Murray*.

FROM the Time of King *James III.* the Earldom of *Murray* continued in the Crown, and there remained till the Reign of King *James V.* that that Prince by Letters Patent, bearing Date on the 20th of *June* 1501 (a), gave it to *James Stewart* his Natural Son, whom he had by *Jean Kennedy*, the Lord *Kennedy's* Daughter, his Paramour.

He married *Iobel*, Daughter to the Earl of *Argyle*, and dying 12th of *June* 1544, left only one Daughter *Mary* married to *John* Master of *Buchan*, so the Earldom of *Murray* went back again to the Crown; and being in the Sovereign's Disposal, Queen *Mary* on the 18th of *February* 1548 (b), gave it to *George* Earl of *Huntly*: But her Majesty recalling that Deed, she was afterward graciously pleased to bestow the Earldom of *Murray* upon *James* Prior of *St. Andrews*.

He was the natural Son of King *James V.* by *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Erskine*, who being by the

Care of his Father as of all the rest of his illegitimate Sons were, bred to the Church; he was when very young provided to the Priory of *St. Andrews*, Anno 1539, then void by the Promotion of *Patrick Hepburn*, to the Episcopal See of *Murray*; but by Reason of his Non-age, Dr. *Alexander Miln*, Abbot of *Cambuskenneth*, and President of the College of Justice, was appointed Administrator of the Benefice, (c), both with Respect to the Spiritual and Temporal Discharge of the Function.

By Reason of the Prior's Youth, I have met with nothing memorable of him, till the Beginning of the Reformation, he was among the first who embraced the Protestant Reform'd Religion, tho' he was far from giving any Countenance to the Popular Reformation, as is manifest from the many and frequent Addresses he and others of the Protestant Nobility, made to the Queen Regent, that she would please to concur by her Authority in reforming of the Church.

But the Queen peremptorily refusing not only to comply with their Supplications, but having also violated some Articles of Pacification, she had very solemnly enter'd into with the Protestant Lords, of which the Prior of *St. Andrews* himself stood Guarantee; he thereupon left her, and join'd himself with the Lords of the Congregation, as they were call'd, whereupon the Prior, the Lord *James*, was summon'd before the Council, but he did not think fit to answer the Charge otherwise, than to return this Answer to the Messenger, *That her Majesty had broken the Conditions with the Lords of the Congregation, which by Warrant from herself, he had made and entred into with them, he would have no more Meddling in such dishonest Courses, and would do the best to repair Things he could.*

(a) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (b) Ibid. in Rotulis Mariæ R. (c) Charta. in Pub. Arch.

could. This Answer gave Occasion to the Queen to signifie to the Prior, *That she suspected that Religion was the least Thing he or his Party had in their Thoughts, and that she did not doubt, but that under the Covert and Pretext of Religion, he intended to make an Attempt upon the Crown.* The Prior in the mean Time disowns the Charge, and thought himself obliged for his further Vindication, to make a very solemn Protestation, that he had no other View or Design in what he had done, than the Advancement of the true Reformed Religion, and the Preservation of the Liberties of his Country, which he could not but bewail he saw so signally invaded by her, at least by those who pretended to act by, and derive their Authority from her; after which he was so hearty a Promoter of the Reformation, that he became the Head of the Protestant Party.

When Queen *Mary* became a Widow by the Death of King *Francis II.* the Prior of *St. Andrews* was sent by the Protestant Nobility, to invite the Queen home; and soon after her Arrival, her Majesty having nam'd a new Privy Council, the Lord *James* her Brother was appointed one of the Number, and not long thereafter he was sent with a Commission of Lieutenancy to the Borders, to suppress an Insurrection that was threatned in those Parts; and he discharged the Trust reposed in him with such Courage and Fidelity, that upon his Return the Queen was graciously pleas'd to bestow upon her Brother the Earldom of *Mar*, then in the Crown; but the Lord *Erskine* being found to have Right to the Earldom of *Mar*, that Lord was by Way of Justice restored to that Honour, in Lieu whereof the Prior of *St. Andrews* was made Earl of *Murray*, 10th February 1562 (a).

After this the Earl continued in the greatest Favour with the Queen, without any Interruption, till the 1565 that her Majesty declared her Resolution to marry the Lord *Darnly*, that my Lord *Murray* and many others did oppose the Match, upon Pretext of the Danger that might arise to Religion and to the State by that Union, forasmuch as it had not been practis'd at any Time, to impose a King upon the Nation without the Advice and Consent of Parliament; and in order to put a more effectual Stop thereto, *They made*, says Sir *James Melvil*, *an Essay to take the Lord Darnly in the Queen's Company at the Raid of Baith, and as they allged, to have sent him to England:* But failing in their Enterprize, they were so closely pursued by the Queen's Troops, that they thought it the safest Course for them to flee to *England*, where they met but with a very cold Reception from Queen *Elizabeth*, tho' she had very much encourag'd them under-hand to enter into those Measures, to disturb the Peace and Tranquillity of *Scotland*, and to sully the Glory of Queen *Mary's* Reign.

After the Queen's Marriage with the Lord *Darnly*, a Parliament was call'd, before which the Earl of *Murray* and his Associates were summon'd to answer a Charge of High-Treason, which was prepar'd against them, and the Earl would have undoubtedly been denounced Rebel, and faulted, had not the Murther of *David Rizio* prevented it, which happen'd Three Days before the sitting down of the Parliament. At the Day appointed the Earl of *Murray* returned home, and went straight to the Parliament House, and took Instruments that he was ready to answer the Summons of Treason; but such was the Confusion of Affairs, that no

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(a) Charta in Pub. Arch.



Evidence came against him, and the Queen believing him innocent of *Rizio's* Murther, was pleased to give him a gracious Pardon, restore him to her wonted Favour, and to place an unsuspected Confidence in him; but the Broils of the Country still increasing more and more, especially after the Murther of the Lord *Darnly*, he obtain'd the Queen's Leave to travel, which he did, first into *England*, and thence into *France*, where he remained till the Queen had made a Resignation of the Government, and the Prince King *James VI.* her Son, set upon the Throne, that he was call'd home to be Regent to the young King; to which Office he was chosen by those of the Nobility who adhered to the Prince in his Absence, on the 22d of *August* 1567. In *December* thereafter he call'd a Parliament, wherein the Pope's Authority was abolished, and the true Protestant Religion receiv'd a new Sanction; thereafter having settled the Government, and seeming secure in it, he was on the 23d of *January* 1570, unexpectedly, as he was riding thro' the Street of *Linlithgow*, far from apprehending any Danger, shot from a Window with a Musket, in the lower Part of his Belly, by *James Hamilton* of *Bothwel-haugh*, in Revenge of a private Injury the Regent had done him, and in the Instant falling from his Horse, died the same Evening. Few Days after his Body was removed to *Edinburgh*, and with great Funeral Solemnity interr'd in *St. Giles's Church*, where a Monument was erected over his Grave, with this Inscription upon it.

*Pietas sine Vindice luget:*

*Jus exarmatum est-*

23. *Januarii* 1570.

JACOBO STEWARTO,

*Moraviae Comiti,*

SCOTIAE Proregi,

*Viro, Aetatis suae longe optimo, ab Inimicis omnis Memoriae deterrimis, ex insidiis extincto, ceu Patri communi, Patria marens posuit.*

As to the Regent's Character *Mr. Buchanan* his old Tutor and faithful Friend, draws a very fair and bright one of him; and some later Writers, whose Pens perhaps have been directed as much by Malice as Truth, have endeavoured to give the World a very ill Impression of him; and I observe that generally Men pass their Judgments upon him according to the Party they are of; for these Reasons I shall not take his Character from any Party Writer, either of the one or the other Side. And therefore shall rather choose to recite that given by *Bishop Spotiswood*, than add any of my own. *His Death*, says that Reverend Author, was by all Men greatly lamented, especially by the Commons, who loved him as their Father, whilst he liv'd, and now mourn'd grievously at his Death, the great Things he had wrought in his Life (having in the Space of one Year and little more, quieted the State which he found broken and disorder'd) made his very Enemies speak of him with Praise and Commendation, above all his Vertues which were not a few, he shined in Piety toward G O D, ordering himself and his Family in such Sort, as it did more resemble a Church than a Court; for therein, besides the Exercise of Devotion which he never omitted, there was no Wickedness to be seen, nay not an unseemly wanton Word to be heard, a Man truly good, and worthy to be ranked among the best Governors that this Kingdom hath enjoyed; and therefore to this Day is honoured with the Title of, The Good Regent.

The Regent married *Agnes*, Daughter of *William Earl Marischal*, by whom he had Two Daughters, *Margaret Countess of Murray*, the Heir of his Honour and Estate, and *Mary* married to *Francis Earl of Errol*.

Which *Margaret* was married with *James Stewart Lord Down*, who in Right of her, his Wife, became Earl of *Murray*. He was a Person of great Parts, Magnanimity and Courage, and

and wanted nothing but Age and Experience to have render'd him a most accomplish'd Nobleman. Upon some Matters of Interest there fell a Misunderstanding betwixt him and the Earl of Huntly, which grew into such an Animosity between them, that the King very much apprehended the Danger of those Divisions, there having been some Blood shed, and Men kill'd upon their private Contests, so that the Country was passionately divided between them; his Majesty therefore, in order to settle the whole Dispute, upon the hearing all that could be said by either Party, and being desirous to accommodate the Matter himself, caus'd summon them before the Council, and both the Earls obeying the Charge, it was determined that the Earl of Huntly should be ordered home to the Country, and my Lord Murray to stay at Court for some Time. But *assoon*, says Sir James Melvil, as Huntly went home, he triumphed, and took sundry Advantages upon the Earl of Murray's Lands, giving him just Cause of Complaint; and Murray, after sundry Representations, getting no Redress, he retired himself from the Court, and became so malecontent, that he took plain Part with the Earl of Bothwell, who had attempted to seize upon the King's Person at his Palace of Holy-Rood-House, in order to oblige his Majesty to receive him into Favour. The Earl of Huntly being advertis'd, continues my Author, that his Adversary Murray was an Out-law, with the Earl of Bothwell, he return'd to Court, to get some Ad-

vantage of him: But in the mean Time the Lord Ochiltree endeavouring to agree them with Consent of his Majesty, in order thereto drew the Earl of Murray to Dunibersel, a Seat of his own in Fife, to be near Hand, that Conditions and Articles might be added and pared at the Pleasure of their Friends. The Earl of Huntly being made Privy to Murray's coming to Dunibersel, obtain'd incontinently a Commission to pursue the Earl of Bothwell, and all his Partakers; whereupon with an armed Force, consisting most of his own Vassals and Retainers, he unexpectedly beset the House of Dunibersel; and upon the Earl's refusing to surrender himself to Huntly, the House was set on Fire; notwithstanding the Earl made his Way thro' the Flames, and also bravely thro' his more merciless Enemies, and had so far succeeded in his Escape, that he was got fairly out of their Hands, and had concealed himself among the Rocks by the Sea; But the Tip of his Head-Piece which had taken Fire before he left the House, discover'd him thro' the Darkness of the Night (b), whereupon his Enemies set upon, and instantly murder'd him with many Circumstances of Barbarity, on the 7th of February 1592. His Death was universally regretted, and the King bore it with extraordinary Grief. For little knew, says Sir James Melvil, his Majesty that Huntly under this general Clause of pursuing Bothwell and his Accomplices, he was minded to assail the Earl of Murray at his own House, and to kill him as he did, to the Regret of many. By the Countess of Murray

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*Nota*, The Lord Down's Paternal Ancestor was Sir James Stewart of Bieth, Third Son of Andrew Lord Evandale, who being one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King James V. and in great Favour with that Prince, was made Captain of Down, and after that Stewart of Menteth. By Margaret Lindsay his Wife, Dowager Barroness of Innermeath, he had James and Henry, of whom is Stewart of Burro. Which James was Commendator of St. Colm, at the Time of the Reformation; and thereafter was by King James VI. created Lord Down, and made Collector General of his Majesty's Revenue. He married Margaret, Daughter to the Earl of Argyle. By her he had James his eldest Son, who married the Countess of Murray as above, Henry Lord St. Colm, and Two Daughters, Mary married to Sir John Weems of That-Ilk, and Jean to Simon, Lord Lovat. (b) Mr. David Simpson's Historical Narrative of the Murder of the Earl of Murray by the Earl of Huntly, M. S. penes me.



his Wife, he left Two Sons, *James* the next Earl, *Francis Stewart*, Esq; also Three Daughters.

*Margaret* married to *Charles* Earl of *Nottingham*, of the Kingdom of *England*; and thereafter to *Sir William Munson*, Viscount of *Castlemain*.

*Mary* to *Alexander* Lord *Saltoun*.

*Grisel* to *Sir Robert Innes* of *Thatilk*, and had Issue.

Which *James* married *Anne* Daughter of *George* Marquis of *Huntly*, by the special Appointment of King *James*, to remove the Animosity betwixt the Families of *Huntly* and *Murray*, and to dispose and unite them in a firm Union and Friendship. By this Lady he had *James* his Son and Heir; also Two Daughters, *Margaret* married to *Charles* Earl of *Nottingham*, and *Mary* to the Laird of *Grant*, and departing this Life on the ..... Day of *August* 1638 (a), was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by

*James* his Son, who married *Margaret*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Alexander* Earl of *Hume*, and dying in *March* 1653 (b), left Issue by the fore-said *Margaret* his Wife, *James* Lord *Down*, who died a Youth, *Alexander* his Successor, *Archbald Stewart* of *Dunnern*: likewise Four Daughters,

1. *Mary* married to *Archbald* Earl of *Argyle*.

2. *Margaret* to *Sir Alexander* *Sutherland*, thereafter Lord *Duffus*.

3. *Henrietta* to *Sir Hugh* *Campbel* of *Calder*, Kt.

4. *Anne* to *David* *Ross* of *Balnagown*.

Which *Alexander* being a Man of Reputation for Parts and Learning, came to be in great Favour with King *Charles* II. toward the End of his Reign. He was first made Justice General, and then on the 10th of *October* 1680, promoted to be sole Secretary of State upon the Dimission of the Duke of *Lauderdale* (c), he continued sole Secretary till the 1682, that then

the Earl of *Middleton*, and thereafter, the Lord *Melfort* were join'd in Commission with him.

When King *James* VII. came to the Crown, his Majesty made the Earl again One of his Principal Secretaries, and appointed him Lord High Commissioner to the Second Session of the Parliament 1686, and as a further Mark of his special Grace and Favour, elected him one of the Knights of the most noble Order of the *Thistle* in 1687. The Earl continued Secretary till the Revolution, that King *James* went over to *France*, he was then remov'd from all Employments, and thenceforth liv'd retiredly, enjoying the Felicities of a private Life, till he exchang'd this mortal Life with a State of Immortality on the 1st of *November* 1700, leaving Issue by *Emilia* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir William Balfour* of *Pitcullo*, Lieutenant of the Tower of *London* in the Reign of King *Charles* I.

*James* Lord *Down*, who married *Catharine*, Daughter of *Sir Lionel Talmaish*, and of *Elizabeth* Dutcheffs of *Lauderdale*, and died before his Father, leaving Two Daughters behind him, *Elizabeth* married to Brigadier *Alexander* *Grant* of *Thatilk*, and *Emilia* first to . . . *Frazer* of *Strichen*, and again to *John* Earl of *Crawford*,

*Sir Charles* *Stewart* Bart. who succeeded his Father in the Honour, and is now Earl of *Murray*. He married the Lady *Anne* *Campbell*, Daughter of *Archbald* Earl of *Argyle*, Widow of *Richard* Earl of *Lauderdale*.

*Francis* *Stewart*, Esq; who married first *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir John Murray* of *Drumcain*, by whom he had no Issue that came to any Maturity; 2dly *Jean*, Daughter of *John* Lord *Balmerino*, by whom he has *James* *Stewart*, Esq; and several other younger Children.

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(a) Balfour's Annals. (b) Charta in Pub. Arch. ad Annum 1653. (c) Ibidem.

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Quarterly 1st and 4th Or, a Lion Rampant, within a double Tressure, Flower'd and Counter-flower'd Gules, within a Border componed, Azure and Argent; 2d, Or, a Fess Chequie, Azure and Argent; 3d, Or, Three Cushions within a Double Tressure, Flower'd and Counter-flower'd, Gules; supported by Two Grayhounds. Crest, a Pelican feeding her Young. Motto, Salus per Christum Redemptorem.

N A I R N,

Lord Nairn.

THE First of this Surname I have observ'd in any Writing or Record, was *Michael de Nairn*, who is a Witness in that Grant which *Robert Duke of Albany* made to *John Earl of Buchan* his Son, of the Lands of *Stewartoun* in *Air Shire* (a), and another *Alexander Nairn* was comptroller of *Scotland* (b), for many Years in the Reign of King *James II.*

Mr. *Robert Nairn* of *Strathurd*, in the Time of King *James VI.* and King *Charles I.* being a Lawyer of good Reputation in his Profession, by his Practice and Industry rais'd to himself a competent Fortune in Land, which he transmitted to the Heir of his Family; and departing this Life in the 1652 (c), left Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Preston* of *Pennycook*, President of the College of Justice, in the Reign of King *James VI.* *Robert* his Successor,

*John Nairn* of *Muckersy*, *Alexander Nairn* of *Greenyards*, *William*, who was slain a Captain in the King's Service at *Worcester*; also several Daughters, *Agnes* married to *William Blair* of *Tarsapie*, and *Margaret* to Sir *David Falconar* of *Newtoun*, President of the College of Justice in the Reign of King *Charles II.*

Which *Robert* being bred to the Law, commenc'd Advocate, Anno 1644 (d); but thereafter during the Civil War he cast off his Gown, as many other gallant Men of that Profession did, and cordially and chearfully put himself in Arms, in Behalf of his Majesty King *Charles II.* immediately after the Murder of his Royal Father; but being with many other Lords and Persons of Quality, at a Meeting at *Eliot* in *Angus*, Anno 1650, in order to concert Measures toward carrying on the Levies for the Army that was to march to *England* with the King, he was unfortunately surpriz'd by a strong Party of the *English*, and sent Prisoner to *London*, and committed to the Tower, where he endured a long and tedious Imprisonment of Ten Years; but living to receive the Reward of his Merit after the Return of the King, his Majesty made him first a Knight, and afterwards a Judge in the Session, where he sat many Years, and discharged the Office with much Gravity and Learning, inso-much as his Majesty was graciously pleas'd to make him a Peer, by the Stile and Title of Lord *Nairn*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date 27th January 1681 (e), for his own Life, and the Honour after his Death, to descend to his only Daughter, and the Heirs to be procreated betwixt her and a Son of the Marquis of *Athole's*, whom the Lady was restricted to marry; and dying Anno 1683, he left Issue by

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(a) Charta penes me, data 23 November 1413. (b) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi II. (c) Charta in Cancellaria D. S. N. R. ad Annum 1652. (d) Admission of Advocates from the Institution of the College of Justice, M. S. in the Lawyer's Library. (e) Charta in Pub. Arch.



*Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Parrick Graham* of *Inch-brackie*, the fore-said *Margaret* his only Daughter and Heir, who according to the Concert in the Patent of Honour, married Lord *William Murray*, younger Son of *John Marquis* of *Athole*, by whom she had Issue.

*John*, Master of *Nairn*, *Robert Nairn*, Esq; *William Nairn*, Esq; *James Nairn*, Esq; likewise Eight Daughters,

*Margaret* married to *William Viscount* of *Strathallan*.

*Emilia*.

*Catharine*,

*Marjory*.

*Charlota*.

*Mary*.

*Louisa*.

*Henrietta*.

*John*, Master of *Nairn*, in the Lifetime of his Father, married *Catharine*, Daughter of *Charles Earl* of *Dunmore*, by whom he has Issue, *James Francis Edward Nairn*, Esq;

## N A P I E R,

### Lord Napier.

**A**LTHO' the *Napiers* be a very ancient Family, yet I have not found any of them upon Record before the Time of the Competition between the *Bruce* and the *Baliol* for the Crown, that *John de le Napier*, was one of the Free-holders of the County of *Dumbarton*, who swore Fealty to King *Edward I.* of *England*, when the general Submission was made to that Prince, Anno 1296 (a). Another *William de Napier* had by the Grant

of King *David II.* the Lands of *Pitfour* and *Picknot* in the County of *Perth*, with sundry others in *Dumbar-ton-Shire* (b), then in the Disposal of the Crown, by the Forfaulture of *Dornagaile de Montefix*.

The first conspicuous Person of this noble Family, was Sir *Alexander Napier* of *Merchistoun*, Kt. who being a Man of great Activity and Prudence, was by King *James II.* made Comptroller of *Scotland*, Anno 1450 (c), and the next ensuing Year was one of the Commissioners sent to *England*, to treat with the Deputies of that Crown, anent the keeping of a Peace betwixt the Two Realms (d).

Upon the Accession of King *James III.* to the Crown, he was made Vice Admiral of *Scotland*, and joined in Commission with divers other great Men, to treat with the Commissioners of the Crown of *England*, about the keeping & maintaining of a Peace and Amity betwixt the Two Kingdoms (e). He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of .... *Lauder* of *Hatton* (f), by whom he had

*John* his Son and Heir, who was Provost of the City of *Edinburgh* in the Year 1484 (g), and being a Person of great Wealth and Reputation, he made a very noble and advantageous Alliance by his Marriage with *Margaret Menzies*, Daughter and Co-heir of *Murdock Monteith* of *Rusky*, and one of the Heirs of Line to *Duncan Earl* of *Lennox* (h). By her he had *Archbald* his Successor, and *John Napier* of *Balerno*.

Which *Archbald* married *Elizabeth Douglass* (i), a Lady of the *Douglasses* of *Morton*, by whom he had a Son.

Sir *Alexander*, who lost his Life with King *James IV.* and the Flower of the Kingdom, at *Flowdown-Field*, the

(a) Prin's History ad Annum 1296. (b) Haddington's Collections from the Publick Records. (c) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi II. (d) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (e) Ibidem. (f) Charta in Pub. Arch. ad Annum 1492. (g) Charta penes Dominum Cathcart. (h) Charta penes D. Glencagles, (i) Charta in Pub. Arch.

the 9th September 1513 (a), leaving Issue by Janet his Wife, Daughter of Edmund Chiselm of Cromlix (b), Alexander his Successor, and a Daughter Helen, married to Sir John Melvil of Raith, Ancestor to the Earl of Melvil.

Which Alexander took to Wife Margaret Daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, Ancestor to the present Earl of Brodalbin (c), and was slain at the Battle of Pinky, in Defence of his Country, 10th September 1547 (d), leaving Two Sons, by his Wife aforesaid, Sir Archibald his Successor, and Alexander who transported himself into England, and settled at Luttenhoe in the County of Bedford, where his Successors still continue in Lustre.

Sir Archibald succeeded his Father in his Estate, and went generally by the Title of Edinbelly. He was much honoured and respected by King James VI. who made him a Knight, and Master of the Mint, Anno 1587 (e): He married first Janet Bothwel, Daughter of Mr. Francis Bothwel, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, in the Reign of King James V. Ancestor to the Lord Holy-Rood House (f); by her he had John his Son and Heir: And again, Elizabeth Moubray, Daughter of ..... Moubray (g), of Barnboul, by whom he had Sir Alexander Napier of Lawriestoun, one of the Senators of the College of Justice in the Time of King Charles I. Margaret married to James Lord Ogilvy; and Agnes to Sir Patrick Gray of Innergowrie (h), and departing this Life on Whitsunday 1608 (i), was succeeded by,

John his Son and Heir, who being a Man of great natural Parts, he took Care to improve them by a good Education in the Schools of Learning, first at Home, and then by travelling

abroad into Foreign Parts, where he spent some Years. Upon his Return he declined the Court, tho' he liv'd near it, and might have found a very easy Admission to it; and enter'd into a most vehement Course of Study, in so much as in Time he arrived to that immense Knowledge in all the Parts of solid and useful Learning, that few have equal'd him in the Age he liv'd; and his great Experience and Abilities in Mathematical Learning, hath render'd him so conspicuous and eminent, especially his Logarithms, that they will to his great Renown, remain to the World's End a Monument of his being a Scholar of the most sublime Parts and Penetration; and the Learned have not been wanting to celebrate his Memory, and preserve him in the List of those who by their great Learning have render'd themselves Ornaments to the Country they were of, as well as to the Family they sprang from. He died in a good advanc'd Age, on the 3d of April 1617 aged 67 (k). His Works that have been publish'd are,

1. *Mirifici ipsius Canonis Constructio, & Logarithmorum ad naturales ipsorum Numeros Habitudines.* 1619.

2. *Appendix de alia atq; præstantiore Logarithmorum Specie constituenda in qua scilicet Unitas Logarithmus est.*

3. *Propositiones quædam eminentissimæ, ad Triangula spherica, mira Facultate resolvenda.*

4. *Rhabdologiæ seu Numerationis per Virgulas, Lib. duo.*

5. *Arithmeticiæ localis Lib. unus.*

6. *Ouverture de tous les Secrets de l'Apocalypse, Rochel.* 1607.

7. *A plain Discovery of the whole Revelation of St. John* 1611.

This learned Gentleman was twice married; his first Wife was Margaret, Daughter of Sir James Stirling of

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Keir

(a) Charta in Pub. Arch. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem. (e) Balcaras's Collections in the Lawyer's Library. (f) Charta penes D. Napier. (g) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VI. (h) Ibidem. (i) Sir Thomas Hope's Decisions in the Lawyer's Library. (k) Charta penes Franciscum D. Napier.

Nota, Dr. Briggs Geometry-Professor at Oxford, spares no Elogies upon the learned Merchiston, speaking of him in one Place, he says, he was *Vir sancti omnium seculorum memoria dignissimus*, in vita Hen. Briggs. And Petrus Crugerus Dantzicanus, a famous Mathematician abroad, extols him highly, for mentioning his Logarithms, he writes, *Ob id unicum, si cætera decissent, immortalis laude dignissimus.*



*Keir (a)*, by whom he had one Son, Sir *Archibald*, who was thereafter Lord *Napier*; and after her Death he married *Agnes*, Daughter of Sir *James Chisolm of Cromlix (b)*, by whom he had *John Napier of Easter-Torrie (c)*, Mr. *Robert Napier*, of whom the Branch of the *Napiers of Kilcroich*; Mr. *Alexander Napier of Gellies*, *William Napier of Ardmore*; of whom also is *Napier of Craiganet*; *Adam*, of whom the *Napiers of Blackstoun* are descended; also several Daughters, *Margaret* married to *James Stewart of Rossyth, in Vic. de Fife*, and had Issue; *Jean* to *James Hamilton of Kilbrachmont*, and had Issue; *Elizabeth* to *William Cunningham of Craigends*, and had Issue; *Agnes* to *George Drummond of Balloch*; and *Helen* to a Reverend and Worthy Divine, Mr. *Matthew Brisbane*, Parson of *Erskine*, and had Issue.

Which Sir *Archibald* being a Person of admirable Parts and Endowments, was sworn of the Privy-Council to King *James VI.* 20th of *July 1615 (d)*, and after that in 1622, preferr'd to be Lord Treasurer Depute; and the next ensuing Year the Lord Justice-Clerk's Place falling vacant by the Dimission of Sir *John Cockburn of Ormiston*, it was conferr'd on Sir *Archibald Napier (e)*, and so he became Justice-Clerk as well as Treasurer-Depute. He was also the same Year named one of the Senators of the College of Justice: Soon after which he resigned his Place of Justice-Clerk, which was thereupon given to Sir *George Elphinston of Blythwood*, 9th of *August 1624*.

Upon the Accession of King *Charles I.* to the Crown, his Majesty was pleas'd to continue Sir *Archibald Napier* both in the Treasurer-Depute's Place and in the Session, till the 1626, that some new Regulations were made in the College of Justice, whereby all Peers and Officers of State were declared incapable of being ordinary Lords of the Session, the Treasurer Depute

was removed, and named one of the Four extraordinary Lords (*f*): And further to reward his signal Merit, and to testify his Majesty's gracious Acceptation and Estimation of his Services, he was first created a Baronet, and rais'd to the Honour of Peerage by Letters Patent bearing Date the 4th of *May 1627*, by the Title of Lord *Napier*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body for ever (*g*); after which the Lord *Napier* continued in his Place in the Treasury till the 1630, he was removed, and the Lord *Traquair* made Treasurer-Depute.

But the Lord *Napier* did not think, as too many in that Time did, that his Removal did absolve him from all Obligations to the Crown; for as soon as the Troubles broke out in that Reign, his Lordship adhered with great Firmness and Fidelity to the King: And tho' he was a Nobleman of unblemished Reputation, yet being known to be of eminent Affection to his Majesty, he was seized by the Covenanters for no other Reason, but declaring himself dissatisfied with their Proceedings; and without ever being charged with any particular Crime, they committed him Prisoner to the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and afterwards sent him to the common Goal at *Linlithgow (h)*, where he remained till he was set at Liberty by the Marquis of *Montrose* after the Battle of *Killsyth*; and tho' he was then very old, yet he joined the Marquis, and accompanied him to the Battle of *Philiphaugh*. Upon the Loss of the Day, he found Means to make his Escape with the General to the *Highlands*; but by the Infirmities he had contracted by the severe Fatigues he was exposed to in the March, and the Coldness of the Season, he liv'd not to the End of three Months, Death overtaking him at *Fin-castle in Athole* on the 11th of *November 1645 (i)*, to the great Grief of the

(a) Charta in Pub. Arch. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Balfour's Annals. (e) Charta in Pub. Arch. data 23. Nov. 1623. (f) Balfour's Annals, MS. (g) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. (h) Bishop Guthry's Memoirs, P. 132, 145, 146. (i) Charta in Publicis Archivis.

the Marquis, who looked on his Death as a wonderful Loss to the King's Service, he being a Man of great Wisdom and Experience. He left behind him a full Relation of all material Passages, as well from the Beginning of King *Charles's* Reign, as from the breaking out of the Troubles, that the Nation is at a great Loss in the Concealment of it, and that it hath not been communicated to the World.

He married *Margaret* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Montrose*, and Sister to *James* the Great Marquis of *Montrose*, by whom he had *Archibald* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *Sir George Stirling* of *Kier*.

Which *Archibald* being a Nobleman of most intire Loyalty and Affection to the King, did from the Beginning of the Troubles in the Reign of King *Charles I.* heartily and personally engage himself in his Majesty's Service, whereby he came to be ranked in the first Form of those who made themselves most obnoxious to the Powers that then prevailed (a), and at the End of the War he went into *Holland* where he dy'd at *Deffhaven* in the Spring of the Year 1660.

He married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Mar*, by whom he had Issue, *Archibald* his Son and Successor, *John Napier*, Esq; a young Gentleman of great Honour and Courage, who lost his Life in the great Sea-Fight against the *Dutch*, May 28th 1672; also Three Daughters, *Jean* married to *Sir Thomas Nicolson* of *Carnock*; *Margaret* to *John Brisbane*, Esq; Secretary to the Royal Navy, and Resident from King *Charles II.* to the Court of *France*; and *Mary* who dy'd unmarried.

*Archibald*, Lord *Napier*, being a Nobleman of great Honour and Worth, was much favoured and esteemed by King *Charles II.* who was

graciously pleas'd to receive and accept of a Resignation of his Lordship's Honour, and to confer the Title again by a new Patent dated the 7th of *February* 1677 on himself, and to the Heirs Male of his own Body, in Remainder of which to the Heirs of the Bodies of his Sisters successively (b), and dying a Batchellor on the 6th of *August* 1683 (c), the Honour of Lord *Napier* devolved to

*Sir Thomas Nicolson* of *Carnock* his Nephew by his Sister, but he dying before he had fully attained the Age of Twenty one Years, June 9th, 1686 (d), as much lamented as any young Man of his Time, the Honour thereby devolving on *Margaret* Baroness of *Napier* his Aunt, who by *Mr. Brisbane* her Husband had Issue, *John* Mr. of *Napier*, who in his younger Years being bred to the Sea was enter'd Second Lieutenant of the *Somerset* Man of War, at the Attack on *Vigo*, under the Command of *Sir George Rook* Admiral, who was on board the said Ship, and for his singular good Behaviour on that Occasion got for some Time the Command of a Fire-Ship, and afterwards became first Lieutenant of the *Deptford* Man of War, aboard which Ship he died on the Coast of *Guinea* 1704, to the great Grief of his noble Relations; likewise a Daughter *Elizabeth*, who was married December 1699 to *William Scot* Esq; at that Time only Son and Heir apparent to *Sir Francis Scot* of *Thirlstone*, Bart. to whom she had one Son *Francis* the present Lord *Napier*, and Two Daughters, viz. *Margaret*, and *Anne Isobella Elizabeth* who both died young; this *Elizabeth* Mistress of *Napier* died August 11th 1705, and *Margaret* Lady *Napier* her Mother dying at *Bath*, in the Month of September 1706, the Honour of Lord *Napier* devolved to her Grandson by her Daughter, *Sir William Scot's* Son, *Francis* the present Lord *Napier*, who

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(a) Bishop Guthry's Memoirs. (b) Charta penes Franciscum Dominum Napier ad Annum 1674. (c) Ibidem. (d) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi VII.



as he enjoys the Estate and Titles, so I wish he may inherit the Virtues of his noble Ancestors, and that they may shine out in him with additional Splendor.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Argent, a Saltyr, ingrailed betwixt Four Roses, Gules, 2d and 3d Or, on a Bend, Azure, a Mollet betwixt Two Crescents of the 1st, within a double Tressure, flower'd and counterflower'd Azure, supported on the Dexter by an Eagle proper, and on the Sinister by a Chevalier, holding in his Hand a Standard, Crest, an Arm from the Elbow grasping a Crescent proper, Motto, Sans Tache; and for his Compartment Argent, an Embattlement of a Tour Moissonee Sable, 6 Lances dispos'd Saltyrways with this Motto, Ready ay Ready.

Edward Barret,

Lord Newburgh.

AMONG other English Gentlemen whom King Charles I. did naturalize, and prefer to Scots Honours, Sir Edward Barret of Evelyn, of the County of Essex, Kt. was one whom his Majesty did raise to the Dignity of Lord Barret of Newburgh, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 17th of October 1627 (a). He married Anne Daughter of Sir Edward Carrey (b), but dying without Issue Male, the Peerage did extinguish by his Death.

LIVINGSTON,

Earl of Newburgh.

SIR James Livingston, Bart. Son and Heir of Sir John Livingston

of Kinnaird, one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King Charles I. having serv'd his Majesty in that Station with great Fidelity, he was graciously pleas'd to raise him to the Honour of Viscount of Newburgh (c), the 13th of September 1647.

After the Murther of King Charles, he was compell'd to flee out of England, by Reason of the Discoveries that Cromwell every Day made, of his corresponding with the King, and came to the Hague, to his Majesty King Charles II. in the 1650 (d), and thenceforth attended his Royal Master throughout the whole of the Exile.

Upon his Majesty's Restauration, the Lord Newburgh was constituted Captain of his Majesty's Guards, and rais'd to the Honour of Earl of Newburgh, Viscount of Kinnaird, Lord Livingstoun of Flaccraig, by Letters Patent 31st of December 1660 (e), and was ever thereafter in great Favour with his Majesty.

He married Catharine, Daughter of Theophilus Earl of Suffolk, Widow of the Lord Aubigny, and giving Way to Fate on the 26th of December 1670 (f), left behind him the Reputation of a very fine Gentleman: The Earl of Clarendon has been so kind to this Earl, as to give him an excellent Character, in his History of the Rebellion, a Favour, I observe, that noble Author has thought fit to distribute, with a very sparing Hand, to this Lord's Countrymen, a very few excepted.

Charles Earl of Newburgh his Son, succeeded his Father in the Honour, and married Frances Daughter of Francis Lord Brudenel (g), and died without any Male Issue, about the 1694, tho' I think the Dignity is not extinct, if it were claimed by any of the Earl's Relations, in Regard the Title was granted to the Earl of Newburgh, and to his Heirs whatsoever.

CHEYNE,

(a) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. (b) Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England. (c) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. (d) Clarendon's History. (e) Charta in Rotulis Caroli II. (f) Charta in Cancellaria D. S. N. R. (g) Peerage of England, Edit. 3. P. 282.

C H E Y N E,

Viscount of *Newhaven*.

AS King *James VI.* and King *Charles I.* did prefer sundry honourable and well deserving Persons of the Kingdom of *England*, to the Peerage of this Realm, during their respective Reigns, so his Majesty King *Charles II.* thought fit to continue the same Practice; and after he had conferr'd sundry *Scots* Honours upon several of that Nation, he was pleas'd likewise, by Letters Patent, bearing Date at *Windfor* 17th of *May*, 1681, to dignify *Charles Cheyne* of *Chelfs*, of the County of *Middlesex*, Esq; with the Peerage of *Scotland*, by the Title of Viscount of *Newhaven*, from a Place so call'd in the Sheriffdom of *Edinburgh*, and Lord *Cheyne*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body for ever (a), whose lineal Male Descendant is *William* the present Lord Viscount *Newhaven*, who was in the End of the Reign of Queen *Anne*, Anno 1712, constituted Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Bucks*, in Place of the Earl of *Bridge-water*, from which he was removed upon King *George's* coming over in the 1714.

L E S L Y,

Lord *Newark*.

LIEUTENANT General *David Lesly* was the Son of *Patrick*, first Lord *Lindores*, by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Orknay*, be-

ing a younger Brother, he entered when he was a Youth into the Life and Condition of a Soldier, in the Service of the King of *Sweden*, in the Wars of *Germany*, where he grew to be a Colonel of Horse (b), and to have the Reputation of an excellent Officer.

When the Civil War broke out, he left the *Swedish* Service, and betook himself to the Service of the Parliament of *Scotland*, by whom he was preferr'd to be Lieutenant General of the Army, which in the 1643, was sent to *England*, to the Assistance of the Parliament there against the King; and after that, he continued in the Head of the *Scots* Army, in all their prosperous Successes, with singular Reputation, till the End of the War.

When the Parliament declared for King *Charles II.* and rais'd an Army to oppose the *English* Invasion under *Oliver Cromwell* in 1680, Lieutenant General *Lesly* was chosen General; and tho' that Army under his Command was quickly and intirely routed at *Dunbar*; yet his Reputation was so intire, as an Officer of great Experience, and the King thought him so faithful to him, and worthy of any Trust or Command he should confer on him, that as soon as another Army was rais'd, to march into *England* with the King, of which his Majesty was himself General, he appointed Lieutenant General *Lesly*, Lieutenant General under him. And tho' neither in the March, nor yet in the fatal Day at *Worcester*, did he perform the Office of a General, with that Vigour and Spirit as he had done formerly on other Occasions; yet the King did not believe he had been false to him: For upon all the Enquiries that were afterward made, when most of the false and treacherous Actions which had been committed were discovered, there appeared no Cause to suspect, that the Lieutenant General had been

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(a) Charta in Pub. Arch. (b) Sir Tho. Urquhart's Vindication of the Honour of Scotland, 1652.



unfaithful in his Charge; and as it was not a little Vindication to him, that from the Time of his Imprisonment that he was taken after Worcester, till the Restauration of the King, he never received any Favour from the *English* Parliament, nor from Cromwell; but underwent the same Hardships and Severities the most loyal of his Countrymen suffered (a): And that which put his Fidelity to the King beyond what the utmost Calumny of his Enemies could invent, was, that his Majesty after his Return immediately created him a Peer of the Realm, by the Title of Lord Newark, 31st of August 1660 (b); and thereafter wrote him a Letter in his Vindication, in these Words.

*Although we have upon all Occasions both abroad and since our happy Return, declared our self fully satisfied with your Conduct and Loyalty in our Service; and although in Consideration of the same we have given you the Title and Honour of a Lord, with other Marks of our Favour and Esteem; yet seeing we are told, that Malice and Slander do not give over to persecute you, We have thought fit to give you this further Testimony, and to declare under our Hand, that while ye was our Lieutenant General of our Army of Scotland, you did both in Scotland and England behave yourself with als much Conduct, Resolution and Honesty as was possible, or could be expected from a Person in that Trust; and as we told you, so we do again repeat it, that if we had Occasion to levie an Army, fit for our self to command, we would not fail to give you an Employment in it, fit for your Quality. &c. (c).*

He married Jean, Daughter of Sir John York, Kt. by whom he had David his Successor in the Honour; also Three Daughters,

Elizabeth married to Sir Archbald Kennedy of Colzean, Bart. and had Issue.

Mary, first to Sir Francis Kinloch of Gilmertoun, and had Issue; and after that to Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Forglan, Bart. one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

Margaret to Colonel James Campbell, Son to the Earl of Argyle, and had Issue.

Which David married Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir Thomas Stewart of Gairnilly, by whom he had 5 Daughters, Jean married to Sir Alexander Anstruther, Kt. Mary, Christian, Grisel, and Elizabeth. He died on the 15th of May, 1694, without Male Issue, whereby the Title, according to the Conception of the original Patent of Honour, if there was no other granted by the Sovereign since, did extinguish with himself, it being to the Heirs Male of the General's own Body.

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## M A X W E L, Earl of Nithsdale,

**T**HAT this most noble Family, which originally took its Surname from the Lordship of Maxwel, of old called Macuswell in Dumfriesshire, hath been of great and eminent Antiquity, doth manifestly appear even from the Authorities our Publick, National, and other Records have furnished me with; and no doubt had I had Access to peruse the Writings of the Family of Maxwel as I have done most others, I should have been able to carry up the Antiquity of the Name to those Ages, when

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(a) Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion. (b) Charta in Rotulis Caroli II. (c) Charta penes D. Newark, data 10 June 1667.

when Surnames were first taken up, and written Records preserved with our Ancestors, which, for what I have seen, was not before the Time of King Malcolm III.

The first using this Surname was Herbert de Macuswell, who in the Time of King Malcolm IV. gave in pure Alms to the Monks of Kelso, *Ecclesiam suam de Macuswell (a), pro salute Anima sua, &c.* whose Successor

John de Macuswell, upon the Accession of King Alexander II. to the Crown, in 1215, was one of the Commissioners sent to England, to treat about a Marriage betwixt King Alexander and a Daughter of that Crown, which they then concluded (b). He was thereafter by the same King constituted Lord Great Chamberlain of Scotland; and he held the Office for many Years, even till his Death in the 1241 (c). Then

Eumerus de Macuswell, probably his Son, did execute the Office of Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, under King Alexander III. Anno 1258, when he was one of the *Magnates Scotia*, who became Guarantee, *Quod Scoti & Wallenses non facient Pacem cum Rege Angliæ sine mutuo Assensu & Consensu (d)*. He was also in the same Reign Justiciary of Galoway, when the Justiciary was divided into the Three Districts of *Scotia, Laudonia, & Galuidia*. This noble Person added to his paternal Estate the Barony of the Mearns in Renfrew-Shire, by the Marriage of an Heir Female, which thenceforth continued in the Family till the Reign of King Charles I. He left Issue Herbert his Successor, and Sir John Maxwell, first of the Maxwells of Nether-Pollock (e), the Root and Stem of all the Maxwells in the Western Parts, one only Family excepted. The Successor of Eumer was

Sir Herbert de Macuswell, who in the 1284, is one of those great Men who swore to King Alexander to maintain the Succession in his Grandchild the Maid of Norway, if the King himself should happen to die without Heirs Male of his own Body (f). The same Sir Herbert, as I take it, gave DEO, & *Ecclesie Sanctæ Mariæ & Sancti Jacobi de Paslet, & Monachis ibidem DEO servientibus, & in perpetuum servituri, octo Acres & dimidium & viginti octo Particatas Terra in nova Villa sua de Merns, & sex Mercas Argenti de Proventibus Molendinorum suorum de Merns, pro Salute Anima sua, & Animarum omnium Antecessorum & Successorum suorum in perpetuum (g)*.

Herbert de Macuswell, the next I have found of this noble Family, tho' I cannot certainly say, he was the Son of the former Sir Herbert, is one of those Barons who was joined with the Regents and other great Men of the Clergy and Laity, who were chosen to treat of a Marriage between the young Queen of Scotland, King Alexander's Grandchild, and the Prince of England, Anno 1290 (h); but the Lady dying soon thereafter, the Treaty took no Effect. Sir Herbert's Son,

Sir Eustache Maxwell of Carlawerock was one of those noble Patriots who most strenuously adhered to King Robert the Bruce, and stuck close to him in all the Vicissitudes of Fortune that beset him in attaining the Crown.

Upon the English Invasion he held out his Castle of Carlawerock, and forced them to raise the Siege, after they had lain some Weeks before it; but least it might afterwards been made a Garrison by the Enemy, and from whence they might have annoy'd the

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(a) Register of Kelso. (b) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (c) Chron. de Melrofs. (d) Rymer's *Fœdera*. (e) In the Donation which Herbert Maxwell made to the Monks of Pasly out of the Lands of Merns, Jo. de Macuswell, Domino de Nether Pollock, frater dicti Herberti, is a Witness, in the Register of Pasly. (f) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (g) Register of the Monastery of Pasly, in my Hands by Favour of the Earl of Dundonald. (h) Rymer's *Fœdera*.



Country, he dismantled it himself, and threw it down to the Ground; in Recompence of which he afterward obtained from King Robert, in Commemoration of that noble Piece of Service to his Country, *pro fractione & prostratione Castri de Carlaverock, decem Libras Sterlingorum de Annuo redditu, viginti duarum Librarum Sterlingorum in quibus ipsi & Hæredes sui, nobis & Hæredibus nostris Regibus Scotiæ annuatim tenebantur pro Terris suis de Carlaverock; unde dictas decem Libras prædicto Eustachio & Hæredibus suis per præsentem remittimus in perpetuum* (a). He married Agnes, Daughter of . . . . Maxwel of Neher-Pollock (b), by whom he had

John his Son and Heir, who was taken Prisoner at the Battle of Durham (c); and dying not long thereafter, left Issue, by . . . . Daughter of . . . his Wife,

John, his Son and Heir, who designed himself *Joannes de Macuswell, Filius Domini Joannis de Macuswell, de Pencaitland*, in a Donation which he made *DEO, & Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Dryburgh, de Jure Patronatus Ecclesiæ de Pencaitland, & Capellæ de Pystoun, cum Terra Ecclesiastica ejusdem, pro Salute Animæ Patris & Matris suæ & omnium Antecessorum & Successorum suorum in perpetuum* (d). He was likewise a Benefactor to the Monastery of *Kilwinning*; for to that Convent he gave in *Honorem sancti Wynini jus Patronatus Ecclesiæ de Liberton, cum una Acrâ Terra juxta dictam Ecclesiâ, pro Salute Animæ suæ & Agnetis Sponsæ suæ* (e): In which Deed he's design'd *Joannes de Macuswell, Dominus ejusdem*. By the said

Agnes his Wife, he left Issue, Robert his Successor, and a Daughter Agnes, married to Robert Pollock of That-Ilk (f), and had Issue.

Which Robert was made a Knight by King Robert II. and obtained from that Prince a Grant *de omnibus Terris quas Dominus Joannes de Maxwel de Carlaverock, Pater Domini Roberti de Maxwel, tenet de nobis in Capite, & quas dictus Dominus Joannes, in manibus nostris resignavit* (g). This Sir Robert, *Dominus de Carlaverock*, gave in pure and perpetual Alms, *DEO, & Sanctæ Mariæ de Dryburgh, illam Terram in Territorio suo de Pencaitland, quam Joannes de Maitland, Dominus de Thirlstane de me tenet pro Salute Animæ meæ, & Herberti de Maxwel Filii mei & Hæredis* (h). By . . . . Daughter of . . . . he had

Herbert his Successor, who had by the Grant of Archbald Earl of Douglas, the Stewartry of *Annandale*, Anno 1409, which gave him great Authority and Interest in those Parts, and which the Duke of Albany the Governor ratified and confirmed.

This Herbert was one of the Barons, who were sent to England as Hostages for the Ransom of King James I. Anno 1423 (i), at the Solemnity of whose Coronation he had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him.

He married the Heiress of the Barony of *Balmacluchie* in Forfar-Shire (k); by whom he had Robert his Heir, and Eustache, of whom the Branch of the Maxwels of Teyling in Angus, which Lands he obtained in Marriage with Agnes, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of Sir John Giffard Kt. (l), Lord of Tester.

Which

(a) Haddingtoun's Collections from the Publick Records in the Lawyer's Library, M.S. (b) Geneal. of the House of Maxwel, M.S. (c) Dr. Abercromby's Martial Achievements. (d) Charta penes Comitum de Lauderdale. (e) Charta in Rotulis David II. ad Annum 1357. (f) Charta penes Dominum Rot. Pollock, de eod. Bart. (g) Charta in Rotulis Roberti II. (h) Charta penes Comitum de Lauderdale. (i) Rymer's Fœdera. (k) Geneal. of the House of Maxwel. (l) Charta penes Marchionem de Tweeddale.

Which Robert married Janet, Daughter of Sir John Forrester of Carstorphine, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland (a), and had his Son and Heir,

Herbert, designed, Dominus de Car-laverock, who in 1438, was one of the Conservators of a Peace which was then concluded betwixt the Two Kingdoms of Scotland and England (b). He married first . . . . Daughter of Herbert Harries of Tareagles (c). By her he had Robert his Successor, and Sir Edward, of whom issued the Maxwells of Finnald and Monreith (d); and again Catharine, Daughter to the Lord Seaton, Widow of Sir Allan Stewart of Darnly (e), and had by her George, of whom descended the Branch of the Maxwells of Garnfalloch, Adam, of whom sprung the Maxwells of Southbar in Renfrew Shire (f); and dying 11th of October 1452 (g), was succeeded by,

Robert his Son and Heir, who was the First of the Family who is intitled simply Dominus Maxwel; for by that Designation he's in the 1457, one of the Conservators of the Peace, which was then concluded betwixt the two Nations of Scotland and England (h). By . . . . Daughter of . . . . his Wife, he had John his Son and Heir apparent, and Thomas, of whom issued the Maxwells of Kirkonell (i).

Which John Master of Maxwel, died in the Lifetime of his Father, leaving Issue by Janet his Wife, Daughter and Heir of George Crichton, Earl of Caithness (k) a Son,

John Lord Maxwel, who succeeded his Grandfather, and in the 1494, was one of the Commissioners sent to

England to treat with that State about the Continuation of a Peace betwixt the Two Realms. He married Agnes, Daughter of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garles (l), by whom he had Robert his Successor, Herbert, of whom the Branch of the House of Clouden (m); and three Daughters, 1st . . . . married to James Johnstoun of That Ilk. 2d . . . . to . . . Charters of Aimesfield. 3d . . . . to . . . Jerden of Aplegirth. This Lord was slain at Floddon, with King James IV. 9 September 1513.

Robert Lord Maxwel, his Son, being a Nobleman of great Parts and Courage, made a very considerable Figure in the Minority of King James V. with whom he was in great Favour: For when that Prince took upon him the Administration of the Government, the Lord Maxwel was made Captain of Lochmaben, Colonel of his Majesty's Guard (n), and thereafter constituted Guardian of the East Marches toward England (o). In 1538 he was sent Ambassador to France, to treat of a Marriage betwixt King James and Mary of Lorain, Daughter to the Duke of Guise, which being concluded, he espoused the Lady in his Master's Name, and brought her over to Scotland, not long thereafter, to the great Satisfaction of the King, who in Reward of that and other signal Services bestow'd on him the Lands of Eusdale, Eskdale, and Wachopdale; and made him first Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber. He accompanied the King to the fatal Battle of Salloway, where he was taken Prisoner, and sent to the Tower of London, where

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(a) Charta in Pub. Arch. (b) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (c) Geneal. of Maxwell. (d) Ibidem. (e) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi III. (f) Ibidem ad Annum 1473. Etiam Charta Joannis Comitis de Lenox, Joanni Stewart filio suo, Terrarum de Henerstoun, on the Resignation of the Earl's Brother, Adam Maxwell of Southbar, in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (g) Gen. of the Family of Maxwell. (h) Rymer's Fœdera. (i) Gen. of Maxwell. (k) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi III. (l) Ibid. in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (m) Gen. of Maxwell. (n) Charta in Pub. Arch. (o) Ibidem.



he remained till he was forced to procure his Freedom at 100 Merks Sterl. Ransom (a).

He married first, *Janet*, Daughter of Sir *William Douglass* of *Dramlanrig*, Ancestor to the Duke of *Queensberry*, by whom he had *Robert* the Heir of the Family, Sir *John Maxwell* of *Terreagles*, thereafter Lord *Harries*, and a Daughter *Margaret* married first to *Archbald* Earl of *Angus*, and after that to Sir *William Baillie* of *Lamington*. He married to his second Wife *Agnes*, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Buchan*, and Widow of *Adam* Earl of *Bothwell*, by whom he had no Issue; and dying on the 9th of *July* 1646 (b), was succeeded by

*Robert* his Son and Heir, who in 1551, was one of the Commissioners chosen to treat with the *English*, touching the Conservation of the Peace betwixt the Two Crowns (c). He married *Beatrix*, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Morton*, and dying 14th *September* 1552, left his Lady with Child of his Son *John*, who succeeded him in his Estate and Honour.

In the 1578 this noble Lord, when he came to Age, was made Warden of the West Marches, and being in great Favour with King *James VI.* was, *October* 29th, 1581 (d), created Earl of *Morton*, upon the Death and Forfeiture of the Earl of *Morton* the Regent. But, upon a new Turn at Court, the Lord *Maxwell's* Right to the Title of Earl of *Morton* was revoked, and he removed from his Charge of the Borders, and his Office given to the Laird of *Johnston*; which occasioned a great Bloodshed and Discord betwixt the two Families, and was at last fatal to this Lord himself; for in a Scuffle betwixt a Party of his Friends and the *Johnstons*, he was kill'd on the 7th of *December* 1593 (e), leaving Issue, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *Da-*

*vid* *Malter* of *Angus*, *John* his Successor, *Robert*, thereafter Earl of *Nithsdale*, likewise Three Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to *William* Lord *Harvis*, *Agnes* to *William Douglas* of *Pinzrie*, and *Margaret* to *Hugh Wallace* of *Craigie*.

Which *John* being a very turbulent and unruly Man, was by King *James VI.* imprison'd in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, from whence he made his Escape, and found Means to conceal himself till he had an Opportunity to kill the Laird of *Johnstoun*, in Revenge of *Johnstoun's* killing this Lord's Father; for which he was afterwards beheaded at the Cross of *Edinburgh*, 21st *May* 1613, leaving no Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Marquis of *Hamilton*. But tho' the Lord *Maxwell* had been forfeited as well as executed for his murdering the Laird of *Johnstoun*, yet his Majesty King *James VI.* was graciously pleas'd to rehabilitate *Robert* his Brother, *Anno* 1620, whereby he was restored to his Estate, and created Earl of *Nithsdale*, with Precedency according to his Father's Creation of Earl of *Morton*, by Vertue of which he was ranked in the Precedency of the Peerage, immediately before the Earl of *Winton*, and took his Place accordingly in the Parliament of 1621.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War in the Reign of King *Charles I.* he adhered to the King with the utmost Fidelity, for which he suffered much in his Person and Fortune, by Imprisonment and Sequestration; but toward the End of the War he transported himself to the Isle of *Man*, where he died in the 1647, leaving Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Francis Beaumont*, a near Relation to the great Duke of *Buckingham*,

*Robert*

(a) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (b) Geneal of the House of Maxwell. (c) Rymer's *Fœdera*. (d) Charta in Pub. Arch. (e) Ibidem.

Robert his Son and Heir, who died unmarried on the 5th of October 1667 whereby his Estate and Honour devolved to his Cousin and Heir Male,

John Lord Harris. This Earl so succeeding, married Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, Ancestor to the Viscount of Kenmure, by whom he had Robert his Son and Heir, John Maxwell, Esq; William Maxwell, Esq;

Which Robert married Lucy, Daughter of William, Marquis of Douglass, by whom he had William his Heir, and a Daughter, Mary, married to Charles Earl of Traquair, and dying in March 1695, was succeeded by,

William his Son, the present Earl, who married Winifrid, Daughter of William Marquis of Powis, of the Kingdom of England, by whom he has my Lord Maxwell his Son and Heir apparent.

## A R M S.

Argent, a Double Eagle displayed, Sable, Beaked and Membred, Gules, surmounted of a Shield of the first, charged with a Saltyre of the Second, surcharged with an Hedge-Hog, Or. Supporters, Two Staggs proper. Motto, Reviresco.

## CARNAGY,

### Earl of Northesk.

THE first of this noble Family was Sir John Carnagy of Ethie, a younger Son of David Carnagy of Coluthy, by Enpham his Wife, Daughter of Sir David Weems of That-Ilk.

Which Sir John being a Person of great Parts, Learning and Industry, acquired a fair Fortune in Land, which he took Care should descend full and intire to the Heir of his Family; and his Majesty King Charles I. to countenance and encourage his Vertue and Merit, was pleas'd to make him a Peer, by the Stile and Title of, Lord Lour, the 20th of April, 1639 (a), and his Lordship having eminently approv'd himself in his Loyalty during the Civil War, his Majesty in Consideration thereof was graciously pleas'd to raise him to the Honour of Earl of Ethie, Lord Lour and Inglismadie, by Letters Patent, bearing Date 1st of November 1647 (b); and departing this mortal Life, on the 18th of January 1667 (c), left Issue by Magdalen his Wife, Daughter of Sir James Halliburton of Pitcur,

David his Successor in the Honour, Sir John Carnagy of Boysack,

Anne married to Patrick Wood, at that Time Son and Heir apparent to Sir Henry Wood of Bonniton (d).

Margaret to George Lindsay Lord Spainzie, sans Issue.

Marjory to James Scot, Son and Heir apparent to Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet (e), Director of the Chancery in the Reign of King Charles I. and had Issue,

Jean to William Graham of Claverhouse, Mother by him to John Viscount of Dundee.

David Earl of Ethie, his Son, did with the Permission and Approbation of his Majesty King Charles II. exchange his Title of Earl of Ethie to Earl of Northesk, and Lord Lour to Lord Rose-hill. He married Jean, Daughter of Patrick Earl of Panmure. By her he had Four Sons and a Daughter,

David his eldest Son, the Heir of the Family.

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(a) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem.



*James Carnagy of Finhaven.*

*Patrick Carnagy of Lour.*

*Alexander Carnagy of Kinsfaunes.*

*Jean married to Colin Earl of Balcarras.*

This Earl giving Way to Fate 12th of December 1679 (a), was succeeded by,

*David* the next Earl, his Son and Heir, who dying in the Month of *October* 1688 (b), left Issue by the *Lady Elizabeth Lindsay* his Wife, Daughter of *John Earl of Crawford*, *David* his Son and Heir; likewise two Daughters,

*Lady Margaret,*

*Lady Christian* married to *James Duke of Montrose*.

Which *David* was by *Queen Anne* in 1702, constituted Sheriff of *Forfarshire*, and named one of the Lords of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and thereafter in 1710, his Lordship was elected one of the Sixteen Peers out of the Nobility of *Scotland*, to sit and vote in the *English House of Lords*, and made one of the Commissioners of the Court of Chamberlanry, to which I think that of the Police has succeeded. He married the *Lady Margaret Weems*, Daughter of *Margaret Countess of Weems*, by whom he has Issue,

*David Lord Rose-hill.*

*Lady Margaret.*

*Lady Bettie.*

*Lady Anne.*

*Lady Christian.*

*Lady Mary.*

## A R M S.

*Quarterly 1st and 4th, Or, an Eagle displayed, Azure, Beaked and Membre, Gules, 2d and 3d Argent, a Pale, Gules. Supporters Two Leopards. Crest, a Leopard's Head all proper. Motto, Tache sans Tache.*

## STEWART,

### Lord Ochiltree.

THE first of this Branch of the illustrious Family of *Stewart*, was *Sir Andrew Stewart*, Knight, Grandchild of *Murdock Duke of Albany*, by the *Lord James Stewart* his Son, who being a Person of great Courage and Merit, was by *King James II.* toward the End of his Reign taken into his immediate and eminent Favour; and first in the 1458 (c), constituted Warden of the East Marches toward *England*, and made a Kt. But this being judged too low an Honour for his illustrious Birth and Quality, his said Majesty did confer on him the Title of *Lord Evandale*, Anno 1459 (d), a Barony the King gave him, and which came to the Crown by the Forfeiture of the Earl of *Douglas*.

In the Beginning of the Reign of *King James III.* the *Lord Evandale* was constituted Lord High Chancellor, Anno 1463, and he held the Office for the Space of Nineteen Years, till the 1482 (e), he was removed, and the Bishop of *Glasgow* made Chancellor in his Room, and dying without Issue Male of his own Body, in the 1488, his Estate and Title devolved to

*Alexander Stewart Esq;* his Nephew, Son of *Walter Stewart of Morphy*, his Brother-German.

He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Sir John Kennedy of Blairquhan*, by whom he had *Andrew* his Successor, *Henry Lord Methven*, and *Sir James Stewart of Beith*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Murray*, on the paternal Line. Which

(a) Charta in Rot. Caroli I. (b) Ibidem. (c) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi II. (d) Ibidem. (e) Lives of the Lords Chancellors, penes me.

Which *Andrew* was in great Favour with King *James IV.* to whom he was Groom of the Stool, then called *Primus Hostiarius Cameræ Regis* (a), and thereafter made Captain of His Majesty's Castle of *Dunbarton* (b).

This Lord in the 1534 (c), exchanged the Lordship of *Evandale* with Sir *James Hamilton* of *Finnart*, for Sir *James's* Barony of *Ochiltree*, and the Exchange of the Title of, Lord *Evandale* to Lord *Stewart* of *Ochiltree*, was ratified by Act of Parliament by the Regent the Earl of *Arran*, Anno 1543. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Arran*; and dying Anno 1548, left Issue *Andrew* his Successor; and several Daughters, *Margory* married to Mr. *Knox* the great Reformer, and *Christian* to *John Boswel* of *Auchinleck*.

Which *Andrew*, for Distinction, call'd, *The good Lord Ochiltree*, was a very glorious and happy Instrument in our blessed Reformation from Popery, when the Light of the Gospel began first to shine in the Western Parts, in the Minority of Queen *Mary*.

He married *Agnes*, Daughter of *John Cunningham* of *Caprington*, by whom he had *Andrew* Master of *Ochiltree* his eldest Son, Sir *James Stewart*, who was Chancellor, and Earl of *Arran*, in the Minority of King *James VI.* he was looked on to be one of the evil Councillors of those Times, Sir *William Stewart* of *Monktoun*, Sir *Henry Stewart*, Kt. *Robert Stewart* of *Wester-Bracko*.

*Andrew* Master of *Ochiltree*, in the Lifetime of his Father, married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Henry* Lord *Methven*, by whom he had *Andrew*, who succeeded his Grandfather, *Josias Stewart* of *Bonnetoun*; likewise several Daughters,

*Anne* married to Sir. *Andrew Ker* of *Ferniehurst*, thereafter Lord *Jedburgh*.

*Margaret* to Sir *George Crawford* of *Liffnorris*, and had Issue.

*Isobel* to *Gilbert Kennedy* of *Bargeny*.

*Mary* to *John Stewart* of *Traquair*, Junior and had Issue.

*Martha* to *Nicol Rutherford* of *Hundely*, and had Issue.

To *Andrew* Lord *Ochiltree* succeeded *Andrew* his Grandson and Heir, who was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King *James VI.* General of the Ordnance, and Governor of *Edinburgh* Castle in that Reign. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *John Kennedy* of *Blairquhan*, by whom he had *Andrew* Master of *Ochiltree*, with whose Consent he alienated his Estate, and with his Majesty's Approbation and Acceptation, the Title of Lord *Stewart* of *Ochiltree* to Sir *James Stewart* of *Killeth*, Kt. his Uncle the Chancellor's Son, which the King ratified by a Charter under the Great Seal, 9th of *June* 1615. (d), in Lieu whereof King *James* created the other Lord *Stewart* of *Castle-Stewart* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by Letters Patent, 9th *November*, 1619.

This *James* Lord *Ochiltree* did afterward in the Reign of King *Charles I.* accuse the Marquis of *Hamilton* of Treason; but when the Affair came to be try'd, the Story appear'd to be a Piece of the most notorious Folly and Forgery that ever was invented; for which he was condemned to perpetual Imprisonment in *Blackness* Castle, where he continued for Twenty Years till the 1652, the *English* set him at Liberty; and he dyed before the Restauration, leaving a Grandson to succeed him in the Honour,

*William* Lord *Ochiltree*, a very hopeful young Nobleman, who died about the Age of Sixteen at the University of *Edinburgh*, the 12th of *February*, 1675, with many Circumstances of Regret, of which this was not the least, that with him did the Honour

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(a) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ* ad Annum 1503. (b) Charta in Pub. Arch. (c) Ibid. (d) Ibid.



of this illustrious Family expire, and come to an End. I have been told by some who knew this Lord *Ochiltree*, that he was a most hopeful Scholar, a great Friend to the Muses; and there are some Fragments of his Poetical Fancy extant, which very much discover the Excellency of his Genius that Way.

## OLIPHANT,

### Lord Oliphant.

THE Ancestor of this ancient Family *David de Oliphard*, was one of those Barons who accompanied King *David I.* to *England*, with an Army to the Assistance of *Maude* the Empress, his Niece, against King *Stephen*, of whom 'tis memorable, that after the raising of the Siege of *Winchester*, in the 1142, King *David* was so closely pursu'd, that he was in a very great Hazard of being made a Prisoner, had it not been for the singular Valour of this noble Person, who had the Honour to rescue and bring off the King his Sovereign, to his immortal Honour (a). This Piece of signal and eminent Service was enough to intitle him to a more than ordinary Share of that good King's Favour, who without doubt rewarded him according to his Merit; and that he was much about him afterward in some Office of Trust or Attendance, appears from the Frequency of his being found witnessing the Deeds of that Prince to many religious Places (b), particular-

ly in one to the Priory of *Coldingham*, whereto his Seal is appended, which by the bearing thereupon, viz. *Three Crescents*, clearly prove him to be the Ancestor of this noble Family, who still bear the same Figures in their Ensigns Armorial.

Another *David de Oliphard*, perhaps the Son of the former *David*, was no less the Favourite of King *Malcolm* and King *William*, than his Predecessor had been of King *David* (c), in the Beginning of whose Reign he was constituted *Justiciarius Laodoniæ* (d); at the same Time, when *Comes Dunecanus* was *Justiciarius Scotia*, which Office he held for any Thing I have discovered to the contrary, even till his Death. To this *David* succeeded,

*Walter de Oliphard*, his Son, who in the 9th of King *William* was one of the Hostages given for the Ransom of the said King, when he was taken Prisoner by the *English* at the Battle of *Alnwick*, on the 13th of July 1174; and that which shows Sir *Walter* was a very great Man, are the Collegues who were joined with him, viz. *Comes Waldave*, *Comes Dunecan*, *Comes Gilebert*, together with *Richard Morvil*, Great Constable of *Scotland* (e).

This *Walter* made a very great Figure under *Alexander II.* in the 6th of whose Reign, Anno 1220, he was named one of the Guarantees in a Treaty betwixt that Prince and King *Henry I.* relative to a Marriage betwixt King *Alexander* and a Daughter of *England*, King *Henry's* Sister (f); and the next ensuing Year he was made *Justiciarius Laodoniæ* (g), and he held the Office without any Interruption, even till his Death in the 1242 (h). He left Issue by

(a) Dalrymple's Collections, P. 174. (b) He's Witness to the King's Grants to *Coldingham* and *Dunfermling*. (c) In a Charter by King *Malcolm* to the Monks of *Scoon*, he *David de Olyphard* is a Witness thereto; and in another by King *Wil.* to the same Convent; likewise in a Charter by the same King, *Fratribus hospitalis Sancti Andree*; also in one to the same Priory of *St. Andrews* by King *William* with *Nicol. Cancell.* (d) *David de Olphard Justiciario* is Witness in a Grant by King *Wil.* to the Abbey of *Scoon*, ratifying the Gift of the Earl of *Athole*, of the Church of *Logy*, *Mobed* & *Justiciario Laodoniæ*, as he's designed in a Charter by the said King, ratifying a Grant of *Robert* Bishop of *St. Andrews*, to the Priory there. (e) *Rymer's Fœdera*. (f) *Ibid.* (g) *Ibid.* ad Annum 1221, he's designed *Justiciarius Laodoniæ*; also in a Grant to *Dumfermling* the 23d of King *Alex. III.* he's in the same Office; and in a Grant by King *Alexander* to the Canons of *St. Andrews*, the 14th of his Reign. (h) *Chron. de Melrois*.

by *Christian* his Wife, Daughter of *Ferchard* Earl of *Strathern* (a), *Walter* his Son and Heir, who renounced any Claim he had to the Church of *Strathgeth* to *Gilbert* Earl of *Strathern*, the Patronage of which that Earl made over to the Monks of *Inchaffrey*, for the Health of his Soul.

*Sir William Oliphard* or *Olyfend*, in the 1297, was one of the great Barons of *Scotland*, whom King *Edward I.* as pretending to be direct Superior of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, required, upon his Alledgance to attend him in Person with his Men, Horse and Arms, to go over with him to *France*, in order to assist him in the recovering of his Province of *Gascony* (b); But I don't think he obey'd the Summons, for soon thereafter, when the War broke out betwixt the Two Kingdoms, *Sir William* had the ill Fate to fall into the Enemies Hands, who sent him Prisoner to *London*, where he remained till the 1298, he was liberated upon Condition to return by a certain Day prefix'd; and withal to stay no longer at Home than was necessary to put himself in Equipage to attend and serve King *Edward* in the Army he design'd to employ against *France*: But I have all the Reason in the World to believe he had little Regard to the Promise he had made, for as soon as he came home, he heartily and personally engaged himself in the War against King *Edward*, for recovering the Honour and Freedom of his Country which that Prince had so signally invaded; and thereafter, when the *English* invaded *Scotland* in 1303, *Sir William Olyfend* was appointed Governor of *Stirling-Castle*, which he defended with great Resolution and Courage, for the Space of Three Months, notwithstanding the *English* press'd the Siege very hard; but be-

ing reduced to Straits for Want of Provisions, they could not contend with, he was compell'd at last to deliver the Castle upon Articles which were not sacredly observed to the gallant Man. By *Isobel* his Wife, Daughter of . . . . *Douglass* of . . . . he had

*Sir Walter de Olyfend*, who is one of the Barons who swore Fealty, and did Homage for the Lands which he held of the Crown in the 1304 (c). He left a Son.

*Sir William Olyfand*, who in the 12th King *Robert I.* had a Grant from that Prince, of the Lands of *Newtyle* and *Kilspynzie*, for Homage and Service done and to be done by him, as the Charter bears (d), & was afterward one of the Subscribers of that famous Letter sent to the Pope in 1320, from the Earls, Barons, &c. of *Scotland*: And departing this Life the 5th of *February* 1329, was interr'd at the Paroch Church of *Aberdalgy*, under a Monument of black Marble, with his Statue thereupon in Armour, as big as the Life, and this Inscription in great *Saxon* Capitals,

*Hic jacet Dominus Willielmus de Olyphant, Dominus de Aberdalgy, qui obiit Quinto Die Mensis Februarii, millesimo tricentesimo vigesimo nono, Ora-te, &c.*

*Sir Walter Olyfant* his Son, was so gallant and brave a Man, that his Merit prefer'd him to a Marriage with the Lady *Elizabeth Bruce*, Daughter to King *Robert I.* and Sister to King *David II.* for which I have seen a Charter of King *David*, to instruct this Royal Alliance, *Waltero Olyfant Dilecto & Fideli suo, pro bono Servitio nobis impenso, & Elisabethæ Sponsæ suæ dilectæ Sorori nostræ*; erecting the

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(a) Mr. Freebairn's Hist. of the Families of the Sirname of Drummond, M. S. (b) Rymer's Fœdera. (c) Ibid. (d) Inventory of the Writings of the House of Oliphant.



Lands of *Gask* into a Barony, with the Privilege of fishing the Water of *Ern* Three Days of the Week in forbidden Time (a). By this noble Lady he had Issue,

*Walter* his Son and Heir, who on the 20th of *October*, 8th of King *Robert II.* Anno 1379, obtained a Grant of the Lands and Barony of *Kelly* and *Pitkerieie*, on the Resignation of Sir *William* his Father (b). By *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Robert Erskine* of That-Ilk (c), he had Sir *John* his Son and Heir, and *Malcolm Oliphant* of *Hasslehead* in the County of *Air* (d).

Which *John* had the Honour of Knighthood conferr'd on him by King *Robert II.* from whom he had a Grant in the 1388 of all the Lands he held of the Crown within the Realm, bearing to have proceeded upon his own Resignation, which is all I have found memorable concerning him, save that he married, first.... Daughter of ..... *Borthwick* of That Ilk, by whom he had *William* his Successor; secondly, ..... Daughter of ..... *Hume* of That-Ilk. By her he had a Son *Thomas*, who was the first of the House of *Kelly*, in the County of *Fife*.

Sir *William Oliphant*, of *Aberdalgy*, in 1421, was one of the great Barons who were appointed to go to *England*, in order to concert Measures for the Redemption of King *James I.* (e), for which he was afterward one of the Hostages (f). He married *Isobel* Daughter of Sir *John Stewart* of *Invermeath*, Lord of *Lorn*, by whom he had *John* his Successor, and a Daughter *Isobel*, married to Sir *James Scrimzeor* of *Dudop* (g), Constable of *Dundee*.

Which Sir *John* having taken Part with the *Ogilvies*, with whom he

was ally'd by Marriage, in that great Feud they had with the *Lindsays* in the Minority of King *James II.* was slain at the Battle of *Arbroth*, 25th January 1445 (h), leaving Issue by *Isobel* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Walter Ogilvie*, Lord of *Auchterhouse* (i), *Laurence* the next of the Family, *James Oliphant* of *Archalzie* (k), *Margaret* married to *William Wardlaw* of *Torrie* (l), *Isobel* to *Alexander Blair* of *Bethayick* (m), in *vicomit. de Perth*.

Sir *Laurence Oliphant* of *Aberdalgy*, in his Youth went over to *France*, in Company with the Earl of *Douglas*, and other young Noblemen, to learn the Art of War (n); and after that he travell'd into *Italy* and several Foreign Parts. Upon his Return, he was by King *James III.* constituted one of the Lords of the Privy-Council, and raised to the Honour of Lord *Oliphant*; also in the 1470, he was made Sheriff of the County of *Perth* (o), and appointed one of the Lords of the Session, for Administration of Justice, whose Power was then, if we may believe some Authors, so great that from them there was no Appeal, either to the King or Parliament.

In the 1484, the Lord *Oliphant* was named one of the Plenipotentiaries on the Part of *Scotland*, who met at the Congress at *Nottingham*, with others commission'd by the King of *England*, in order to take away all Grievances betwixt the Two Realms; by whom at Length a Truce was agreed to, which was to begin at the Rising of the Sun on the 29th of the Instant Month of *September*, and to last till the Setting of the Sun on the 29th of *September* 1487, of which his Lordship was one of the Conservators (p);

And

(a) Charta penes Jacobum Oliphant de Gask; etiam Charta David II. Waltero Oliphant & Elizabethæ Sponsæ suæ Terrarum de Pitterrie, ultimo Februarii, 1364. (b) Inventory of the Writs of the House of Oliphant, in the Custody of the Laird of Gask. (c) Geneal. of the House of Oliphant. (d) Charta penes Jacobum Oliphant de Gask. (e) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ, ad Annum 1421. (f) Ibidem ad Annum 1423. (g) Charta penes Comitum de Lauderdale. (h) Hathornden's History of the Five King James's. (i) Charta in Pub. Arch. (k) Ibidem. (l) Charta penes Jacobum Oliphant de Gask. (m) Ibidem. (n) Hathornden's History. (o) Charta in Pub. Arch. (p) Rymer.

And in order to take away, as much as possible, all Grounds and Occasions of Discord betwixt the Two Nations, he was one of the Ambassadors on the Part of Scotland, authoriz'd to treat about a Marriage betwixt James Prince of Scotland, and Anne de la Pool, Daughter of John Duke of Suffolk, and Niece of King Richard of England; which, tho' it was agreed to, yet by Reason of the short Life of King Richard her Uncle, and the subsequent Revolution in England, the Marriage did never take Effect. What Part this Lord acted in the troublesome Times that ensu'd in the End of this Reign, I have not been able to discover. But upon the Accession of King James IV. to the Crown, his Lordship was appointed by the Parliament, one of the Lords of the King's Privy-Council, Anno 1490 (a), and empower'd and ordained to exercise Justice, and to suppress all Sorts of Disorders, not only within the Bounds of his own Lands; but had the Country of Strathbravin appointed him for the Exercise of that Jurisdiction (b).

Thereafter, in the 1491, he was sent upon a Foreign Embassy; and upon his Return, when a new Treaty was set on Foot, Anno 1492, for prolonging the Truce with England, the Lord Oliphant was one of the Scots Lords appointed for that Effect (c); who accordingly met at Coldstream; and on the 21st of December agreed to a Truce, which was to continue till the 21st of the same Month 1496, for the Ratification of which the Commissioners set to the Seals of their respective Kings, which seemed to be a

Practice was not observed till that Time. And besides what else I have observed of this Lord to make a further Manifestation of his Greatness; and of the Interest and Dependency he had in the County where he resided, I shall here exhibite a Catalogue of the Names of such Persons, as were retained to serve him both in Peace and War, during their respective Lives, as I extracted them from the very Indentures themselves, in the Custody of James Oliphant of Gask, his lineal Descendant.

Thomas Blair of Bethayick.  
Humphrey Murray of Ogilvy.  
Robert Mercer of Balieff.  
David Ogilvy of Inchmartin.  
Silvester Rattray of That-Ilk.  
Cristferim Gorthy of That-Ilk.  
Andrew Rollock of Duncrub.  
Robert Rollock of Duncrub, Junior.  
John Fotheringham of Powrie.  
William Ferny of That-Ilk.  
Robert Bruce of Caltmalindie.  
William Rollock of Findon.  
David Mercer of Innerpeffrey.  
Niel Stewart of Fothergil.  
Lucas Bruce of Caltmalindie.

This noble Lord martied Isobel, Daughter of William Earl of Errol; by whom he had John his Son and Heir, William Oliphant of Berindale, of whom the present Branch of the Oliphants of Gask, who obtained the Lands of Berindale and Strabrock, by the Marriage of Christian Daughter and Heir of Alexander Sutherland of Duffus (d), George Oliphant of Balmactorn, and a Daughter Margaret, married to George Master of Angus, Son and Heir of George Earl of Angus; and  
D d d d d depart-

(a) Black Acts of Parliament. (b) Ibidem. (c) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (d) Charta in Pub. Arch. ad Annum 1526, whereby Andrew Oliphant of Berindale, disposes the Lands of Berindale and Ald-Wick in Inverness-Shire, and Strabrock in Linlithgow-Shire, to his Cousin Laurence Lord Oliphant; wherein 'tis narrated, that by the Death of umquhile Alexander Sutherland of Duffus, the Marriage of Christian his only Daughter, fell in the King's Hands, who disposed it to Laurence Lord Oliphant, Grandfather to the Disposer, who gave her in Marriage to William Oliphant his second Son, this Disposer's Father. This Andrew had a younger Brother, Laurence Oliphant of whom the Family of Gask is lineally descended.



departing this Life in 1500, was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by

*John* his Son and Heir, who wedded the Lady *Elizabeth Campbell*, Daughter of *Colin*, Earl of *Argyle*, by whom he had *Colin*, Master of *Oliphant*, and *Laurence* Abbot of *Inchaffrey*, who was kill'd with the Master his elder Brother, at the Battle of *Flowdown*, the 9th of *September* 1513, the Father surviving his Sons Three Years, Death overtaking him in the 1516, whereby his Estate and Honour devolved on,

*Laurence* his Grandson and Heir, Son of *Laurence* Master of *Oliphant*, by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Earl *Mareschal*. Which *Laurence* married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Sir James Sandilands* of *Calder*, by whom he had *Laurence* his Successor, *Peter Oliphant* of *Turring*; likewise Four Daughters,

*Catharine* married first to *Sir Alexander Oliphant* of *Kelly*, and thereafter to *George Dundas* of *That-Ilk*, and had Issue.

*Margaret* to *William Murray* of *Abercainry*, sans Issue; and again to *James Clepen* of *Carstlogy*.

*Jean* to *William Moncrief* of *That-Ilk*, and had Issue.

*Lilias* to *Robert Lundy* of *Balgony*.

This Lord dying the 26th of *March*, 1566 (a), was succeeded by

*Laurence* his Son, who was one of the Lords who adhered with the greatest Firmness and Constancy to *Queen Mary*, upon the breaking out of the Troubles in that Reign. He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *George* Earl of *Errol*, by whom he had *Laurence* Master of *Oliphant*, who died in the Lifetime of his Father, and *John Oliphant* of *Newland*, call'd Master of *Oliphant*, Ancestor to the present Lord *Oliphant*; likewise Three Daughters,

*Elizabeth* married to *William* Earl of *Angus*.

*Jean* to *Mr. Alexander Bruce* of *Cultmalindie*, in *vicecomitatu de Perth*, and had Issue.

*Margaret* to *Sir James Johnstoun* of *Westerhall*, in *Vicecomitatu de Lanerk*, sans Issue.

*Laurence* Master of *Oliphant*; in the Lifetime of his Father, perished going over to the Low Countries in the 1583, leaving Issue by *Christian* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Morton*, *Laurence* a Son, who succeeded his Grandfather; and a Daughter *Anne*, married to *Robert* Lord *Lindsay*.

To *Laurence* Lord *Oliphant* succeeded *Laurence* his Grandson, upon the Death of his Grandfather, in the 1592. He married *Lilias* Daughter of *James* Lord *Madertie*, by whom he had only one Daughter, *Anne*, married to *James* first Lord *Mordington*.

This Lord by an Excess in his Way of Living, squandred away his Estate that little of the Fortune at his Death fell to his Nephew *Patrick*, Lord *Oliphant*, Son of *John* Master of *Oliphant* his Brother, to support the Title, so that the Family has not since appeared with that Lustre it did in former Times. This *Patrick* married first *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir Patrick Chyne* of *Eslemont*, by whom he had one Daughter, *Lilias*, married to *Sir Laurence Oliphant* of *Gask*; secondly, *Mary*, Daughter of *Sir James Crichton* of *Fren-draught*, by whom he had *Charles* his Successor, Colonel *William Oliphant*, and Captain *Francis Oliphant*.

Which *Charles* married *Mary*, Daughter of . . . . *Ogilvy* of *Mill-town*, by whom he had *Patrick*, the present Lord *Oliphant*, his Son and Heir.

A R M S.

(a) Charta in Publicis Archivis.

A R M S.

Gules, Three Crescents, Argent. Supporters, Two Elephants proper. Crest, an Unicorn's Head, Coupe, Argent, Motto, A Tout Prouvoir.

SINCLAIR,

Earl of Orkney.

THE Sirname of Sinclair, tho' no doubt originally French, is nevertheless very ancient in Scotland, for the Lands and Barony of *Hermistoun* have been possess'd by the Sinclairs since the Reign of King William, that *Henricus de Sancto-Claro* had then these Lands by the Grant of *Richard de Morvil*, Constable of Scotland (a); and tho' I have not found any Evidence so old of the Sinclairs of Roslin, the Ancestors of the Earls of Orkney and Caithness; yet this noble illustrious House did not only very far surpass the other, but even most Families within the Kingdom, for Wealth and Grandeur. They continued their Splendor till the Reign of King James III. that William Earl of Orkney and Caithness, from Motives, which, at this Distance of Time, cannot be so well known, did make a Division of his Estate among Three of his Sons, the Bulk whereof, together with the Title of Earl, he made over with Consent of King James III. to William Sinclair, the eldest Son of his second Marriage, whereby the Family lost a

great deal of its Lustre, with which it had flowrish'd for many Ages before, not only in Scotland, but also in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and other Kingdoms beyond Sea.

Sir William Sinclair, Lord of Roslin, was High-Sheriff of Edinburgh-Shire in the 30th of King Alexander III. Anno 1278 (b); and after the Death of that Prince was one of the great Barons who were present at Berwick, in the Plea for the Crown that was betwixt the Bruce and Baliol, the Decision whereof was referred to King Edward I. of England. This great Man had Issue Henry his Successor in the Barony of Roslin, William the martial Prelate of Dunkeld, and very probably Sir Gregory Sinclair, the Founder of the ancient Family of the Sinclairs of Longformacus (c), in Berwick-Shire.

Sir Henry Sinclair of Roslin, was one of the great Men who swore Fealty to King Edward I. as Direct and Superior Lord of Scotland, an Acknowledgment seems to have been extorted from them, and which they disowned whenever an Opportunity offered to assert their own Liberty, and the Nation's Independency. He was succeeded by

Sir William his Son, who assisted King Robert the Bruce in his Wars, and was one of the Subscribers of that famous Letter sent to the Pope in 1320, from the Earls, Barons, &c. of Scotland. He married Elizabeth, Daughter and Co-heir of Maliss, Earl of Strathern, and one of the Heirs of Magnus Earl of Caithness, by whom he had Henry 1st Earl of Orkney, & two Daughters, Margaret married to Thomas Earl of Angus, and after his Death to Sir William Sinclair of Hermiestoun;

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(a) Charta penes Mat. Sinclair de Hermistoun, M. D. (b) Chartul. of Dunfermling. (c) Gregory Sinclair swears Fealty to King Edward I. among other Barons of Berwick-Shire, and I have seen in the Hands of Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, Bart. an Obligation by Henry the first Earl of Orkney in the 1384, to his well beloved Cousin Sir James Sinclair of Longformacus, Kt. whereby the Earl obliges himself to give his Cousin Sir James a Twenty-Merk-Land, &c. which if it does not prove the particular Descent, it is certainly a very noble Document for the Antiquity of the Family of Longformacus.



and had Issue (a) ; and *Jean* to Sir *John Forrester* of *Carstorphine*.

Which *Henry* was created Earl of *Orkney* by *Hacko* King of *Norway*, Anno 1379 (b), which was ratified by his own Sovereign, if he did not also himself confer the same Honour on Sir *Henry*; for I have seen a Charter granted by King *Robert* of *Scotland* to this Earl of the Barony of *Roslin*, resigned by himself, wherein he's designed *Comes Orcadie, & Dominus de Roslin* (c). He married first *Florentina*, Daughter to the King of *Denmark*; and thereafter *Jean*, Daughter of Sir *Walter Halliburton*, Lord of *Dirleton* (d). By her he had *Henry* his Heir, *Elizabeth* married to Sir *John Drummond* of *Stobhall* (e), Ancestor to the Earl of *Perth*, and *Mary* to Sir *Thomas Somervell* of *Carmath*.

*Henry* second Earl of *Orkney*, made a very great Figure in the Time of King *James I.* in whose Reign he was Lord High-Admiral of *Scotland*, and Governor to that Prince in his younger Years. He married *Giles*, Daughter and Heir of *William Douglass*, Lord of *Nithsdale*; by her he had *William* his Successor, and a Daughter *Beatrix*, married to *James* Earl of *Douglas*.

*William* his Son, a mighty Favourite of King *James II.* was in the 1454 made Chancellor of *Scotland* (f), and the same Year sent upon a solemn Embassy to *England* (g): Upon his Return he had a Grant from that Prince of the Earldom of *Caithness*, then in the Crown, by the Death of Sir *George Crichton*: After which he designed himself promiscuously *Comes Orkadiæ & Cathaniæ* (h); but thereafter, upon some Transaction with the King, in the Reign of King *James III.* the Earldom of *Orkney* was, by Act of Parliament, 20th of *February* 1471 (i), annex-

ed to the Crown; but that it did not proceed upon a Forfeiture of the Earl, as a late Author conjectur'd, is most plain, for the very same Year he was in great Favour with his Prince, and named one of the Ambassadors to treat of a Peace with *England*, which is the last Time I have found him in any publick Character. He married first *Margaret*, Daughter of *Archbald* Earl of *Douglas*, by whom he had *William Sinclair* of *Ravensheugh*, the lineal Ancestor of the present Lord *Sinclair*, his eldest Son, whom he disinherited, and a Daughter *Catharine*, married to *Alexander* Duke of *Albany*; next, *Marjory* Daughter of *Alexander* Master of *Sutherland*: by her he had *William*, in whose Favours he resigned the Earldom of *Caithness*; whereupon the King confer'd it *de novo* on him, by a Charter under the Great Seal, 8th of *December* 1476 (k), Sir *Oliver Sinclair* of *Roslin* (l), Sir *David Sinclair*, Kt. *John* Bishop of *Caithness*; likewise Three Daughters, *Eleanora* married to *John* Earl of *Arbole*, *Marion* to Sir *John Houstoun* of *Thaillik*, and *Elizabeth*, second Wife of Sir *David Boswell* of *Balmuto*, Mother by him to *David Boswel*, the first Baron of the Family of *Auchinleck*, in *Air-Shire*.

## HEPBURN, Duke of Orkney.

FROM the 1471, for the Space of Ninety Six Years, no body bare the Title of *Orkney*, that then Queen *Mary* being abus'd by the evil Council

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Marchmont. (b) Terfeu's History of Orkney. (c) Charta in Pub. Archivis. (d) Deduction of the Line of the Earls of Orkney, in Dr. Wallace's History of Orkney. (e) Charta penes Comitum de Perth. (f) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi II. (g) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (h) Ibid. ad Annum 1461, & 1457, & 1471. (i) The Act of Parliament is at Length in Had-dington's Collections from the Records in the Lawyer's Library. (k) Charta in Pub. Arch. (l) Charta Will. Comitis Cathaniæ, Olivero Sinclair, filio suo, Terrarum de Roslin & Harbertshire, data 10 December 1476.

Council of some about her, in Places of nearest Trust and Confidence, was not only advised, but very solemnly address'd to marry the Earl of *Bothwell*, as the most effectual Mean to quiet the Peace of the Country, which was broken and divided by Faction and Party, her Majesty, in Compliance with their Desires, having resolved to marry the Earl, she thought his Title too low a Dignity for the Person she intended to make the Partner of her Royal Bed, and therefore the better to fit and qualifie him for that Honour, her Majesty was pleas'd to raise and advance him to the highest Dignity a Subject was capable to receive, or the Sovereign to bestow, that was, to make him a Duke, by the Title of, Duke of *Orkney*: But no sooner was the Marriage consummate between the Queen and the Duke, than some of those very Persons who advised and most advanced the Match, which was certainly the most unfortunate Step of her Life, entered into Cabals and Associations to ruin them both, and which they very speedily and successfully effected. For in less than a Year thereafter, they imprisoned the Queen, and forced the unhappy Duke to fly out of the Country; and then condemned and forfaulted him, whereby he was not only deprived of his new acquired Title of Duke, but also of Earl, which had been in his Family for full Eighty Years, and his own Hereditary Offices given to those who had been his principal Conductors to Destruction.

STEWART,

Earl of *Orkney*.

QUEEN *Mary* did, by a Charter under her Great-Seal, bestow the Crown Lands of *Orkney* and *Zet-*

*land* upon her natural Brother, Sir *Robert Stewart* of *Strathdon*, Prior of *Holy-Rood-House*, 26th May 1565, in Pursuance of which King *James VI.* did erect the same Lands into an Earldom, in Favours of his Uncle Sir *Robert*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date 28th of *October* 1581. This Earl married *Jean* Daughter of *Gilbert* Earl of *Cassils*; by whom he had Three Sons, and Four Daughters, *Patrick* Earl of *Orkney* his Son and Heir, *John* Lord *Kincliven*, and Earl of *Carrick*, Sir *James Stewart*, Kt. one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to King *James VI.* Lady *Mary* married to *Patrick* Lord *Gray*, Lady *Jean* to *Patrick* Lord *Lindores*, Lady *Elizabeth* to Sir *James Sinclair* of *Murthil*, Lady *Barbara* to *Rorie MacLeod* of the *Lewes*.

Which *Patrick* was forfaulted for Treason and Oppressions, and beheaded at *Edinburgh*, 6th *February* 1614, whereby the Title of Earl of *Orkney*, was suppress'd: And tho' the same Title was not conferr'd upon his Brother, the Lord *Kincliven*, yet his Majesty King *Charles I.* in the 1632, was graciously pleas'd, in Lieu thereof, to create him Earl of *Carrick*, from a Village so call'd in the Isle of *Ethy*, in the *Orkneys*, which was then erected in a Burgh of Barony, in Favours of the Earl; but he dying without Issue Male of his own Body, the Title did not descend to his other Heirs, but became extinct with himself.

HAMILTON,

Earl of *Orkney*.

LORD *George Hamilton*, Fourth surviving Son of *William* and *Anne*, Duke and Dutches of *Hamilton*, from his Youth betaking himself to Arms, and having given early  
E e e e e Proofs



Proofs of a martial Spirit, and distinguished a particular Bravery and Fortitude in the Battles of *Boyne, Achrim, Stankirk* and *Landen*; and no less in the several Sieges of *Athlone, Limerick* and *Namur*; in Consideration whereof, and to reward his great Merit, King *William* was graciously pleas'd to bestow upon him the old standing Regiment that had been formerly his Uncle the Earl of *Dunbarton's*, immediately after the Battle of *Stankirk*, where the Colonel Sir *Robert Douglass* of *Glenbervy* was slain: But that being thought too little to recompense Lord *George's* great Services, his Majesty was further pleas'd to make him a Brigadier, and to raise him to be an Earl, by the Title of, Earl of *Orkney*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 3d of *January* 1696; and beside the Motives from the most illustrious Family, of which his Lordship was a Son, his own signal Services, are so fully set forth in the Narrative of the Patent, that I should not think it just to pass them by, without mentioning them as they are expressed in the Sovereign's own Words, *Quin etiam Considerantes quod idem Dominus Georgius Hamilton, Generis sui & Sanguinis Nobilitati, propria sua Virtute superaddidit; ac eximia sua Fidei & Fortitudinis; multa & praeclara dederit Specimina tum in praeliis apud Boyne, Achrim, Stankirk, & Landen; tum in Obsidionibus de Athlone & Limerick, nuperrime etiam & eminenter in Obsidione Civitatis de Namur, sub intuitu nostro & observatione. Ob has igitur, plurimasque alias magni momenti Res & Rationes insignem & durabilem Regni nostri Favoris Tesseram, in illum, ejusque Familiam conferre, noveritis igitur Nos, &c.*

In the Beginning of the last War, her Majesty Queen *Anne*, soon after her coming to the Crown, was pleas'd to promote the Earl of *Orkney* to be a Lieutenant General, *June* 8th 1702.

But this was not all, for her Majesty would accumulate more Honours on his Lordship, and therefore on the 4th of *February* 1704, he was chosen one of the Twelve Knights of the most ancient and most noble Order of the *Thistle*, which her Majesty was pleas'd in Honour of her ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, then to revive. Upon the Commencing of the Union of the two Crowns, tho' I don't find the Earl of *Orkney* was one of the Peers named by the *Scots* Parliament to sit in the ensuing Session, in the *English* House of Peers, yet in the first new Parliament thereafter, the *Scots* Nobility to testify the Value and Esteem they had of his Lordship, elected him one of their Number to represent the Peerage of *Scotland*, in the *British* Parliament on the 17th of *June* 1708. And when that Parliament was dissolved upon the Change of the Ministry, the Earl of *Orkney* had the Honour to be rechosen one of the Sixteen *Scots* Peers, to the next ensuing Parliament, on the 10th of *November* 1710, and the Choice of his Lordship being agreeable to the Queen, her Majesty was pleas'd upon the 11th of *March* thereafter to name him one of her most honourable Privy Council; and in *April* 1712, to declare him Lieutenant General of the Foot that were to serve in the ensuing Campaign in *Flanders*, under the Duke of *Ormond*, who was then made General and Commander in Chief of all the *British* Forces. Thereafter the Queen made him Governor of *Edinburgh-Castle*, upon the Removal of the Duke of *Argyle*; in which Station King *George* continued his Lordship upon his Accession to the Throne; and moreover appointed him one of the Gentlemen Extraordinary of his Majesty's Bed Chamber; and he took the Oath of the Office on the 28 of *October* 1714.

His Lordship married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of Sir *Edward Villars*, Kt.

Sister

Sister to Edward Earl of Jersey, by whom he has Three Daughters,

Lady Anne.

Lady Frances.

Lady Henrietta.

## ARMS.

Quarterly 1st Azure, a Ship within a double Tressure, flower'd and counter-flower'd, Or. 2d and 3d, the quartered Coats of the Family of Hamilton; 4th Argent, a Hart Gules, ensign'd with an Imperial Crown, Or, on a Chief, Azure, Three Molets of the First, supported on the Dexter with an Antelop, and on the Sinister with an Hart proper. Crest and Motto the same with the House of Hamilton, viz. a Saw sawing thro' a growing Tree, with the Word, Through.

## M A C G I L,

### Viscount of Oxenford.

THE first of this Family was Mr. David Macgill of Nisbet, Son of James Macgill, Citizen of Edinburgh, and Brother to Mr. James Macgil of Nether Rankilour, Clerk of Register in the Reign of Queen Mary and King James VI.

Which Mr. David being a Lawyer of good Reputation, was preferred by King James to be his Majesty's Advocate, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Anno 1582; both which Offices he held till his Death, which happened in the 1596 (a), leaving Issue by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter of . . . . . Forrester of Carstorphine (b).

David his Son and Heir, who by Mary his Wife, Daughter of Sir William Sinclair of Hermistoun (c), had Mr. David Macgil of Cranstoun-Riddle his Son and Heir, who was one of the Senators of the College of Justice (d), and died without Issue, and Sir James Macgil, Bart. likewise a Daughter, Elizabeth, married to James Cranstoun, Esq; Son of William first Lord Cranstoun.

Which Sir James being a Gentleman of great Integrity and Learning, was by King Charles I. made one of the Lords of Council and Session; and thereafter was by the special Favour of King Charles II. rais'd to the Honour of Viscount of Oxenford, by Letters Patent, 19th of April 1651 (e). He married first Catharine, Daughter of Sir John Cockburn of Ormiston (f), by whom he had Two Daughters, Elizabeth married to Patrick Hamilton of Preston, and Anne to Sir James Richardson of Smeaton; next Christian, Daughter of William Livingston of Killyth, by whom he had Robert his Son and Heir, and a Daughter Christian married first to Alexander Crawfurd of Carse, and again to George Ross of Gaulstoun; and dying Anno 1663, was succeeded by,

Robert his Son and Heir, who married Henrietta, Daughter of George, Earl of Linlithgow, by whom he had a Son George, Master of Oxenford, who died before himself, in September 1701, and two Daughters, Christian the Heir of his Honour and Estate, and Margaret married to James Hamilton of Orbistoun, and dying 18th December 1706. was succeeded by his Daughter Christian Viscountess of Oxenford, who married William Maitland, Esq; Son of Charles Earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had Robert the present Viscount of Oxenford, who succeeded to

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(a) Charta in Pub. Arch. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Dalrymple's Cambden. (e) Charta in Pub. Arch. (f) Ibidem.



the Honour on the Viscountess his Mother's Death in the 1707.

### A R M S.

Gules, Three Martlets, Or, supported on the Dexter by a Horse at Liberty, Argent, garnished with a Viscount's Coronet, whereto a Chain is affixed; and on the Sinister with a Bull, Sable, coloured red and charged as the other (a). Crest, A Phoenix in Flames. Motto, Sine Fine.

## VALONIIS,

### Lord of Panmure.

**I**N the Time of King William flourished Sir Philip de Valoniis, who in the 11th of that Reign executed the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain of Scotland (b); and he held the Place under that Prince for many Years: As the Lord Chamberlain seems to have been in the highest Favour with that Prince, so it appears he made a very considerable Figure in the Publick Transactions of those Times, for when King William had the Misfortune to be taken Prisoner by the English at the Battle of Alnwick, Anno 1174, Sir Philip de Valoniis was one of the Hostages sent to England, for the King's Ransom (c). Upon the Return of the King to reward and commemorate Sir Philip's good and faithful Services, his Master made him a Grant of the Baronies of Panmure and

Benvin in the County of Forfar, out of which he gave a Donation to the Monks of Coupar, in pure and perpetual Alms, *Pro salute Animarum quondam Regis David, Comitis Henrici Filii sui, Regis Malcolmi, nec non pro salute Animæ Regis Willielmi David Comitis Fratris sui, & salute sui ipsius, Antecessorum & Successorum suorum in perpetuum* (d); and departing this Life 5th November 1215 (e), was interr'd in the Convent of Melroß, leaving a Son,

Sir William de Valoniis, who had a Grant from King William, in the Lifetime of his Father, of the Baronies of Panmure and Benvin, bearing to be made *Willielmo de Valoniis, Filio Philippi de Valoniis de Terris illis in Scotia quas eidem Philippo Patri ejus dedi, scz. Benvin, per rectas divisas suas, & cum omnibus justis Pertinentiis suis, & Panmore per rectas divisas suas & cum omnibus justis Pertinentiis, per servitium dimidii Militis sicut charta predicti Philippi de Valoniis Patris sui testatur* (f). This Sir William being a Man of Parts and Merit, King Alexander II. was pleas'd to make him Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, a Place his Father had long and worthily held in the former Reign (g), upon his Father's Demise; and he discharged that great Office for the Space of Four Years, even till his Death in the 1219 he was buried at Melroß beside his Father (h), leaving Issue one Daughter, Christian his sole Heir, who brought the Baronies of Benvin and Panmure to her Husband, Sir Peter de Maulia, Kt. the lineal Ancestor of the present Earl of Panmure, and the other Branches of that most noble Family.

### MAULE

(a) Register of the Lyon's Office. (b) Chartul. of Scoon. (c) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (d) Chartul. of Coupar, penes D. Balmerino. (e) Chron. de Melroß. (f) Charta penes Comitem de Panmure, which is engraven in Mr. Anderson's Collection of Charters. (g) Chartul. of Scoon and Aberbrothock. (h) Chron. de Melroß.

MAULE,  
Earl of Panmure.

**B**OETHIUS, and some other Historians of the Scots Nation do reckon, that the first Ancestor of this ancient and noble Family, came from Hungary to Scotland, in the Reign of King Malcolm III. in the Retinue of Edward the Out-law of England, and of Margaret his Sister, thereafter Queen of Scotland. But as this Assertion of Mr. Bois's is without Authority, or even so much as Probability; so I rather incline with some modern Antiquaries, who have enquired with great Curiosity into the Origin and Progress of Surnames among us, to think the first Ancestor of the Maules to have come from France, and extracted from the noble Family of de Maulia, so call'd from a fair Lordship of that Name in the Dutchy of Normandy; the first of whom I have found using the Surname, was Petrus de Maulia, Filius Anfoldi, Filius Guarini, who gave, Anno 1076, to the Monks of Uttica, the Churches of St. Mary, St. Vincent, and St. Germain, in villa que nuncupatur Maulia, for the Salvation of his Soul (a), according to the Devotion of these Times, when good Works were believed to be meritorious with Almighty GOD; and departing this Life in January 1101 (b), was interr'd in the Cloister of Uttica, with an Epitaph over his Grave, of which this is a Part,

*Post Annos Agni centum cum mille superni,  
Flos Procerum Petrus prope Jani decidit idus, &c.*

He left Issue by Guindismoth his Wife, a Lady of a noble Family at Troyes, Four Sons, Anfold, Theobald, Guarin, and William.

Which Anfold was a very warlike Man, and did eminently signalize himself in the Wars of Italy (c), particularly in the Battle where Alexius the Emperor of Constantinople, received a signal Overthrow; likeas in 1106, he ratified to the Monastery of Uttica the Rights his Father had made to that Church; and afterward retiring from the World, for the better disposing himself, as he thought, to Devotion, he took upon him the Habit of a Monk of St. Bennet, in that Cloister, where he ended his Days not long after, and was there interr'd with this Epitaph upon his Tomb, writ by Odo of Monstrewel,

*Si quis erit si scire velit, dum vitus adesset  
Quis fuerat quem Tumba tegit, quod nomen haberet;  
Anfoldi nomen fuit huic, & Militis omen, &c.*

By Oldenine his Wife, Daughter of Radulphus de Malevicine, he had seven Sons, Petrus, Radulphus, Guarinus, Liscardus, Guido, Anfoldus, and Hugo.

Which Petrus de Maulia married Adda, Daughter of the Count de Ghisne, but being a turbulent Man, Louis the Gross, King of France, for his insolent Demeanour, demolished his Castle, and deprived him of his Lordship of Maulia; and tho' he was afterward so far reconciled to his Prince, as that he accompanied him to the Battle of Breunivil, against Henry I. of England, in the 1119 (d); yet for what I have found, he never recovered so much Favour as to be restored to the Possession of his Estate. And 'tis highly probable, at least much more, so, than Boethius Story, that upon the falling low of the Family of De Maulia in

F f f f f France,

(a) Odericus Vitalis in his Ecclesiastical History, Book V. printed in Andrew du Chyney's Collection of the Norman Writers. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem.



France, a Branch of them was transplanted to Scotland, in the Time of King David I. whose Bounty and Generosity we know, was not confin'd to his own Subjects; but was also very liberally extended to Foreigners of Birth and Merit, who were willing to put themselves under his Protection; for in the End of that Reign, *William de Maulia* is Witness in a Donation by Prince Henry, of the Lands of *Clerkingtoun* to the Church of *Haddingtoun* (a). But what were the first Lands the *Maules* were possessed of, I have not been able to discover; but they were spread into sundry Branches as early as the succeeding Reign of King *Malcolm IV.* when that Prince of his Royal Bounty gave the same *William de Maulia* promiscuously design'd *Masculus* and *de Maulia*, the Lands and Tenement of *Foulis* in *Perth-Shire*, out of which he mortified in pure and perpetual Alms, *DEO, & Canonicali Ecclesie Sancti Andreæ Capelam de Foulis, cum Terra quæ eidem Capela competeat, antequam Foulis esset mihi data, cum decem acris Terræ, quas in incrementum dedi ipsi Capela, pro salute Animæ meæ, &c. coram Roberto Episcopo Sancti Andreæ* (b). The same *William Masculus de Foulis*, gave to the Chanons of the Priory of *St. Andrews* & *Thomæ Masculo clerico nepoti suo, ecclesiam suam de Foulis, in puram elemosynam* (c), coram *Willielmo Priore Sancti Andreæ, Comite Dunecano, Adamo fratre Comitum, Michaelæ Masculo, Ricardo nepote suo*. But he dying without Issue Male, his Estate went with his two Daughters, the Elder married to *Roger de Mortimer*; and the Younger *Cicilia* to *Walter de Rothven*, Paternal Ancestor to the Earls of *Gowrie*.

For the further Illustration of this Descent, there is a Donation made by

*Hugo de Mortuomari*, Lord of *Foulis*, whereby he confirms to the Chanons of *St. Andrews, Capelam de Foulis, cum terra quæ eidem Capela competeat, antequam Foulis esset data Willielmo de Masculo avo suo* (d); and thereafter *Gilbertus de Rothven*, Son of *Walter de Rothven, in præsentia Domini Alexandri Regis, in curia apud Schonen, die Veneris ante Dominicam Palmarum, Anno Gratiæ 1262* (e), resigns in due Form, *Willielmo de Mortuomari, cognato suo & heredibus suis in perpetuum, totum jus illud quod ille & heredes sui habuerunt vel habuere potuerunt per decessum Ciciliæ aviæ suæ filiæ domini Willielmi de Maulia, vel aliquo alio jure, mihi & heredibus meis, contingente in tota terra de Foulis in Gaurin, vel medietate ipsius, vel in parte ejusdem*.

The direct Ancestor of this noble Family was *Sir Peter de Maulia*, great Nephew and Heir Male of *Sir William de Maulia*, Lord of *Foulis*, who in the Beginning of the Reign of King *Alexander II.* obtained the Barony of *Pannure*, by the Marriage of *Christian* Daughter and sole Heir of *Sir William de Valoniis*, Lord of *Pannure*, Great Chamberlain of Scotland.

This *Sir Peter* and the said *Christian* his Wife, did mortifie the Lands of *Brakis* and *Bothmernock*, to the Monks of *Arbroth* (f), in the Tenement of *Pannure*, for the Salvation of their Souls, as appears from a Perambulation betwixt them and the Abbot of the said Convent, which narrates, that after some Dispute betwixt the Two Parties about the Right of these Lands, the King had ordered the Earl of *Buchan* his Justiciary, to march and perambulate the said Lands; and the Parties having amicably agreed, by the Mediation of certain noble Persons, viz. *William Lord Brichen, Gilbert de Haya,*

(a) Registers of the Priory of St. Andrews. (b) Ibid. (c) Ibidem. (d) Chartul. of St. Andrew's. M. S. (e) Charta penes Comitum de Pannure. (f) Ibidem, & Chartul. of Arbroth, in the Lawyers Library.

Haya, and Robert de Montealto, the Affair at length was amicably compos'd (a). He dying in the 1254, left Issue

Sir William his Successor, and

Sir Thomas, who in the 1303, bravely defended the Castle of Brichen, against a strong Party of the English, for several Weeks, with the outmost Resolution and Magnanimity: Of whom Matthew Westminster, an Author not to be suspected of Flattery, when he speaks in Favour of the Scots, says, *That he was a Soldier of undaunted Boldness and Resolution of Mind, that the Vigour and Strength of his Body were very great, and that he did not fear to hold out the small Fortress committed to his Charge against a Royal Army.* And notwithstanding King Edward was very solicitous to have the Place, and for that Purpose brought great Preparations against it, yet all was to no Purpose, insomuch, says the former Author, that one Day as the Governor was standing upon the Wall, and watching where a Stone hit against it, he in Derision wiped the Place with his Handkerchief: But some Days after, when another Attack was made, the brave Governor had the Misfortune to receive a Wound in the Breast, of which he died the same Evening, whereupon the Castle was surrender'd.

Which Sir William, in the 1293, ratified and confirmed to Rodolph of Dundee, the Grant of Christian de Valoniis his Mother, of the Lands of Benwin and Balruthry, with the Patronage of the Church of Benwin, to which his Seal is appended; and still intire, as it is bore by his Descendants, the Heirs of this noble Family (a). He was also one of those Barons who in the 1292, did Homage to King Edward I. for his Lands which he held of the Crown in the County of Forfar, when

the Bulk of the Nation swore Fealty to that ambitious Prince (b). He married Esham de Vallibus (c), Daughter of . . . . . de Vallibus, Lord of Dirleton, by whom he had

Sir Henry his Son and Heir, Lord of the Barony of Panmure, who received the Honour of Knighthood from King Robert I. on Account of his Merit and Services to that Prince, who was a very bountiful Patron to worthy Men.

This Sir Henry Maule confirmed to John of Glassfirth, Son and Heir of Radulph de Dundee the Lands of Benvie and Balruthry, which his Father Sir William had formerly given to the said Radolph. Whereupon King Robert I. confirms by his Charter under the Great Seal, *Donationem illam quam Willielmus de Maule, Miles Dominus de Panmure fecit Radulpho de Dundee, Militi de Terris de Banevy & Balruthry, cum advocacione ecclesie ejusdem, cum molendino, & cum omnibus aliis justis pertinentiis suis, ac ratificationem, approbationem, & confirmationem Henrici de Maule, militis filii & heredis Willielmi de Maule predicti, factas Johanni de Glasfirth, filio & heredi quondam Radulphi de Dundee, de terris predictis. cum advocacione ecclesie, &c.* (d). Test. Waltero de Tuinham, Cancellario nostro, Thoma Randulpho Comite Moraviae, Domino Vallis Anandia & Manniae, nepote nostro Jacobo Domino de Douglas, Gilberto de Haya Constabulario nostro, Roberto de Kieth Marischallo nostro Scotiae, & Roberto Boyde, militibus: Apud Dundee quarto decimo Die Aprilis, Anno Regni nostri vicesimo quarto.

He married Margaret, Daughter of . . . . . Hay of Locherwart, Predecessor to the Marquis of Tweeddale, (e), by whom he had Walter his Successor, William, and Peter, who betaking himself to the Service of the

F f f f f 2 Church

(a) Charta penes Comitem de Panmure. (b) Prin's History. (c) Charta penes Comitem de Panmure. (d) Charta penes Magistrum Henricum Maule de Kelly, fratrem Comitis de Panmure. (e) Geneal. of the House of Lockart & Yeller, & Dunlop's Collections, M. S.



Church, enter'd into Orders, and had a Dignity in the Chapter of the See of St. *Andrews*, as appears from the Grants of Bishop *Lamberton*, who exercised the Episcopal Function there, under King *David II.* (a) ; likewise a Daughter, *Christian* married to *Alexander Strachan* of *Carmylie* (b), in *viccom. de Forfar*.

*Walter*, the next of this noble Family, flourished under King *David II.* he gave in free Alms to the Episcopal See of *Brichen*, the Chaplanry of *Boath* of his own Patronage, with his Lands of *Carniorthy*, for the Salvation of his Soul (c), which Charter of this *Walterus de Maulia* King *David* ratified to his Favourite Chancellor the Bishop of that See, 20th of November 1360 (d). By . . . . . Daughter of . . . . . his Wife, he had Sir *William* his Successor, and *Henry Maule*, first of the Branch of the *Maules* of *Glasfer* (e).

Which Sir *William* married *Marion*, only Daughter of Sir *David Fleeming* of *Biggar*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Wigtoun* (f), by *Jean* his first Wife, Daughter of Sir *David Barclay* Lord of *Brichen*, by whom he had *Thomas* his Successor, and a Daughter *Jean*, married to *Alexander Ouchterlony* of *Kelly* (g), in *vicecomitatu de Forfar*.

*Thomas Maule* of *Panmure* his Son, was made a Kt. by King *Robert III.* and thereafter during the Regency of the Duke of *Albany*, when the Troubles broke out upon the Descent of *Donald* of the Isles, when an Army was sent against that Lord, under the Command of the Earl of *Mar*, Sir *Thomas Maule* was one of those loyal Barons who joined the General in his March

northward, and had a Command in the Army at the bloody Battle of *Hairlaw*, where he was slain, in the Flower of his Age, July 25th, 1411, leaving Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife; Daughter of Sir *Andrew Gray* of *Fouls*, Ancestor to the Lord *Gray* (h), a Son born after his Death, viz.

Sir *Thomas*, who was served and retoured Heir to his Father in 1412 (i), notwithstanding of his Non-Age, in Respect of a Statute of General Council, made in Favours of those whose Predecessors were kill'd in the King's Service.

Upon the Death of that Arch-Traitor, *Walter* Earl of *Athole*, who murdered King *James I.* Sir *Thomas Maule* laid Claim to the Lordship of *Brichen*, in Right of his great Grandmother, who was Sister to Sir *David Barclay*, Lord of *Brichen*, whose Daughter and Heir the Earl had married; but the Ministry in the Minority of King *James II.* having in sundry Cases procured Decisions to be made in Favours of the Crown, when the Competition run betwixt the Sovereign and the Subject, so Sir *Thomas Maule* and the Friends of the Family of *Brichen* were balked of their Right to that Lordship, which on the Earl of *Athole's* Forfeiture was immediately vested in the Crown, in Regard he was possessed of it at his Death (k). But if ever Sir *Thomas* received afterward any Compensation for his Claim thereto, when the King came to Age, I have not been able to discover. He married *Margaret*, Daughter, as the Contract designs her, of a Nobleman, Sir *Thomas Abercromby* of *That-Ilk* (l), in the County of *Fife*, one of the  
Lords

(a) Chartul. of Arbroath. (b) Charta penes Comitem de Panmure. (c) Ibid. (d) Ibid. (e) Ibid. (f) Ibid. (g) Ibid. (h) Ibidem. (i) Ibidem. (k) There is in the Hands of the Earl of Panmure, an Instrument taken in the 1437, by Thomas Maule of Panmure, upon Walter Earl of Athole, acknowledging, that he enjoyed the Lordship of Brichen, only by Courtesy, since the Decease of his Wife Elizabeth Barclay, and that he had resigned the same in the King's Hands: And another Declaration in the 1435, by Thomas Bisset of Ballquillo, whereby he judicially declares, that Dame Jean Barclay, Wife of Sir David Fleeming, was Grandmother to Sir Thomas Maule, who was kill'd at Hairlaw. (l) Charta penes Comitem de Panmure.

Lords of the Session in the Reign of King James II. (a), and dying in the 1450 (b), left Issue

Sir Thomas his Son and Heir, who was a Gentleman of great Account in that Time; from a Principle of Devotion, according to the Piety of those Times, he ratified and confirmed to the Abbacy of Coupar, and to the Monks serving GOD there, certain Lands within the Barony of Panmure, with a Right to a Fishing in the east Haven of Panmure, which had been formerly given to the said Abbacy by Sir Thomas's Predecessor, Sir Philip de Valoniis, and that *pro salute animæ suæ, Elizabethæ sponse suæ, Alexandri Maule filii sui & hæredis, omnium antecessorum & successorum suorum in perpetuum* (c). He likewise founded a Chapel at his own Manor-House of Panmure, dedicated in Honour of the Blessed Virgin, for the Consecration of which he obtained a Licence and Order from Julian Bishop of Ostia, the Pope's Legate, to perform there Divine Service, and all other Offices competent to a Chapel-Devotion for him and his Family continually, dated in the Year 1487 (d), the 3d of Pope Innocent VIII. He married first the Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, Daughter of Alexander Earl of Crawford (e), by whom he had a Son Alexander, who died in the Lifetime of his Father, and a Daughter Elizabeth, married to . . . . . Lindsay of Evelick; and again when he was an old Man, Catharine, Daughter of . . . . . Craumond of Ald-Bar, and departing this Life in the 1498, was immediately succeeded by,

Sir Thomas his Grandson, Son and Heir of Alexander Maule of Panmure, Junior, by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter of Sir David Guthrie of That-Ilk, Kt. Lord High-Treasurer of Scotland

in the Reign of King James III. (f). This Sir Thomas was made a Kt. by King James IV. by whom he was much valued and esteemed, as a Person well affected to the Government both in Church and State.

As the King had a great Regard for Sir Thomas Maule, so the Churchmen profess'd a more than ordinary Honour and Esteem of him; for the then Abbot of Coupar, with full Consent and Approbation of his Convent made him Bailly of their Barony of Barry, a Jurisdiction, tho' of no great Value of itself, yet was such as the great Men before the Reformation affected to exerce, that they might be thought friendly to the Church, which was then no ill Politick, all Things considered. He married first Elizabeth, eldest Daughter and Co-heir of Sir David Rollo of Ballachie (g), by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter of Andrew Lord Gray; by whom he had Robert his Successor, and William, who married Janet, Daughter of John Carnagy of Kinnaird, the Earl of Southesk's Ancestor, and was the Root of that Branch of the Maules of Both (h); next, Christian, Daughter of William Lord Graham, by Jean his Wife, Daughter of George Earl of Angus, and Widow of the Laird of Gleneagles, but by her he had no Issue.

Sir Thomas being the particular Favourite of his Master, King James IV. he accompanied him to the Battle of Flodden; and while he was on his Way thither, he made his Testament at Dundee, that he might free himself of all worldly Intanglements, and the better, as he expresses it himself, to dispose him to the Service of his King and Country (i), in the War. And 'tis recorded of this Gentleman, to his immortal Honour, that tho' many of

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(a) Black Acts of Parliament. (b) Charta penes Comitem de Panmure. (c) Ibidem ad Annum 1456. (d) Charta penes Comitem de Panmure. (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem, etiam Charta in Pub: Arch. (g) Ibidem. (h) Ibid. (i) Ibidem.



the first Quality left the King, before the Army engaged with the Enemy; yet he would not, tho' he was a very corpulent Man, and advanced in Age, but personally engaged in the Battle, where he fought with remarkable Courage, and received many Wounds, of which he instantly died, on the fatal 9th of September 1513 (a), his Estate by his Death devolving on

Robert, his Son and Heir, who was retoured to Sir Thomas his Father, in the Year 1514, the King's Precept for infesting him bears, *Quod est legitima etatis per actum dispensationis a quondam carissimo patre nostro, desuper concess.* (b). He was afterward one of those Barons who made that loyal and dutiful Attempt to rescue King James V. from the Earls of Arran and Angus, who kept him in little other Condition than that of a Captive, and in order to his Liberation, joined the Earl of Lennox at the Fight at Linlithgow-Bridge, in 1526 (c). Tho' this generous Design prov'd abortive, and the young King still detain'd by those who had him in their Hands, and the Laird of Panmure oblig'd to take a Remission for it, as it had been the foulest Treason; yet the King when he came to Age, retained a very lasting Sense of that Service, as a very loyal Appearance; and ever afterward treated Panmure on that Account with the greatest Respect and Esteem, insomuch as after his Majesty assumed the Government on himself, he grants a Dispensation to this Robert Maule of Panmure, *For the true, good and thankful Service done to his said Majesty by him, to remain and bide at Home during all the Days of his Life, from all Hosts, Roads within the Realm, or without the same, by Sea or Land, and from all Attendance on Parliaments, Courts of Justiciary, of Cham-*

*berlanry, &c* (d). But how the Lairds of Panmure came to relinquish their Privilege of sitting in Parliament, I am at a Loss to know, in regard I find several of them design'd in old Writs *Nobiles & potentes Domini*, a Title which was afterward made a sufficient Authority, to establish a Family in the Dignity of Lord Barons, in the Decree of Ranking, Anno 1606.

Tho' this Loyal Gentleman was after this under no Necessity of ever appearing in any publick Action, by vertue of the King's Dispensation; yet he no sooner saw his Country threatned with Danger by Party and Faction, after the Death of King James V. than at the Command of the Regent the Earl of Arran, he rais'd his Vassals and Retainers, joined the Lord Gray and others, and attacked the Town of Perth, which the Lord Ruthven held out against the Queen's Authority; Tho' they were at first repuls'd, and the Laird of Panmure, who first made the Attack, was taken Prisoner; yet in the End the Affair came to be adjusted to the Satisfaction of the Governor (e). At the same Time the Laird of Panmure was a strenuous Opposer of the intended Match betwixt Queen Mary and Edward VI. of England, from an Apprehension his Country might suffer, not only in its Freedom and Independency, but also in its other valuable Privileges, by such an Union. So that when the War broke out betwixt the two Nations, on the Breach of the Articles that had been formerly agreed to, and on which ensu'd the Battle of Pinky, Panmure's Affections being known that Way, the English Governor of Brachty detached a strong Party from the Garrison to seize and apprehend him in his own House; and notwithstanding

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Panmure. (b) Ibidem. (c) The History of the Family of Panmure, wrote by Mr. Robert Maule, Commissar of St. Andrews. M. S. penes Comitum de Panmure. (d) Charta penes Comitum de Panmure. (e) Mr. Maule's Hist. M. S.

of the Surprize, yet a very noble and brisk Defence was made within, and the old Gentleman himself received divers Wounds; but not being prepared for a Siege, he was at length forced to surrender (a). Whereupon he was sent Prisoner to London by Sea, and committed to the Tower, where he remained a whole Year, till he was set at Liberty at the special Instances of the Marquis de Elbuise, the French Ambassador to Scotland, with the Regent of England, in whose Company he came Home in the 1549, and being by this Time aged, he thenceforth pass'd the Residue of his Time, in a happy Retirement, till Death took him away on the 2d of May 1560 (b). He was interr'd at the Church of Panbryde, among his Ancestors, where a Monument was erected over his Grave. He married Isobel, Daughter of Sir Laurence Mercer of Aldie (c), an anicent Family in Perth-Shire, by whom he had Thomas his Son and Heir, John Maule, Esq; Robert Maule, Esq; likewise a Daughter Margaret, married to the Laird of Pitcur. After the Death of his first Wife, he married again Isobel, Daughter of Sir Robert Arbuthnot of That-Ilk (d). Ancestor to the present Viscount of Arbuthnot. By her he had Three Sons, Henry, of whom sprang the Maules of Melgum, whose Son and Successor Henry Maule of Melgum was a learn'd Antiquary, and the Author of the History of the Picts, which he left behind him in Manuscript, but is since publish'd; Andrew Maule of Guildie, and William Maule of Glaster, who being a Person of great Reputation for Integrity, acquir'd an opulent Fortune, which at his Death was divided among his seven Daughters, who were all Co-heirs,

Marion married to Sir Alexander Seton of Kilscrioch, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

Betha to James Murray of Skirling, and had Issue.

Margaret to Sir Archbald Murray of Blackbarony, and had Issue.

Eleanor to Alexander Morison of Prestongrange, and had Issue.

Jean to William Oliphant of Kirkhill.

Isobel, to James Dundas of Dudingston; and again to James Hamilton of Parkly, and had Issue.

Beatrice to Mr. Robert Burnet of Crimond.

Thomas Maule of Panmure, the next of this noble Family, was by the singular Care of his Father brought up in all Accomplishments suitable to his Birth; and for his further Improvement sent to France in the Year 1538 (e), in the Retinue of the Abbot of Arbroth, Dr. Beaton, thereafter Bishop of St. Andrew's, who was Ambassador from Scotland to that Court. Upon his Return he signaliz'd his Courage and Valour at the Fight of Haldonrig (f) against the English, where he had the ill Fortune to be taken Prisoner, and was sent to Morpeth, where he remained till after the Death of King James V. that King Henry VIII. did then politically release all the Scots Prisoners of Note and Character, in Hopes to engage them to promote the Union he designed of the Two Kingdoms, by the Marriage of his Son Prince Edward, and Queen Mary. But tho' the Laird of Panmure had a very grateful Sense of the Favour that Prince had done him, yet it had never the least Influence on him, to engage him in any Interest or Party that prov'd prejudicial to his Country; but upon the breaking out of the War with England, he heartily and personally engaged in the publick Service, and was at the Battle of Pinky-Cleugh (g), where with great Difficulty he got his Escape made; having lost many of his Friends and Vassals, particularly

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(a) Mr. Robert Maule's History, M. S. (b) Charta penes Comitum de Panmure. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem. (e) Mr. Maule's History. (f) Ibidem. (g) Ibidem.



cularly *Thomas Maule* of *Boath*, his own Cousin-German. After the End of the War, as he liv'd in great Splendor at home, and made a very considerable Figure in the Country, so he had severals of Note who were retained to serve him; and among others, I find *John Scrimzeor*, Constable of *Dundee*, gives him his Bond of Manrent and Service, as his Superior, in Consequence of a former Obligation of the same Nature, which Sir *James Scrimzeor* his Predecessor had formerly made to Sir *Thomas Maule* of *Panmure*, which by his own Obligation he ratifies and renews, of the Date, 10th of May 1563 (a). This loyal and brave Man afterward accompanied Queen *Mary* in her Northern Progress as far as *Aberdeen*, and would have march'd with her all the Length she design'd in those Parts, had not the afflicted Circumstances of his Family call'd him to return Home, with the Queen's Permission, so that he was not at the Fight of *Corichy*, which happen'd soon thereafter; but her Majesty did not want any further Testimony of his Loyalty, having been fully satisfied in his Fidelity and Affection to the Crown, by many repeated Instances through the whole Course of his Life before.

When the Troubles broke out in this Reign he did not meddle much with either Party, but kept himself as much, if not more, out of the Broils of the Times, than any other of his Quality in the Kingdom; for in all the publick Transactions during the Course of the War, I don't find him ever concerned in any publick Deed, save in that Association (b) which was entered into, in the Year of GOD 1567, by the Bulk of the Nation, for the Inauguration of the

young Prince King *James VI.* upon the Queen his Mother's Resignation: And I observe the Bond is not only signed by those who were the greatest Promoters of the Reformation, but even by others of the Nobility and Gentry who were of the *Roman* Religion, and afterward adhered to the Queen with great Firmness and Fidelity, which gives me Ground to believe they were not then thoroughly acquainted with the Circumstances by which the Dimission was extorted from her, otherwise I cannot think, that Men of Honour, could have shifted as so many of them did, all of a sudden, and become most inveterate Enemies to the Government that succeeded during the whole of the young King's Minority.

This Gentleman was first espoused to the Lady *Elizabeth Lindsay*, Daughter of *David* Earl of *Crawford* (c), and thereafter he married *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *George Halliburton* of *Pitcur* (d), and giving Way to Fate the 7th of March 1600 (e), left Issue by his Wife foresaid, beside *Patrick* the Heir of his Fortune, Five other Sons and a Daughter, *William*, *David*, *Robert* who was Commissary of *St. Andrew's*; in his Time he had the Reputation of a good universal Scholar, and a Person of great Integrity. Mr. *Maule* had a Turn to Antiquities, particularly of his own Country, in which he was very exact. He wrote several Treaties with great Judgment and Learning, one, which he calls, *Periodi Gentis Scotorum*, the Abstract whereof he gives in these Words, *Has in septem partiti sumus; quarum prima initium ducit a primo Scotorum ex Hispaniâ adventu, & in Albium appulsu, & tempus illud totum occupabit quo nostri sub Philarchis, usque ad primum crea-*  
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(a) Charta penes Comitum de Panmure. I have seen other Bonds of Manrent in the Custody of the Earl of Panmure, by the Gentry of Forfar-shire, but this single one I thought sufficient to mention. (b) Original Bond at Glasgow, now printed. (c) Contract of Marriage penes Comitum de Panmure, ad Annum 1526. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem.

tum Regem, fuerunt. Secunda vero exordium inde suum habebit quo primus apud Nos Monarcha ordinatus fuit, ad exilium Scotorum. Tertia vero a reditu ab exilio ordietur; quæ & desinet in excidium Picticæ gentis. Quarta vero a deletis Pictis, & duplicato jam Regno, ad Milcolumbi Canmori principatum; quo imperante novæ apud Nostros Leges, novi item Honorum Tituli orti. Quinta a Milcolumbo quicquid est annorum complectitur, ad interitum lachrymabilem Alexandri Tertii. Sexta autem, ab Alexandro optimo Rege extincto, durabit in obitum Jacobi Quinti. Septima tandem, atque ultima, a Jacobi Quinti immatura morte, ad abitum Jacobi Sexti in Angliam.

He wrote likewise a History of the noble Family of which he was a Son, and in which, no Doubt, there were several great Men; as also another Treatise *De Antiquitate Gentis Scotorum*, in a tolerable pure Latin Stile, which he says, was written *contra Anglorum Calumnias & Mendacia*, and seems to be plainly levelled against the English Antiquary Mr. Camden, who about that Time, I think, had published his *Britannia*, wherein he asserts some Things that the Scots Antiquaries were mightily displeas'd with, and none more than Commisfar Maule, who was one of the most strenuous Asserters of the Freedom and Independency of Scotland, and among the first who attacked Camden; in which he was seconded by Mr. Hume of Godscroft, and afterward by the learned Mr. Drummond of Hawthornden. Beside other very judicious Remarks on the History of his Country, I observe from the little I have seen of Mr. Maule's MS. that he hath happily hit upon a better Notion of the ancient *Culdees*, than any Author before him; and when I have Occasion to peruse more of his Book in Relation to that Matter, I shall not fail to do his Memory all imaginable Justice, and frankly own the Helps I had from him in a Dissertation con-

cerning the *Culdees* I have by me, and which I intend, GOD willing, to communicate to the World.

Thomas Maule of Pitlivie the fifth Son, married Mary Daughter to . . . . . Lighton of Ullishaven, by whom he had two Sons, Thomas and Robert Maules, Esquires, which last was Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber to King Charles I. Thomas Maule the elder Brother, transported himself to the Kingdom of Ireland, where he established a Family, which still continues in that Kingdom with Lustre, and being a gallant brave Man, and a most hearty Loyalist in the Service of King Charles I. in the Time of the Civil War, was Lieutenant Colonel to the Marquis of Ormond's own Regiment, when he acted as Lieutenant General for the King in that Kingdom. The Colonel left behind him two Sons, William Maule, Esq; Surveyor General of the Customs of Dublin, and Thomas Maule, Esq; one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to Prince George of Denmark, and Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard in England, a Gentleman of Honour and Merit.

George Maule, Esq; the sixth Son.

James Maule, Esq; the seventh Son.

Margaret, only Daughter, married to James Stewart, Esq; Son of John Earl of Athole.

Patrick, the next in the direct Line of this noble Family, tho he was a Gentleman of very good Parts, yet did not make so great an Appearance as some of his Predecessors, it being a Time of profound Peace he lived in; tho we cannot say what Figure he might have made, had he had any Opportunity to exert himself in the Service of his Country in the Wars against the English; but then all National Animosities were outwardly removed by the Union of the Crowns in the Person of King James VI. of glorious Memory, who before the Time of his Accession to the English Crown, as a Mark of his

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Favour to the Laird of *Panmure*, did make him heretable Bailiff of the Barony of *Barry*, an Office his Ancestors had exerced by Commission from the Abbots of *Balmerino*, or others who had that Abbacy in *Commendam*, and which Office his Successors enjoy heretably to this Time; and dying the first of *May* 1605 (a), left Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Erskine* of *Dun* (b), Superintendant of *Angus* and *Mearns* after the Reformation, and, as I have found him design'd, Bishop of that Diocese (c), by *Barbara du Borle* his Wife, a *French* Lady, one of the Maids of Honour to *Mary* of *Lorrain*, Wife of King *James V.*

*Patrick* the first Earl of *Panmure*, and several Daughters;

*Jean* married to *David Erskine* of *Dun*, and had Issue. And,

*Barbara* to *James Strachan* of *Carmylie*, and had Issue.

Which *Patrick* being a Person of good Parts and Qualities, and of a Family which had always been firm to the Crown, in his Youth betook himself to the Court of King *James*, and being of a pleasant Humor and Disposition, of a notable Affability in his Behaviour, and well qualified by his Breeding for any Service his Master should think fit to employ him in, he quickly grew to be very acceptable to the King, and into a general Esteem with the Court, inso-much as his Majesty in a short Time made him one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, about the Time or a little after his Entrance to *England* in 1603, and as he attended his Majesty into that Kingdom, so he lived upon his own Fortune, without any other Support than the Profits of his Place, and his Majesty's Favour. Mr. *Maule* liv'd al-

ways decently, and in a fair Intelligence with the Favourites, having always Credit enough to provide for his own Interest, without troubling himself with that of other Men. And that which made him exceedingly beloved in the Court, was, that he never desired to get that for himself which others laboured for, but was ever ready to use his Interest with his Master, to promote the Pretences of worthy Men. As this his Behaviour made him many Friends, so few or none had the Confidence to avow themselves to be his Enemies: And as he had always a full Share in his Majesty's Esteem and Favour, who looked on him as a wife and faithful Servant, so he was graciously pleased to give many Testimonies thereof, particularly in a new Charter to him, under the Great Seal, of his ancient Barony of *Panmure* in 1610. The Narrative bears the Grant to be made by his Majesty, in Consideration of the good, loyal and acceptable Service done and performed to Us, by Our intirely beloved, familiar, faithful and domestick Servant *Patrick Maule* of *Panmure*, one of the Gentlemen of Our Bedchamber, in his faithful and diligent Attendance upon Our Royal Person for these many Tears past, even from his Youth, and his ready Disposition and Capacity to do Us all laudable Service at all Times and on all Occasions, as he shall be commanded by Us, of which his most faithful and acceptable Service, We have full and sufficient Experience. Moreover in the new Gift of the same Charter, whereby the King disposes to him the Patronage of the Church of *Panbride*; His Majesty declares his Motive to the Grant, to be upon His own sufficient Experience of the Wisdom, Discretion and Judgment of the said *Patrick Maule* of *Panmure*, and his prudent Manage-

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Panmure. (b) Charta penes eundem Comitum. (c) Presentation in my Hands by Sir James Scrimzeor to one Mr. Gray, wherein he is so designed.

*Management of his own Affairs, and of the ardent Zeal and Affection which he has for the Propagation of the Gospel.*

For King James was ever most solicitous, after the restoring of Episcopacy, to have the Laick Patronages in the Hands of such Persons as were Friends to the Church as then established by Law; and his Son King Charles of ever blessed Memory, who did not come short of his Royal Father, but rather exceeded him in his Zeal for the Church, being fully satisfied of Mr. Maule's Affection that Way, and of his unblemished Integrity in the Protestant Religion, his Majesty gave his Royal Consent and Approbation to the Transaction, which passed betwixt him and the Earl of Dysart, by which he purchased the Abbacy of *Aberbrothock*, which was erected into a temporal Lordship, with the Right of Patronage of the Churches of *Aberbrothock*, *Arbirlot*, *Monikie*, *Muirhouse*, *Dunighton*, *Maynes*, *Lunan*, *Inverkilor*, *Ethie*, *Monisuth*, *Cloua*, *Ruthven*, *Glamis*, *Kirriemuir*, *Kingoldrum*, *Newtyle*, *Gavall*, *Dunbug*, *Abernethy*, *Inverness*, *Aberchirdor*, *Bamff*, *Glamrie*, *Langlie*, *Guildie*, *Kinnernie*, *Banchorie* *Trinity*, *Bethelvie*, *Forgie*, *Fyvie*, *Tarves*, *Nig and Feterangus* (a), all formerly belonging to the dissolved Monastery of *Aberbrothock*, which besides the old Patronages of his own Family, made him among the greatest Patrons of any in Scotland.

As Mr. Maule of Panmure liv'd in the greatest Favour and Esteem with King James, who had always a very good Opinion of him, so at his Death he commended him to his Son King Charles, as a Person to be relied on in Honour and Fidelity, of which that Prince himself was also very well satisfied and pleased, for he not only continued him in his Bedchamber, but made him also Sheriff-Principal of

*Forfarshire*, when the Crown acquired the Hereditary Right of that Office from the Family of *Gray* in 1632 (b), the King always lodging these new acquired Jurisdictions in the Hands of such Persons as he could confide in.

When the Troubles broke out, Mr. Maule, being a Person of most eminent Affection and of intire Devotion to the Crown, adhered to the King with great Honour and Fidelity, was with him in all the Battles in which his Majesty was engaged in his own Royal Person, and thereafter went with him to *Oxford*, where he stay'd till the first War was brought to an End, by his Majesty's putting himself in the *Scots* Army before *Newark*.

As soon as it was known where the King was, Mr. Maule repaired to him and waited on him thence to *Newcastle*, when his Majesty thought fit to put a lasting Mark of his Favour on his old faithful Servant, and made him a Peer, by the Title of *Earl of Panmure*, August 3d 1646 (c), with as great Circumstances of Grace and Favour as could be expressed: For in the Preamble to the Patent, his Majesty was graciously pleased to call to Remembrance his Lordship's Services to his Father, and his Fidelity to himself, which he declared in these Words, *WHEREAS We have particular Knowledge of the long and faithful Service of Our well beloved Patrick Maule Baron of Panmure, one of the Gentlemen of Our Bedchamber, both in the Reign of Our most dear Father of ever blessed Memory, and also ever since Our Accession to the Throne, now these one and twenty Years, by a close Adherence to Our Sacred Person; and seeing We are most ready to bestow some Mark of Our Royal Favour on the said Patrick, now that he is turning old:* KNOW YE THEREFORE, That We have created, &c.

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(a) Charta penes Comitum de Panmure. (b) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. ad Annum 1632  
(c) Charta penes Comitum de Panmure.



Thereafter when the King was delivered up by the Scots Army, to such Persons whom the *English* Parliament had appointed to receive him, the Earl of *Panmure* attended on his Majesty to *Holmby* in *Northamptonshire*; and tho the Parliament's Commissioners had declared, that his Majesty should be treated with all Demonstration of Respect and Duty, and waited on by such of his Servants as he should appoint, yet he had not continued there many Days before the Parliament gave Orders to dismiss such of his Servants as were there, and had waited on him at *Oxford*: And tho the Demand was very grating to the King (a), yet that he might not seem to refuse to give them Satisfaction in any Thing they required, he yielded to their Desire, but in the Instant they were to be discharged, the King signified that it would be well pleasing to him, that the Commissioners would allow only Two of his old trusty Servants to attend him, and this he would look upon as a Testimony of their Respect to him; which being granted, his Majesty was pleased to pitch upon the Earl of *Panmure* and the Earl of *Dirletoun*, both the Earls being Persons in whom his Majesty had an absolute Confidence, and that he was sure neither of them would either deceive or betray him. The Earl of *Panmure* was with his Majesty, when Cornet *Joice* came on the 3d of *June* 1647, with a Troop of Horse, and violently seized on the King's Person, and carried him from *Holmby* to the Army, and after to *Hampton-Court*; his Lordship having Liberty to attend his Master in all the Removes he made, which was to his Majesty's great Satisfaction: And tho at first the King enjoyed

himself much more, having the Liberty of his own Servants, than he had before, when he was at *Holmby*: Yet alas! It was not long before the chief Officers of the Army seem'd more regardless of the King, and treated his Servants with less Civility, insomuch as his Majesty (from an Apprehension they had some secret Design upon his Life) made his Escape upon the 11th *November* 1648 from *Hampton Court* (b), and unhappily went to the Island of *Wight*, which prov'd so fatal to him. Thither his Lordship, so soon as he had Intelligence where the King was gone, repaired to him, having no Reason to doubt but that his Presence would be very acceptable to his Master (c): And his Lordship attended in his Office in the Bedchamber, till his Majesty having refused to give his Royal Assent to the four Bills the Parliament had then sent to him, which he said did divest him of all Sovereignty, that Colonel *Hamond* the Governor of the Place, by Order from his Masters, caused all the King's Servants to be immediately put out of *Carisbrook castle*, and forbid any of them to repair thither any more upon their Peril (d); whereupon the Earl, after the King had used many gracious Expressions of his Lordships faithful Services, kissed his Majesty's Hands, and took a sad Farewell of his Master, appearing to have little Hope ever to see him again in this World, and departing for *Scotland*, lived quietly at his own House in the Country, keeping his Heart and Affections always intire for the King.

After the Murther of his Majesty, and the total Suppression of the Royal Cause, tho the Earl of *Panmure* was very aged, and so out of Capacity himself to have appeared in any Action

(a) Journal by the Earl of *Panmure* of what pass'd during his Lordship's Attendance on his Majesty at *Holmby*, penes Comitum de *Panmure*. (b) Clarendon's History of the Rebellion. (c) Journal by the Earl of *Panmure*, while his Lordship waited on the King during his Imprisonment. (d) Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.

Action for the King's Service, yet when *Cromwel* prevail'd, and got himself made Protector, that Arch-Tyrant and Traytor, did by an Ordinance of his Council very arbitrarily impose a Fine on the Earl of *Panmure* of 10000 *lib. Sterl.* (a), for no other Reason, but his being a Person of known Loyalty, and having his Sons engaged in the King's Service.

After which he lived with Ease and Plenty in his Fortune, which was very great, and in great Reputation with all those who wished well to the Crown; the Restoration of which, as no Man more heartily wished, so he had the Comfort of seeing it brought about, by a most surprising Act of Providence, when there appeared least Hope of it, and least worldly Means to bring it to pass, which was the Thing his Lordship had longed most passionately to see before he should leave the World. He died on the 22d of *December* 1661, and was inter'd in the Vault of his Family at *Panbride* Church, with his Ancestors.

This noble Earl married three Wives, first, *Frances* Daughter of Sir *Edward Stanhope* of *Grimstoun*, of the County of *York*, Knight, of the same Family with the Earl of *Chesterfield* in *England*; by whom he had four Children, viz.

*George* Lord *Brechin*, his Successor in the Honour.

Colonel *Hary Maule* of *Balmakelley*, who in the End of the Reign of King *Charles I.* betook himself to the Service of the King, and had a Regiment bestowed on him in the Army, that was raised in order to redeem his Majesty from Prison, and restore him to his Freedom and Liberty: but being taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Preston*, he found Means to make his Escape into *Scotland*, and with the same Affections the Colonel engaged

again in the Service of King *Charles II.* and had the Command of a Regiment of Foot, at the unfortunate Battle of *Dunbar*, where he gain'd the Reputation of a stout and active Officer.

He married first *Jean* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Weems*, by whom he had a Daughter *Mary*, who died at *Panmure* Anno 1693; and again *Margaret*, a Lady of the *Douglases* of *Spot*, by whom he left only one Daughter, *Margaret* married to *Alexander Cochran* of *Barbachly*, and had Issue, and dying in the Spring of the Year 1667, was on the 8th of *April* (b) interred in the Abbey Church of *Holy-rood-house*.

Lady *Jean* eldest Daughter to *Patrick* Earl of *Panmure*, was married to *David* Earl of *Ethie* and *Northesk*, and had a numerous Issue.

Lady *Elizabeth* first to *John* Earl of *Kinghorn*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Strathmore*; and again to *George* Earl of *Linlithgow*, Justice-General of *Scotland* in the Reign of King *Charles II.* and was Mother to three Earls, viz. *Strathmore*, *Linlithgow*, and *Calendar*.

The Earl married to his second Wife *Mrs. Mary Waldrum*, one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen; and after that the Lady *Mary Erskine*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Mar*, Lord High-Treasurer of *Scotland*, by the Lady *Mary Stewart* his Wife, Daughter of *Esme* Duke of *Lennox*, Widow of *William* Earl *Marshall*; but by neither the other Lady, nor the Countess *Marshall*, had he any Children that came to Age.

To *Patrick* Earl of *Panmure* succeeded *George* Lord *Brechin* his Son. This noble Lord was too young to be engaged in the War when it first broke out, during which Time he had his Education in *France* and *Italy*: But by the Time King *Charles II.* arriv-

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(a) Printed Ordinance of Cromwel's Council in 1654, penes me. (b) Register of the Church of *Holy-rood-house*.



ed in *Scotland* in 1650, pursuant to the Treaty of *Breda*, his Lordship being now of Age, of Parts, and undoubted Loyalty and Affection to the Crown, waited on his Majesty, his Father the old Earl being now struck in Years and troubled with the Infirmities of Age: And as soon as the Parliament raised an Army for the King, the Lord *Brechin* being a Nobleman not only firm to the Principles of Monarchy, but also of great Duty and Affection to the Person of the King, heartily engaged in the Service himself, and endeavoured to dispose all those, upon whom he had Influence, to take the same Resolutions; and it soon appeared his Interest in the Country was very great, for his Lordship being appointed Colonel of the *Forfarshire* Regiment of Horse, many of the principal Gentlemen engaged themselves in the Service, and came to his Regiment out of Devotion and Respect to his Lordship, as well as Duty to the King, and served under him as Officers. His Lordship was at the Head of his Regiment at the unsuccessful Battles of *Dunbar* and *Inverkeithing*, at both which he fought with very remarkable Courage, and at the last of these his Regiment behaved so well, and suffered so much, that he himself was wounded, his Lieutenant Colonel and Major and many other of his Officers killed; and when the Action was over, his Soldiers were so dispersed, that scarce sixty of them could ever be got together again. But that Misfortune did not in the least discourage him from being every Way as active and forward again in advancing and conducting all he could toward his Majesty's Service, for after the Coronation was over, in which his Lordship assisted as a young Peer (a), when the Parlia-

ment appointed another Army to be raised for the Recovery of his other two Kingdoms, *Scotland* being intirely united in his Majesty's Service, no Body appeared more forward to advance the Work in Hand than the Lord *Brechin*, in order to which his Lordship was one of those who met with old General *Lesly* Earl of *Levin*, and several other Peers and Officers of Note, at *Eliot* in *Angus*, as a Place which was thought very favourable for making Levies, which they all intended; but they had not stay'd long there, when the Lord *Brechin* gave it as his Opinion, that the Place where they were had nothing for Defence, and advised the General to draw further into the Country for their Security, and told the General, that he was not sure, that if a Detachment from the Garrison of *Dundee* should make a brisk Attempt, they might not be all surpris'd and taken out of their Beds: But the General being of another Mind, his Lordship, who better knew the Country than any of the other Lords, and so more sensible of the Danger, to secure himself left the Committee, and retired to *Sidlaw-hills*; and it was soon evident what the Lord *Brechin* had advised was right, for the very Evening of the Day, or soon after he had left them, the whole Committee was surpris'd and taken Prisoners by a strong Party of the *English*, and sent to *London*, and committed to the *Tower*, where all of them except General *Lesly* underwent a long Imprisonment, even till the Restoration of the King.

The Lord *Brechin* being at Liberty in the *Hills*, the Loyalists, from all Quarters, resorted to him, after the Fight of *Worcester*, and put themselves under his Command; and his Lordship behaved in that Station very worthily, and made often Skirmishes

(a) Mr. Douglass's Sermon preached at the Coronation of King Charles II. first of January 1650.

shes with the Enemy, and sometimes with notable Advantage, and made frequent Incursions in the Night into the *English* Quarters, which gave General *Monk* some Trouble; But being convinced of the Impossibility of keeping up an Attempt, which at last must prove ruinous to himself, and could do the King no Service, he made his Peace with the General next Year, without any other Compliance to the present Powers than the laying down his Arms, and thereupon retired to his own House, where he remained quietly, prepared and disposed to run the Fortune of the Crown, to which he was most entirely devoted, in any other Attempt.

When the King came Home in 1660, his Lordship repaired to *London*, to congratulate his Majesty and the Royal Family upon their happy Restoration; and tho' his Majesty received his Lordship with a very good Countenance, yet he was not rewarded with any great Dignity or Preferment, as was expected, and with which some others were, who had not been so faithfull to the King, as the Earl of *Panmure*. But as that was the Fate of very many of the loyal Party, who had served the King with the utmost Fidelity, as well as his Lordship, so it was much more to be imputed to the Ministry than to the King himself: For 'tis reported, that some in great Credit with his Majesty endeavoured to instill into the King's Mind a Principle, that he must prefer his Enemies, and advance them, to gain them to be his Friends; and for his old Friends, it was no matter how he used them, for they would be so still: And indeed it fell out so, that very many, who had

suffered most in their Persons and Fortunes for the Crown, were not recompensed upon the Restoration, according to their Merit, or considered as they deserved: Of which Number this Noble Earl, I may truly say, was one of the most eminent Instances; which mistaken Politick of the then States-men, as it was observed thro' that whole Reign, so many great and wise Men have thought, that its being followed, did bring no small Prejudice and Inconvenience to the Crown thereafter. But notwithstanding his Lordship was overlooked as to any Preferment, yet he did not on that Account, as many others did, oppose himself to the Court; but in all the Parliaments and National Conventions, which were called while he lived, and on which his Lordship constantly attended, he always distinguished himself by a hearty Concurrence in whatsoever was proposed for advancing the Honour of the Crown, and the Welfare and Happiness of the Kingdom, which he made manifest by his several Speeches, whereby he left behind him lasting Monuments of his great Knowledge in our Constitution and Laws, of his unshaken Loyalty to his Prince, and his intire Love to his Country, inso-much as I have heard some eminent Men, who were his Contemporaries, speak of him with great Honour, as a Nobleman in as high Reputation for his great Abilities and eminent Integrity as any Man of his Time, and dying 24. of *March* 1671, he was interred at *Panbride* with his Ancestors.

This Noble Earl married *Jean* eldest Daughter of *John* Earl of *Lowdown*, Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland* in the Reign of King *Charles I.*

by

N. B. When the Government was first alarmed by an Insurrection in the South in 1666, so soon as the Resolution was declared to raise an Army to suppress it, they who had the chief Direction of Affairs did repose such Confidence both in the Earl of *Panmure's* Loyalty and Skill in military Affairs, that he was appointed to command the Gentry of *Forfar-shire*; but the Defeat at *Pentland* by General *Dalziel* prevented the raising that or any of the Northern Counties, the Peace of the Kingdom being thereby secured.



by whom he had three Sons and a Daughter, viz.

*George*, Lord *Maule*, his Successor in the Honour,

*James Maule* of *Balumby* now Earl of *Panmure*,

*Hary Maule* of *Kelly*, who in his younger Years travelled into foreign Parts, and spent much of his Time at the Courts of *France* and *England*. At the Revolution he was a Member of the Convention of Estates, which he left when he perceived they would forfeit King *James*, and has never since been concerned in any publick Affairs, having always continued a Non-juror; but in his Retirement has greatly improved his natural Parts, by a close Application to the History and Laws of his Country. He married first *Mary*, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Wigton*, by *Henrietta* his Wife, Daughter of *Charles* Earl of *Dumfermling*, Lord Privy-Seal in the Reign of King *Charles II.* by whom he had *George*, who died an Infant, *James Maule* Esq; *William Maule* Esq; and two Daughters, *Henrietta*, who died young, and *Jean*. He married to his second Wife, *Anne* Daughter of *Mr. Patrick Lindsay* of *Kilbirny*, and of *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Sir John Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, and Sister to *John* first Viscount of *Garnock*: By her he had *Patrick*, *John*, *Thomas*, and a Daughter *Margaret*, all young, and *David* and *Charles* who died Infants.

*Lady Mary Maule*, only Daughter of *George* Earl of *Panmure*, was married first to *Charles* Earl of *Mar*, and thereafter to Colonel *John Erskine*, Son of *Sir Charles Erskine* of *Alva*.

*George* Earl of *Panmure* being a young Nobleman of very bright and conspicuous Parts, was by King *Charles II.* when he came to Age, call'd to his Majesty's Privy Council, as he was likewise of the Council to King *James*. He married *Jean*, only Daughter of *John* Earl of *Wigton*, by *Anne*

his Wife, Daughter of *Henry* Lord *Kerr*, by whom he had a Son, *George* Lord *Maule*, who died an Infant, whom the Earl himself did not long survive, for Death overtook him on the 1. of *February* 1686 (a), to the great Grief, not only of his own Relations, but of all those who had the Honour to know him, who exceedingly lamented his immature Death, as a great Loss to his Country. He was interr'd in the same Vault with his Father and Grandfather, at the Church of *Panbride*, the Estate and Honour of the Family devolving on

*James Maule* of *Balumby* his Brother, who after having passed the Course of his Studies at Home, together with his younger Brother, travel'd abroad into foreign Parts: He serv'd as a Volunteer at the Siege of *Luxemburgh*, where he eminently signaliz'd his Courage, inasmuch as his Valour was very particularly taken Notice of.

Upon his Accession to the Honour he was named one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy-Council, from which he was soon thereafter removed, for not complying with the Design of the Court, in taking away the penal Laws against Popery. But tho' his Lordship did always shew himself very firm to the Protestant Interest thro' the whole of that Reign, yet in the Convention of Estates he vigorously appeared for the Interest of King *James*; and when the Crown was settled on King *William* and Queen *Mary*, he left the Meeting, and has since continued a Non-juror.

When the great Affair of the Union with *England* came to be considered in the Parliament, tho' his Lordship did not think fit to qualify himself by taking the Oaths enjoined by Law, to enter his Dissent against it in a Parliamentary Way as a Peer, yet no Body was more heartily averse to it, as appeared both from his meeting with the Principals of those who were

(a) Charta in Publicis Archivis.

were the most zealous Opposers of it, and in promoting and influencing Addresses against it, from the Places where his Interest lay, judging it against the Honour and Interest of the Nation, and subversive of the Sovereignty and fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom. His Lordship married the Lady *Margaret*, third and youngest Daughter of *William* and *Anne*, Duke and Dutchess of *Hamilton*, but hath no Issue.

### A R M S.

Parted per Pale, Argent and Gules, a Border charged with Eight Escalops, countercharged of the same. Supporters, Two Grayhounds, Argent, coloured Gules. Crest, a Dragon Vert, spouting Fire. Motto, Inest Clementia Forti.



## DRUMMOND,

### Earl of Perth.

IN the Time of King *Alexander II.* flourish'd *Malcolm Beg Drymen*, who was then possess'd of the Lands of *Drymen* in the County of *Stirling*, from which no doubt the Surname was first assumed, and was Seneschal to *Malduin* Earl of *Lennox*, the Paternal Ancestor to all our British Kings of the *Stuartine* Family, whose Daughter *Adda* he married (a); and by her he had *Malcolm* his Successor, the Father of another *Malcolm*, who is design'd *Malcolm de Drymen Filius Malcolmi Drymen*, in a Grant which he obtained from *Malis* Earl of *Strathern*,

of the Lands of *Calkelly*, within that Earldom, *sine data*.

This noble antient Family extended it self into two principal Branches, viz. the *Dromonds* of *Stobhall* and *Concraig*. And tho' 'tis clear the last was the Younger of the Two (b), yet it not only continued to flourish for many Ages among the first Rank of the Gentry of *Perth-Shire*, but also produced many other Families who still continue there in Lustre, of which Lieutenant General *Drummond* has given a very distinct and exact Account, in a curious Collection which he left behind him, the Perusal of which I have had by the Favour of *John Drummond*, M. D.

Sir *John Drummond* of *Stobhall*, the Head of the *Drummond* Family in the Reign of King *David II.* maintain'd a long and fatal Feud with the great Family of the *Menteiths*, which at Length was amicably compos'd by the Mediation of *Robert High Steward* of *Scotland*, and Earl of *Strathern*, the Earls of *Douglas* and *Angus*, and the Lord of *Arran*, in Presence of the two great Justiciaries Sir *Robert Erskine* and Sir *Hugh Eglintoun* on Terms of great Honour to Sir *John Drummond*, his Friends and Allies, on the 1st of May 1360 (c). He encreased and enlarged his Estate by the Marriage of *Mary*, one of the Daughters and Co-Heirs of Sir *William de Montefix*, Kt. (d), Justiciar of *Scotland*, by whom he had *Malcolm* his Successor, Sir *John Drummond* of *Cargil*, and *William Drummond* first of that Branch of the *Drummonds* of *Carnock* in the County of *Stirling* (e), of whom sprang the Family of *Hathornden*, the Heir of which, *William Drummond* Esq; in the Reign of King *Charles I.* was an Honour to his Name, and an

K k k k k Orna-

(a) Mr. John Freebairn's History of the Drummonds, and improven by the Viscount of Strathallan, M. S. (b) Charta penes Comitum de Perth. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem, Charta D. Joanni de Drummond, partem omnium terrarum & tenementarum quæ fuere Mariæ de Montefixo filie & unius hæredum quondam Will. de Montefixo Militis. (e) Ibidem. Charter in Drummond of Hathornden's Works by King James I. to his Uncle William Drummond of Carnock. The Family is now represented by Drummond of Hathornden.



Ornament to his Country for his great Learning and excellent Parts, as his immortal Writings do sufficiently testify to Posterity. Besides these Three Sons, Sir John Drummond left likewise a Daughter, Annabella married to John Earl of Carrick, thereafter King of Scotland, by the Name of Robert III. by which illustrious Alliance not only our Kings in particular are descended or allyed with the Family of Drummond, but most of all the other crown'd Heads of Europe, an Honour which few private Families can boast of, our Royal Family never having married with any of their own Subjects after King Robert III. married this Lady of the Drummond Family, but always thereafter intermarried with other Princes abroad.

Which Sir Malcolm Drummond married the Lady Isobel Douglass, Daughter of William the first Earl of Douglass, and of Margaret, Countess and Heiress of Mar, Heir at length of the Earldom of Mar, to James Earl of Douglass her Brother; in whose Right Sir Malcolm Drummond was not only stil'd Lord of Mar (a), but also of Garrioch and Lydsdale; but he dying Anno 1400, without any Issue by the Lady, her Estate reverted to herself, and his hereditary Fortune devolved to his Brother

Sir John Drummond, who was one of the Barons delegated to attend King James I. home from England when he was liberated from his Captivity, Anno 1423 (b). He married Elizabeth, Daughter of Henry Earl of Orkney (c), by whom he had Walter his Successor, John a younger Son who went abroad, and a Daughter Elizabeth, married to Thomas Kinnaird of That-Ilk, in viccom. de Perth.

Sir Walter Drummond of Cargill was made a Knight by King James II. and married Margaret, Daughter of Sir Patrick Ruthven of That-Ilk (d); by her he had Sir Malcolm, John who was Dean of Dunblain, Walter Drummond of Liddercrief, of whom sprang the Drummonds of Blair-Drummond (e), and their Cadets.

Sir Malcolm Drummond, his Father's Successor, married Marion, Daughter of Sir David Murray of Tillybardin, (f), by whom he had John, the first Lord Drummond, Walter Dean of Dunblain, who was Clerk Register in the Reign of King James IV. (g). and James Drummond of Corrievester, Thomas, of whom Innermay, Culmalindie, &c.

Which John being a Man of Parts and Activity, was in 1471 named one of the Lords of the Session, for the Administration of Justice, and was afterward made Steward of Strathern, by the special Favour of King James III. After the Death of that Prince, Sir John Drummond defeat the Earl of Lennox and the Lord Lyle, who had raised Forces, and were marching northward, endeavouring to join with others who had taken the same Resolutions with themselves to revenge King James's Death; for which signal Service he was created Lord Drummond, and constituted Justiciar of Scotland, in Place of the Lord Lyle (h); which Office he enjoyed till that Lord was again restored.

He married Elizabeth, Daughter of David Earl of Crawford (i), by whom he had William his Son and Heir apparent, who died before himself in 1511, Sir John Drummond of Innerpeffrey, of whom by a younger Son Henry, sprung the Drummonds of Riccartoun in Lithgow-Shire; which Lands he obtain'd

(a) Charta penes Ducem de Douglas. (b) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (c) Charta penes Comitum de Perth. (d) Major General Drummond's History of the Drummonds, M. S. (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem. (g) Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (h) Drummond's History, etiam Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (i) Charta penes Comitum de Perth.

tained by Marriage of an Heir Female of the *Crichtons*; likewise Five Daughters,

*Margaret* affianced, says my Author, to King *James IV.* by whom he had a Daughter *Jean*, married to *John Master of Huntly (a)*, Son and Heir apparent to *George Earl of Huntly*,

*Elizabeth* married to *George Master of Angus (b)*, Son and Heir of *Archibald Earl of Angus*.

*Beatrix* to *James Earl of Arran*, by whom he had one Daughter (*c*), *Margaret* married to *Andrew Lord Ochiltree*:

*Annabella* to *William Lord Graham (d)*, first Earl of *Montrose*.

*Eupham* to *John Fleeming (e)*, at that Time Grandson and Heir apparent to *Robert Lord Fleeming*.

*William Master of Drummond*, married *Isabel*, Daughter of *Colin Earl of Argyle*, by whom he had *Walter*, who carried on the Line of the Family, and *Andrew Drummond*, of whom the *Drummonds of Belliclon (f)*.

Which *Walter* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *William Earl of Montrose*, and died before his Grandfather, leaving a Son *David*, who immediately succeeded his Great-Grandfather upon his Death, which happen'd in the 1519 (*g*).

Which *David* married first *Margaret*, Daughter of *Alexander Stewart*, Son of *Alexander Duke of Albany*, by whom he had one Daughter *Sibilla*, married to *Gilbert Ogilvy of Powrie*; next *Lilias*, Daughter of *William Lord Ruthven*, by whom he had *Patrick* his Successor, *James* the first Lord *Madertie*; also Five Daughters.

*Jean* married to *John Earl of Montrose (h)*, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland.

*Anne* to *John Earl of Mar*.

*Lilias* to *David Earl of Crawford*.

*Catharine* to *John Earl of Tillybardin*.

*Mary* to *Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir*.

*Patrick*, Lord *Drummond* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *Sir David Lindsay of Edziel*, who was Earl of *Crawford (i)*, by whom he had Two Sons, *James* and *John*, who were successively Earls of *Perth*, and Five Daughters,

*Catharine* married to *James Master of Rothes*, Son and Heir of *Andrew Earl of Rothes*,

*Lilias* to *Alexander Earl of Dunfermling*.

*Jean* to *Robert Earl of Roxburgh*.

*Elizabeth* to *Alexander Lord Elphinstoun*.

*Anne* to *Patrick Barclay of Towie*.

Which *James* was by the special Care of his Father well educated both at Home and Abroad, upon the Accession of King *James VI.* to the Crown of *Great Britain*, he was sent Ambassador with *Charles Earl of Nottingham*, Lord High Admiral of *England*, to *Philip III.* of *Spain*, for taking that King's Oath upon the Ratification of the Articles of Peace concluded betwixt the two Crowns; which Negotiation he performed with Honour and Success. After his Return his Majesty was pleas'd to raise him to the Honour of, Earl of *Perth*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date, *March 4th, 1605 (k)*. He married *Isobel*, Daughter of *Robert first Earl of Winton*, by whom he had only one Daughter *Jean* married to *John Earl of Sutherland*; and dying very young in *December 1611*, his Estate and Title devolved to

*John* his Brother and Heir, who married *Jean* Daughter of *Robert Earl of Roxburgh*, by *Mary* his first Wife,

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(a) Major General Drummond's History of the Drummonds. (b) Charta penes Comitum de Perth. (c) General Drummond's History. (d) Charta in Pub. Arch. (e) Charta penes Comitum de Perth. (f) General Drummond's History. (g) Charta penes C. de Perth. (h) I have seen a Discharge for 6000 Merks of Tocher, which *William Earl of Montrose* had received from *David Lord Drummond*, and *Lilias Ruthven* his Spouse, for the Marriage of *John Master of Montrose* his Grandson and Heir, before these Witnesses, *William Murray of Tullybardin*, *Alexander Graham Pensioner of Cambuskenneth*, *William Graham Rector of Kilearn*, and *Mungo Graham of Ratens*, his Sons, data 21 Sept. 1563. penes Comitum de Perth. (i) Ibid. (k) *Sir George Mackenzie's Collections*.



Daughter of Sir *William Maitland* of *Lethington*, by whom he had *James* his Successor, Sir *John Drummond* of *Logie-Almond*, Sir *William*, who became Earl of *Roxburgh*, by the Marriage of the Lady *Jean Kerr*, Daughter of *Henry* Lord *Kerr*, Grandchild and Heir of *Robert* first Earl of *Roxburgh*; likewise two Daughters, *Jean* married to *John* Earl of *Wigtoun*, and *Lilias* to *James* Earl of *Tillybardin*; and dying on the 11th of *June* 1662 (a), was succeeded by

*James* his Son and Heir, who departing this Life on the 2d of *June* 1675 (b), left Issue by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *George* Marquis of *Huntly*, *James* his Successor, *John* Earl of *Melfort*, and a Daughter *Anne*, married to *John* Earl of *Errol*.

Which *James* was in the End of the Reign of King *Charles* II. constituted first Justice General on the 1st of *May* 1682 (c), and thereafter preferred to be Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland* the 23d of *June* 1684 (d), on the Removal of the Earl of *Aberdeen*. In which high Station his Lordship not only continued the Remainder of that Reign, but also thro' the whole of the Reign of King *James* VII. with whom he was the great Favourite, even till the Revolution, that the Government was dissolved. Upon the King's withdrawing into *France*, the Earl after some Time of Imprisonment was suffer'd to transport himself thither, to run the Fortune of his Master, who to allay the Sense of his Sufferings on his Account continued him Lord Keeper of the Great Seal for *Scotland*, and created him a Duke, and bestowed the Garter on him, as he had done the Thistle before.

He married first *Jean* Daughter of *William* Marquis of *Douglas*, by whom

he had *James* Lord *Drummond* his Son and Heir apparent, and a Daughter *Mary* married to *William* Earl *Marischal*.

His second Wife was *Lilias*, Daughter of Sir *James Drummond* of *Machan*, Widow of *James* Earl of *Tillybardin*; by whom he had *John Drummond* of *Balegerno*: And last of all, he married *Mary*, Daughter of *Lewis* Marquis of *Huntly*; by her he had a Son *Edward Drummond*, Esq; who lives Abroad in *France*.

*James* Lord *Drummond*, in his Father's Time married the Lady *Jean*, Daughter of *George* Duke of *Gordon*, by whom he has Issue *James*, *John*, Lady *Mary*, Lady *Catharine*, &c.

#### A R M S.

Or, Three Bars wavy, Gules, supported by Two Savages, wreath'd about the Loins proper. Crest, a South Hound standing on a Ducal Coronet. Motto, Gang warily.

### *Frederick Stewart,* *Lord Pitenweem,*

WAS the Son and Heir of Colonel *William Stewart* of *Houston*, Commendator of *Pitenweem*, Captain of the Guard in the Time of King *James* VI. a Brother of the House of *Galsoun* in *Air-Shire*, who was by the Favour of King *James* rais'd to the Dignity of Lord *Pittenweem* in 1609 (e), but dying without Issue Male, the Honour did not descend to his other Heirs.

F O R B E S,

(a) Charta in Pub. Arch. (b) Charta in Capcellaria. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibid.

FORBES,

Lord *Pitfligo*.

THE First of this noble Family was Sir *William Forbes*, a younger Son of Sir *John Forbes* of *Drummanor*, who in the Time of King *James I.* got the Barony of *Pitfligo* in *Aberdeen-Shire*, by the Marriage of *Margaret*, only Daughter of Sir *William Frazer* of *Philorth*, by *Helen* his Wife, a Lady of the *Douglasses* (a), by whom he had

*Alexander* his Heir, the lineal Ancestor of Sir *John Forbes* of *Pitfligo*, who by *Christian* his Wife, Daughter of *Walter Lord Deskford* (b), had

Sir *Alexander* his Son and Heir, whom King *Charles I.* was pleas'd to honour with the Peerage, by the Title of Lord *Pitfligo*, June 24th, 1633 (c). He married *Jean*, Daughter of *William Earl Marischal*, by whom he had

*Alexander* his Successor, and a Daughter married to Sir *John Gordon* of *Haddo*, and dying 26th of October 1635 (d), was succeeded by

*Alexander* his Son and Heir, who by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *James Earl of Buchan*, had *Alexander* his Successor, who departing this Life in 1691, left Issue by *Sophia* his Wife, Daughter of *John Earl of Mar*, *Alexander* the present Lord, who married *Rebecca*, Daughter of *John Nortoun* of *London Merchant*, by whom he has a Son *Alexander*, Master of *Pitfligo*.

COLLIER,

Earl of *Portmore*.

COLONEL *David Collier*, Son of Sir *Alexander Collier*, was by King *William* honoured with the Peerage of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Portmore*, the 1st of June 1699 (e); and was by her Majesty Queen *Anne* further honoured with the Dignity of Earl of *Portmore*, by Letters Patent 16th April 1703 (f). He married the Countess of *Dochester*, by whom he has *James Lord Collier*, and *David Collier*, Esq;

GRAHAM,

Viscount of *Preston*.

SIR *Richard Graham* of *Neederby*, in the County of *Northumberland*, Son and Heir of Sir *George Graham* of *Esk*, by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *James Earl of Annandale*, and Grandson and Heir of Sir *Richard Graham* of *Norton* in *York-Shire*; branch'd from the Family of *Menteth*, was, in Consideration both of his Grandfather's Sufferings and Loyalty for King *Charles I.* as well as his own personal Merit, by the special Favour of King *Charles II.* raised to the Honour of Viscount *Preston*, Lord *Graham* of *Esk*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date 22d of May 1681 (g). He was afterward by King *James VII.* constituted one of the Principal

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(a) Charta penes Dominum Saltoun. (b) Charta in Pub. Arch. (c) Ibidem. (d) Balfour's Annals. (e) Charta in Pub. Arch. (f) Ibid. in Rotulis Regis Willielmi. (g) Charta in Rotulis Caroli II.



Secretaries of State for the Kingdom of England; which Office he enjoyed till the Revolution. He married *Anne*, Daughter of *Charles* Earl of *Carlisle*, by whom he had *Edward* his Successor, whose Son and Heir is *Richard* the present Lord Viscount *Preston*.

## PRIMEROSE, Viscount of *Primerose*.

THE Surname of *Primerose*, like many others, is local, and has without doubt been assumed from the Lands of *Primerose* in *Fife-Shire*, but the precise Time when, I have not been able to discover. The direct Ancestor of this noble Family was *Duncan Primerose*, descended of an ancient Stock of that Name near the Burrough of *Calross* in *Perth-Shire*, where he fixed his Residence in the Time of Queen *Mary*, and left Issue by *Janet* his Wife, Daughter of . . . . *Main* of *Arthurhouse* (a), *Archbald*; and *Gilbert Primerose*, D. D. who was Minister of the Protestant Church at *Bordeaux* in *France*, and a Person of good Scholastick Learning. He wrote a Treatise, *La Trumpete de Sion, or, Exhortation a Repentance & Juñe*. Edit. Bergar. 1610 (b).

Which *Archbald* being bred a Scholar, and withal a Man of good natural Parts, he was, when young, employed by the Abbot of *Calross* Mr. *Colvil*, in setting out the Feus of that Abbacy, of which he acquir'd a Part himself; and also got confirm'd to *Primerose* of *Burnbrae*, the Lands of

*Burnbrae*, which continues with his Posterity to this Time. He married *Janet*, Daughter of . . . . *Bleau* of *Castlehill*, in *vicom. de Perth*, by whom he had

*David Primerose* of *Whitehouse*, who besides a Son *James*, in whom his Male Line fail'd, he left also a Daughter married to *Alexander Monro* of *Beacrofts*.

*James*, who carried on the Line of the Family of *Primerose*.

*Eupham* married to Sir *George Bruce* of *Carnock*, Ancestor to the present Earl of *Kingardine*.

Which *James* being bred to the Law, and a Man of great Industry and Sagacity in Business, found Means to work himself into the good Opinion of King *James VI.* who in 1602, was pleas'd to make him Clerk of his Majesty's Privy-Council; in which honourable Employment he continued many Years thereafter, and discharged the Office with singular Fidelity and Approbation, even till his Death in the Year 1641, leaving Issue by *Catharine* his Wife, Daughter of *Richard Lawson* of *Boghall* (c), in *vicom. de Bathgate*, *Gilbert* his eldest Son, who was Clerk to the Council. He married . . . . *Foulis*, Daughter of . . . . *Foulis* of *Ravelstoun*, by whom he had a Son *James Primerose Esq;* who died without Issue.

*Archbald*, his Successor both in his Estate and Office.

*James Primerose Esq;* who was likewise one of the Clerks of the Council. He married *Christian*, Daughter of . . . *Mercer* of *Aldie*, by whom he left a Son who died young, and a Daughter *Christian* his sole Heir, married to *Walter Lord Torphichen*. He had also several Daughters, *Alison* married to the Famous *George He-*

(a) Charta Penes Vicecomitem Primerose. (b) The Book I have seen in the Custody of the Author's Kinsman the Earl of Rosebery, who has likewise a Book wrote by Dr. Primerose's Son, Mr. David Primerose, Batchellor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and Minister of the Gospel to the Protestant Church of Roan, Englished out of the French M. S. by his Father Dr. Primerose. Printed at London in 1626, intituled, *A Treatise of the Sabbath, and of the Lord's Day*. (c) Charta penes Vicecomitem de Primerose. (d) Ibid.

*Heriot*, Jeweller to King *James VI.* and Founder of that great Hospital at *Edinburgh*, which bears his Name, and which he endowed with great Lands and Revenues; and *Margaret* to Mr. *Thomas Young* of *Lainie*.

Which *Archbald* being a Person of excellent Parts of Nature, his Father took great Care to breed him in the Study of the Law; and in which he made a very notable Progress by an early Eminence in Practice and Learning, insomuch as he was by the Choice of his Majesty King *Charles I.* and the full and hearty Approbation of the Council, preferred to be Clerk to the Privy-Council, on the 2d of September 1641 (a), a Place his Father had long and worthily fill'd; and the King had so good an Opinion of Mr. *Primerose's* Fidelity, Judgment and Discretion, that by a Letter under his own Royal Hand, bearing Date 18th December 1641, he ordered him to transmit to Court an Account weekly of what was transacted in the Council, as his Father had done; and which he continued to do, till all private Correspondence with his Majesty and all about the Court, was discharged upon the highest Penalty. During the Civil War he was a great Loyalist; and after the Battle of *Kiltyrh* repair'd to the Marquis of *Montrose*, at the Time when he was join'd by divers of the Nobility and Officers of State (b), and continued with him till the unfortunate Battle of *Philiphaugh*, he was made Prisoner, and try'd, and found guilty of High Treason by the Parliament at *St. Andrew's* 1646; and tho' several others who were not more guilty than he were put to Death, yet by the Intercession and Interposition of his Friends, particularly the Marquis of *Argyle*, who was his Lady's

near Relation, his Life was spar'd; yet he continued a Prisoner till the Marquis of *Montrose* and the Committee of Estates came to a Capitulation, whereby the Marquis was to depart the Kingdom, which he did; and thereupon several of his Friends were set at Liberty, of which Number this worthy Person, whose Memoirs I write, was one. Thereafter when the Parliament declar'd for the King, and rais'd an Army to relieve him, when he was a Prisoner in the Isle of *Wight*, no Body appear'd more forward in a prudent Way, to advance that Enterprize, than Sir *Archbald Primerose*, which was afterward very gratefully remember'd by the Crown upon a more favourable Conjunction.

When Sir *Archbald* had the Honour of Knighthood confer'd on him, I cannot say, but I apprehend it was in the End of 1646, when he was set at Liberty, that he waited on his Majesty when he put himself into the Hands of the Scots Army before *Newark*, tho' I have not found him so designed in any Write for some Time after.

Sir *Archbald* having continued his faithful Services to King *Charles II.* the Time he remained in Scotland, he likewise marched with him into England, when his Majesty, by a Patent under his Royal Hand, bearing Date, At Woodhouse, in our Royal Army on the South Borders of Scotland, 1st of August 1651 (c), made him a Baronet, In Consideration of the many good and faithful Services performed to us and our Royal Father of blessed Memory, in our most special Affairs, by Sir *Archbald Primerose*, Clerk to our Privy Council; and being desirous to gratify the Deservings of so faithful a Servant, with some special Mark of our Royal Fa-

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your

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Rosebery. (b) Bishop Guthry's Memoirs, Page 156. (c) Charta penes Comitum de Rosebery.



*vour, therefore &c.* After the Defeat at Worcester, that the Royal Party were totally suppress'd Sir Archbald Primrose being reckon'd among the first Form of Malignants, his Estate was not only sequestrated, but even what Sums of Money could be discovered to be owing him in private Hands, were discharged to be paid him; for Sir Archbald being a great Creditor upon Sir John Johnston of Elphinstoun's Estate, I have seen an Order from General Disborough, straitly inhibiting and discharging Sir John to pay to the said Sir Archbald any Sums of Money he might be owing him, upon his Peril.

During the Remainder of the Ufurpation, Sir Archbald liv'd in a private and retir'd Manner till the joyful Restauration of the King, that he received the Reward of his Merit, for his Majesty in August 1660, did appoint him Lord Register of Scotland (a), and one of the Senators of the College of Justice, where he sat many Years, and discharged the Office with great Judgment and Learning.

The great Services he did his Master the King, and his Country when he was first made Lord Register, were acknowledged not only by Letters under his Majesty's own Royal Hand, but by several of the great Men in England, particularly the Earl of Clarendon, then Lord Chancellor of England, who wrote him a very civil Letter, wherein he has these remarkable Words, *I cannot, my Lord, but congratulate you for the meritorious Part you have had in restoring the King and Kingdom (meaning Scotland) to its primitive Honour and Interest (b); and concluding, he says, I wish the same good Spirit may possess you to the End, and with the same Success while we here endeavour to follow your Ex-*

*ample, which indeed hath already been of great Use to us.*

He was a great Lover of his Country, which he alwise manifested; for in the Matter of the Billotting in Parliament, tho' he was the Earl of Middleton's Friend, yet he could never be brought to favour that Project, but opposed it with all his Power: Which the Earl of Middleton did not resent against Sir Archbald, well knowing, as he himself owns, that the Lord Register's opposing him in the Project of the Billotting, did not proceed from any Dislike to his Lordships Person, but from his known Principles of Moderation, and the Earl did not only then acknowledge the Sincerity of the Register's Friendship to him, but even afterwards, at a Time when Professing to be the Lord Middleton's Friend, was not thought very meritorious.

Thereafter, when the Ministry in that Reign did, as was thought, outface the Law by many bold Pressures upon the Subject, Sir Archbald Primrose, tho' he was courted to enter into a strict Union with them, and that on his own Terms, yet could never be induced to concur in any Thing that had not a sufficient Foundation in Law, but rejected all Offers that were made for his own private Advantage, that were not consistent with the Good of his Country, and therefore he joined with those Lords who appeared most zealous for the Redress of Grievances, which brought him so much into the Jealousy of the Court-Party, that upon a very trivial Account, he was, together with the Duke of Hamilton, the Earls of Drumfrieze and Kincardine, and the Lord Cochran, all in one Day turn'd out of the Council; but the Resentment was carried further against the Lord Carrington, and many

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Rosebery. (b) Ibid.

many and very powerful Efforts were made to get him turned out of his Place too; but his Majesty, who had a great Esteem of him, as a very wise Man, and very worthy the Trust he had reposed in him, could not for a long Time be prevail'd with to hearken to any Overture that could be made for his Removal, till the Court Party, which the King resolved to support, did represent that it was necessary to have a Person in his Post, in whom they could confide, and that Sir *Archbald* being struck in Years, he himself desired to exchange his Office with another of an easier Nature; and upon this very Supposition, and on no other Consideration, did the King give Order for his Removal from the Register's Place, and at the same Time prefer'd him to be Justice General: But he continuing still firm to his Party, the Torrent against him ran so high, that his Majesty, who still retain'd a very great Kindness for, and Esteem of him, thought fit at length to take his Place from him, to which Sir *George Mackenzie* of *Tarbat*, a Person of great Honour and Worth was prefer'd the 16th of *October* 1678.

Thereafter, when the Differences run high betwixt the Two Parties, the Duke of *Hamilton*, the Marquis of *Athole*, and the other Lords of that Side, who desir'd the Grievances of the Nation might be redress'd, humbly petitioned the King for a Hearing in his own Royal Presence, that the Matters in Difference might be more clearly understood, and more freely transacted; and his Majesty having granted their Desire, thought fit to propose that some fit Persons might be allowed to treat with the like Number of the other Side, in such a Manner as might best tend to compose all Things in a peaceable Way;

and Sir *Archbald Primrose* being look'd on as a Person of the greatest Wisdom and Experience, and one who thoroughly understood the whole Frame and Constitution of the Government in Church and State. The Duke of *Hamilton*, the Marquis of *Athole*, the Earls of *Cassils*, *Perth*, and *Kincardine*, Lieutenant General *Drummond*, and the Lord *Cochran*, well knowing how very useful Sir *Archbald* would be in the present Exigence, did all conjunctly write very pressingly, That he should hasten up to *London*, to be present at the Conference which was to be in his Majesty's Presence; and the Earl of *Perth* wrote him a most pathetical Letter, lively representing the Dangers which threatned, and were like to overwhelm the Nation, if not prevented by a speedy Remedy; that now they had an Opportunity of making their Country happy, by removing all Grievances, if he and others would do their Duty; and therefore conjured him by many Arguments no longer to defer his Coming up; and concludes with these Words, *My Lord, you see how Scotland is, you see how your Friends Reputation lyes at Stake; you see there is but this Pull for it; and you see how fairly it lyes at your Hand. The great God direct you toward doing what is for his Honour, your Country's Good, the King's Interest, your Friends Reputation, and your perpetual Credit.*

Sir *Archbald* thinking he had now a fair Opportunity of advancing the publick Good, and doing all those Offices to his Country he had ever so earnestly desir'd; and notwithstanding he was stricken in Years, and troubled with the Infirmities of Age, yet he undertook a Journey to *London*, that he might be assisting in carrying on this good Work. Both

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Parties

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Rosebery.



Parties being heard before the King; and his Majesty finding there could be no compounding this Dispute amicably, but that one Side must be suppress'd, he resolv'd therefore in the End, by the Advice of some in his nearest Confidence, to dismiss the Lords of the Country Party, without a present Redress; forasmuch as it would reflect Dishonour upon his own Government, if he did not approve of the Administration of a great Minister, whom he had so long employed in his Service, and solely and entirely trusted in all that related to Scotland and Scots Affairs: And now all Endeavours for Redress of the Nation's Grievances being render'd fruitless and to no Effect, Sir Archbald with all convenient Expedition, set out for Scotland, and sickning in his Return, died within a few Weeks thereafter, on the 27th of November, 1679.

He married first, *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James Keith* of *Benholm*, Son of *George Earl Marischal*, by whom he had Issue,

Sir *James Primrose* of *Barnbougle*, who was a Gentleman of good Parts and Learning; he died in the Lifetime of his Father, leaving Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Robert Sinclair* of *Longformacus*, one Daughter his sole Heir, married to *George Hume* of *Kimmergham*.

Sir *William Primrose* of *Carrington*, the Heir of the Family.

*Gilbert Primrose*, a Major General in the British Service.

*Margaret* married to Sir *John Fowles* of *Ravelston*, Bart. to whom he gave the Estate of *Dunipace*, on Condition his Heir should assume the Name of *Primrose*, which Sir *John* his Son actually did; whose Son and Heir is Sir *Archbald Primrose* of *Dunipace*, Bart.

*Catharine* to Sir *David Carnagy* of *Pitarow*, Barr.

He married after the Death of his first Wife, *Agnes*, Daughter of Sir *William Gray* of *Pitendrum*, and Sister to *William Master* of *Gray*, by whom he had *Archbald Earl* of *Rosebery*, and a Daughter *Grisel*, married to *Francis Lord Semple*.

Sir *William Primrose* of *Carrington* married *Mary*, Daughter of *Patrick Scot* of *Thirlstane*, by whom he had Sir *James* his Successor, thereafter Viscount of *Primrose*, and Captain *William Primrose*, who was kill'd abroad; likewise Three Daughters, *Mary* married to *William Lord Bargeny*, *Jean* to *Hugh Montgomery* of *Creilsfield*, and *Elizabeth* to *Charles Master* of *Elphinstoun*, at that Time Son and Heir apparent of *John Lord Elphinstoun*; and dying on the 23d of September 1687 (a), was succeeded by

Sir *James* his Son and Heir, who being chosen one of the Commissioners for the Shire of *Edinburgh*, to the Parliament the 1st of *Queen Anne*, was by her Majesty's special Favour rais'd to the Honour of Viscount *Primrose*, Lord *Primrose* of *Castlefield*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date, November 30th 1703, and departing this Life the 13th of June 1706 (b), left Issue by the Lady *Eleanor Campbell* his Wife, Daughter of *James Earl* of *Loudoun*, *Archbald* his Successor in the Honour, *Hugh Primrose*, Esq; *William Primrose*, Esq; and a Daughter *Margaret*.

## A R M S.

Vert, Three *Primroses* within a double Tressure, flower'd and counterflower'd, Or. Supporters, Two *Leopards* proper. Crest, A *Demi-Lyon* rampant, holding in his Dexter Paw a *Primrose* proper. Motto, *Fide & fiducia*.

D O U.

(a) Charta in Pub. Arch. (b) Ibidem.

# DOUGLAS,

## Duke of Queensberry.

**T**HE Barony of Drumlanrig in Drumfrieze-Shire, did antiently belong to the Earls of Mar. Thomas Earl of Mar, gave these Lands to William Lord of Douglas, whose Sister, the Lady Margaret he had married which King David II. did, by his Royal Charter, confirm Willielmo Domino de Douglas, Omnes Terras Baronie de Drumlanrig, cum Pertinen. Tenend. & Habend. eidem Willielmo Domino de Douglas, & heredibus suis, libere & quiete, plenarie, integrè & honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus, commoditatibus, Assiamentis, & justis pertinentiis suis, sicut charta dilecti consanguinei nostri Thomæ Comitis Marrie, eidem Willielmo Domino de Douglas, & Margaretæ Sponsæ suæ, consanguineæ nostræ, inde confecta plenius proportat & testatur.

To this William, Lord, thereafter Earl of Douglas, succeeded James Earl of Douglas his Son, who by his Charter gave the Barony of Drumlanrig to William Douglas his Son, which, for the fixing the Origin of this illustrious Branch of the House of Douglas, I shall present the Reader with an exact Copy of it, as I transcribed it from the Original.

*Omnibus hanc chartam visuris vel audientibus, Jacobus Comes de Douglas, Dominus vallis de Lydale, ac baronia de Drumlanrig, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos dedisse, concessisse, & hac charta nostra confirmasse Willielmo de Douglas, filio nostro, pro homagio & servitio suo, omnes terras nostras totius baronia de Drumlanrig,*

*infra vicecom. de Dumfrise, tenend. & habend. omnes dictas terras prefata baronia, cum pertinen. eidem Willielmo & heredibus suis, de corpore suo legitime procreandis; quibus deficientibus, Archibaldo de Douglas filio nostro, & heredibus suis, de corpore suo legitime procreandis, in feudo & hereditate in perpetuum reservata, nobis & heredibus nostris, realitas ejusdem faciendi inde nobis & heredibus nostris, servitium unius militis in exercitu nostro, nomine Albæ firmæ. In cujus rei testimonium presenti chartæ sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi, his testibus, Domino Archibaldo de Douglas, Domino Galuidiæ, Jacobo de Douglas, Domino de Dalkeith, Jacobo de Lindsay, Domino de Crawford, Willielmo de Lindsay, Roberto Colevyle, Willielmo de Borthewick, consanguineis nostris militibus, Adamo Forrester, Adamo de Hoppringle, Alano de Laudere, & multis aliis.*

This Sir Willam Douglas, the first Baron of Drumlanrig, being a brave Gentleman, signaliz'd himself in the Wars against the English in his Time; in the 1411, together with Gavin Dunbar, Son to the Earl of March, he burnt and plundered the Town of Roxburgh (a), then in the Possession of the English, which was performed with great Resolution and Courage. The War at length ending in a Truce in the 1412 (b), Sir William Douglas and the Lord Clifford were the chief Challengers at a solemn Tournament held by the Earl of Westmerland at Carlisle, but my Author (c) is not particular as to the Event. The same Year he had the Honour to be sent by the Governor of Scotland, the Duke of Albany, Ambassador to the Court of England, to sollicite the Release of King James I. who was then kept a Prisoner in that Realm (d), when he obtain'd from his Captive Sovereign a Charter, all written fair out

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(a) Extracta e Chron. Scotiæ. (b) Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ. (c) Sir William Dugdale in his Baronage of England. (d) Rymer's Fœdera.



in the King's own Hand, on Vellom (a), the very finest I ever saw, in these Words,

' *James*, throw the Grace of GOD,  
' Kyinge of *Scottis*, til all that this  
' Lettre heris or feis, sendis Greeting;  
' wit ze, that we haue grantit, and  
' be this present Lettre grantis a special  
' Confirmation in the mast Forme, til  
' our Trust and wele belofit Cosyng,  
' Sir *William* of *Douglas* of *Drumlanrig*  
' of all the Lands that he is po-  
' sessed and charterit of within the  
' Kyngdome of *Scotland*, that is to  
' say, the Landis of *Drumlanrig*, of  
' *Hauyke*, and of *Selkirk*: The which  
' Charter and Possessions be this Let-  
' tre we confirm. In Witnes of  
' the whilk, this present Lettres we  
' wrate with our proper Hand, and  
' the Signet ussit in selying of our  
' Lettres, as now at *Croydon*, the last  
' Day of *Novembre*, the Yeir of our  
' Lord 1412.

In the 1416, Sir *William Douglas* of *Drumlanrig* was joined in Commission with the Earls of *Athole*, *Fife*, *Buchan*, *Mar*, *Douglas*, and *Crawford*, *George Dunbar*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *March*, the Bishop of *Glasgow*, and Sir *William Graham*, to treat with the *English* about the relieving of King *James* (b), but for some Reasons of State, that Grand Affair could not be brought to a Close, tho' 'tis not to be doubted but those great Men, who had the Honour to be employed in the Treaty, did all they could to have it concluded. Thereafter in 1420, when the *English* carried over King *James* into *France* (c), to try if his Presence could draw the *Scots*, who were in the *French* Service, over to that of the *English*, Sir *William Douglas* of *Drumlanrig*, went over to

wait on his Master; in order to which he had a safe Conduct granted him from the King of *England*, but with this remarkable *Proviso*, that he should do nothing prejudicial to him, or to his dearest Father the King of *France*; but the *Scots* did well then distinguish the Deference which they owed to their King when captivated, and when independent and free; for tho' they sent Persons to guard his sacred Person, yet they adhered firmly to that Interest which he seemed outwardly to oppose, tho' I have no Reason to believe, but that Sir *William Douglas* kept his Promise to the King of *England*, and did not ingage against the *English* Interest at that Time; yet he afterward lost his Life in the Service of *France*, at the Battle of *Agencourt* in 1427 (d), leaving Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Robert Stewart* of *Durifdeer* and *Rosyth*.

*William Douglas*, Lord of *Drumlanrig*, his Son and Heir (e), who was one of the Hostages sent to *England*, for the Redemption of King *James* I. in the 1427, in Exchange of another Baron of the same Rank and Fortune with himself, which was expressly provided in the Treaty of Redemption, but when he was relieved again, it has not occurred to me.

This Sir *William* being like his Father a warlike Man, signaliz'd himself in most of the Actions between the *Scots* and *English*, particularly at the Battle of *Sark*, Anno 1448, where the *Scots* obtained a most glorious Victory, under the Command of *Hugh* Earl of *Ormond*, Brother to the Earl of *Douglas*, where Sir *William* did to a very eminent Degree manifest his Valour and Conduct; and departing this Life in the 1458 (f), left Issue by

*Janet*

(a) Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry. (b) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (c) Abercromby's Life of King *James* I. (d) Mr. David Simpson's Account of the House of *Drumlanrig*, M. S. penes me. (e) Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry, in an Indenture between *William Douglas* Lord of *Drumlanrig*, and *William Douglas*, Lord of *Leswalt*, in the 1427. (f) Mr. Simpson's Account of the House of *Drumlanrig*.

Janet his Wife, Daughter of Sir Herbert Maxwell, Lord of Carlawerock (a).

William his Son and Heir, who, tho' he did not long outlive his Father, yet he gave many signal Proofs of his Valour in several Actions, particularly at the Siege of Roxburgh, where King James II. lost his Life, and in that other bold Attempt at Alnwick, Anno 1463, where the French Garrison was relieved by the Earl of Angus, in the Face of a numerous English Army (b), which was double the Number of the Troops the Earl had under his Command, and departing this Life in the 1464 (c), left Issue by Margaret his Wife, Daughter of . . . . . Carlyle, Lord of Torthorald,

William his Son and Heir, who treading in the Steps of his heroick Ancestors, was slain in the Service of his Country at the Battle of Kirkcubright in that unnatural Invasion of the Duke of Albany against his own Brother King James II. on the 22d of July 1484 (d), leaving Issue by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter of Sir Robert Crichton Lord of Sanquhar, Ancestor to the Earl of Drumfrise (e), James his Successor, Archbald, of whom the Douglasses of Cashbogle, George, of whom the Branch of Pinzire (f), John Vicar of Kirkcubright (g); likewise several Daughters,

Margaret married to John Lord Cathcart (h), and had Issue.

Elizabeth to John Campbell, Son and Heir apparent of James Campbell (i) of Wester-Loudoun.

Janet to Alexander Gordon; at that Time Son and Heir apparent of John Gordon of Lochinvar (k), Ancestor to the Viscount of Kenmure.

Which James in 1470, married Janet, Daughter of David Scot of Buchleugh (l), by whom he had William his Successor, and a Daughter Janet, married to Roger Grierson of Lag, and dying soon after the 1496 (m), was succeeded by

William his Son, who did not long survive his Father, for he lost his Life with King James IV. and the Flower of the Kingdom, at the fatal Battle of Flodden, September 9th, 1513, (n), leaving Issue by Elizabeth his Wife, Daughter of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, James his Successor, Robert, Provost of Lincluden, of whom the Branch of the Douglasses of Barsford (o), and Two Daughters, Janet, married to Robert Lord Maxwell, and Agnes to Andrew Cunningham of Kirkshaw.

Which James was one of those loyal Barons, who in the 1526, attempted to relieve King James V. from the Earl of Angus, who kept him in no other Condition than that of a Prisoner; but the Attempt proving unsuccessful, he was obliged to take out a Remission for it. During the War in the Minority of Queen Mary, he behaved very loyally, for which the Duke of Chatterault the Governour, confer'd the Honour of Knighthood on him; and in the 1553 the Queen made him Warden of the East Marches, with a full Power of Justiciary on the Surrender of Sir John Maxwell of Tareagles (p). Which Office he discharged with great Wisdom and Courage for many Years thereafter, even till his old Age, that he resigned the Office, which was thereupon given to Sir John Maxwell Kt. He married

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(a) Mr. Simpson's Account of the House of Drumlanrig. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Mr. Thomson's Hist. Collections. (e) Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry. (f) Mr. Simpson's Account of the House of Queensberry. (g) Charta penes Dominum Cathcart ad Annum 1497. (h) Ibid. (i) Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry, ad Annum 1496. (k) Charta penes Dominum Cathcart. (l) Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry, ad annum 1470, Novemb. 5th. (m) I find him then alive from the Writs of the Family. (n) Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry. (o) Ibid. etiam Charta in Pub. Arch. ad Annum 1612. (p) Ibidem.



ried first *Margaret Douglass* (a), Daughter of *George Master of Angus*, by whom he had Two Daughters, *Janet* married to *William Douglass* of *Cashogle* (b), and again to *John Charters* of *Aimsfield*, and *Margaret* to *John Jerdan* of *Applegirth* (c). From this Lady *Sir William* was divorced, and thereafter by a Dispensation from the Pope's Legate, he was married again to *Christian*, Daughter of *John*, Master of *Eglintoun*, Son of *Hugh Earl of Eglintoun*; by her he had *Sir William Douglass* of *Hayick*, who died before his Father, and Four Daughters,

*Margaret* married to *Robert Lord Sanquhair*, and again to *William Earl of Menteth*.

*Helen* to *Roger Grierson* of *Lag* (d), and had Issue.

*Janet*, first to *James Tweedie* of *Drumlezer* (e); and afterward to *William Kerr* of *Cesfoord* (f), Ancestor to the Duke of *Roxburgh*.

*Christian* to *Sir Alexander Stewart* of *Garlies* (g), Ancestor to the Earl of *Galloway*, and had Issue.

*Sir William Douglass* of *Hayick*, *Sir James's* Son, tho' he died a young Man, yet he gave many Proofs of his Prudence and Courage in suppressing the *English* Inroads, and the Disorders committed on the Borders. When the War broke out in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, he adhered to the Interest of the young Prince King *James VI.* with singular Fidelity, was at the Field of *Langside*, where he signaliz'd his Valour, and contributed very much to the Overthrow of the Queen's Party; and he was so zealous in the Cause, that afterward he commanded in that Action betwixt *Leith* & *Edinburgh*, in 1572, where the Earl of *Huntly*, who maintain'd the Queen's Authority, was worsted, and many of his Adherents slain; and dying *Anno* 1574, left Issue

by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *James Gordon* of *Lochinvar* (h), *James* who succeeded his Grandfather, likewise

Daughters, *Margaret* married to *Sir Robert Montgomery* of *Skelmurly*, Bart. (i), and had Issue.

*Janet* to *Sir James Murray* of *Cockpool* (k), and had Issue.

*Christian* to *Robert Dalziel* Younger of *Thar-Ilk* (l), thereafter Earl of *Carnwath*.

*Sir James Douglass* of *Drumlanrig* dying on the 27th of September 1578 (m), was immediately succeeded in his Estate by his Grandson *Sir James*, who being a Person of great Wisdom and Prudence, was a very happy Instrument in reconciling the Discords among the Nobility and the contending Factions at Court, which had render'd the Reign of King *James* less pleasant to him, till his Accession to the *English* Crown. *Sir James* was no less wise than valiant, he having frequent Occasions of exerting his Courage and Conduct in those unhappy Feuds and mutual Incurfions, which infested the South-west Parts of the Kingdom before the Union of the Crowns. He married *Margaret* Daughter of *John Lord Fleeming*, Sister to *John* first Earl of *Wigtoun* (n), by whom he had *William* his Successor, the first Earl of *Queensberry*, *Sir James Douglass* of *Mouswald*, *David Douglass* of *Airdoch*, *George Douglass* of *Pinzrie*, likewise two Daughters, *Janet* married to *William Livingston* of *Jerviswood*, and *Helen* to *John Menzies* of *Castlehill*; and departing this Life 16th of October 1615, was succeeded by

*Sir William* his Son and Heir, who being a Gentleman of great Parts and singular Prudence, was particularly known and favour'd by King *James*

(a) Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry, ad Annum 1530. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem. (g) Ibid. etiam Charta in Pub. Arch. (h) Charta in Pub. Arch. etiam Charta penes Ducem de Queensberry. (i) Ibidem. (k) Ibidem. (l) Ibidem. (m) Ibidem. (n) Ibidem.

*James VI.* whom he had the Honour to entertain at his House of *Drumlanrig*, in his Return into England, in the Year 1617: Nor was he less regarded by King *Charles I.* who was graciously pleas'd to create him a Peer by the Title of Lord Viscount *Drumlanrig*, on the 1st of April 1628 (a); and further, for the greater Splendor of his Majesty's Coronation, he was by Letters Patent, bearing Date 13th of June 1633, rais'd to the Honour of Earl of *Queensberry* (b). He married *Isobel* Daughter of *Mark* first Earl of *Lothian*, by whom he had *James* his Successor, *Sir William Douglas* of *Killhead*, *Archbald Douglas* of *Dornock*; and Two Daughters *Margaret* married to *James* Earl of *Hartfel*, and *Janet* to *Thomas* Lord *Kircudbright*, and dying on the 8th of March 1646, was succeeded by

*James* his Son, who suffer'd much for his Loyalty to King *Charles I.* during the Civil War, for when he was endeavouring to join the Marquis of *Montrose*, before the Battle of *Philiphaugh*, he was made Prisoner, and afterward fined in 120000 Merks, which he paid. He married first *Mary*, Daughter of *James* Marquis of *Hamilton*, by whom he had no Issue; and again *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Traquair*, Lord High Treasurer of *Scotland*, by whom he had *William* his Successor, Lieutenant General *James Douglas*, who died at *Namur* in 1691, *John*, kill'd at the Siege of *Treves* 1675, *Robert* kill'd at the Siege of *Maeſtricht* 1676; likewise Five Daughters, 1. *Mary* married to *Alexander* Earl of *Galloway*, 2. *Catharine* to *Sir James Douglas* of *Killhead*, Bart. and had Issue. 3. *Henrietta* to *Sir Robert Grierson* of *Lagg*, and had Issue. 4. *Margaret*, to *Sir*

*Alexander Jerdan* of *Applegirth*, Bart. and had Issue. 5. *Isobel* to *Sir William Lockhart* of *Carstairs*, Bart. and had Issue. And dying on the 15th of August 1671, was succeeded by

*William* his Son, who being a Nobleman of very great Parts, was in 1667 sworn of the Privy Council to King *Charles II.* and thereafter, June 1st 1680, made Justice-General (c), on the Removal of *Sir George Mackenzie* of *Tarbat*; also his Majesty as a Testimony of his special Favour, was pleased to create the Earl, Marquis of *Queensberry*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 11th of February 1682 (d), and in less than Six Months thereafter, upon some Alterations in the Ministry, the Marquis of *Queensberry* was prefer'd to be Lord High Treasurer of *Scotland*, and the Earl of *Perth* made Justice General in his Room (e); likewise in September thereafter he was made Constable and Governor of *Edinburgh Castle*, and one of the extraordinary Lords of the Session. Finally, that no Honour might be wanting which his Majesty could confer upon him, he was rais'd to the Honour of Duke of *Queensberry*, the 3d of February 1684 (f); about which Time he was admitted one of the Lords of the Privy Council for the Kingdom of England.

As the Duke had been in great Favour in the Reign of King *Charles II.* he was no less in so the Beginning of King *James VII.* who not only continued him in his former Posts; but likewise made him Lord High Commissioner to represent his Royal Person in his first Session of Parliament 1685; and the same Year he and *James* Lord *Drumlanrig* his Son; were constituted his Majesty's Lieutenants in the Shires of *Drumfrieze*

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and

(a) Charta in Pub. Arch. (b) Ibid. (c) Ibid. etiam Charta penes Ducem de *Queensberry*. (d) Ibidem. (e) Charta in Pub. Arch. May 1st, 1682, making the Earl of *Perth* Justice General, and another making the Marquis of *Queensberry* Lord High Treasurer, 15th of July 1672. (f) Charta penes Ducem de *Queensberry*.



and *Wigtoun*, and the Stewartries of *Annandale* and *Kirkcudbright*. In the 1686, the Treasury being turned into Commission, the Duke of *Queensberry* was made President of the Council, but the Measures that were soon after taken at Court, not suiting with his Temper and Principles, and for his not complying with the Project of taking away the penal Laws against Popery; he was in Six Months thereafter deprived of all publick Employments, and thereafter liv'd prudently and cautiously thro' the rest of that Reign.

His Grace married *Isobel*, Daughter of *William* Marquis of *Douglafs*, by whom he had *James* his Son and Heir, *William* Earl of *March*, and Lord *George*, a young Nobleman of great Hopes, who died in 1693, and a Daughter *Anne*, married to *David* Earl of *Weems*, and departing this Life at *Edinburgh* the 28th of *March* 1695, was with great Funeral Solemnity interr'd at the Church of *Durisddeer*, with his Ancestors, where there is a magnificent Monument erected for him.

*James* Duke of *Queensberry* his Son and Successor, was born on the 18th of *December* 1662, after he had gone thro' the Course of his Studies at the University of *Glasgow*, he went into Foreign Parts, to accomplish himself by Travels, *Anno* 1680, and upon his Return in 1684, was by King *Charles II.* made one of the Privy Council, and Lieutenant Colonel of a Regiment of Horse commanded by Lieutenant General *Graham*, thereafter Viscount of *Dundee*; and he continued in these Posts till the Year 1688, about which Time he quitted them for ill Usage at Court, and upon the Account of the Disagreement of his Principles with their Measures.

The Revolution then happening to come on, he appear'd early in it, and was by the Prince of *Orange*,

upon his Acceptance of the Government, made Colonel of the *Scots* Horse-Guards, and at the same Time one of the Privy Council, and one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber.

In the 1690 King *William* sent him into *Scotland*, to command a separate Body of Troops under Lieutenant General *Mackay*; Two Years after, he was made one of the Lords of the Treasury; and in the Parliament 1693, he was authorized to sit and vote as Lord High Treasurer, his Father being then alive, and he not a Peer, could not otherwise sit, but as an Officer of State, which depends on the Sovereign's Nomination.

The Duke his Father departing this Life as aforesaid in 1695, he laid aside all Thoughts of Military Employments, quitted the Command of the Guards, and was thereupon made Lord Privy Seal, and one of the Extraordinary Lords of the Session.

His Majesty in 1700 was pleas'd to make him Lord High Commissioner to represent his Royal Person in Parliament, where he held Two Sessions by virtue of Two distinct Patents; and upon his Return to Court, his Majesty on the 18th *June* 1701, was pleas'd to honour the Duke with a distinguishing Mark of his Royal Favour, for that Evening, a Chapter being held of the most noble Order of the Garter at *Kensington*, where the Sovereign was present, the Duke was then elected a Companion of the Order, and install'd at *Windsor* the 10th of *July* thereafter. His Grace having serv'd King *William* as long as he liv'd with great Fidelity, her Majesty Queen *Anne*, upon her Accession to the Throne, first made him Secretary of State; and entertaining the same just Sentiments of his Ability and Conduct, appointed him to be her Commissioner to represent her Royal Person in that Session of Parliament which met at

*Edin.*

Edinburgh, the 9th of June 1702; but the Legality of that Session meeting with great Opposition from a strong Party in the Parliament, who declared openly that they did not conceive themselves warranted to meet and act in that Session as a Parliament (a), and therefore did not only dissent from any Thing that should be done or acted therein, but withdrew, and remov'd from their Attendance: Wherefore her Majesty, to quiet the Minds of her People, was pleas'd to order the Duke to prorogue the Parliament, which his Grace did, and thereupon set out for London; where he was soon thereafter appointed One of the Commissioners upon the Part of Scotland, for treating of an Union betwixt both Nations; but tho' the Commissioners of the respective Kingdoms met several Times, and settled Preliminaries on both Sides; yet upon a more mature Deliberation, the Court concluded that it was not a fit Season to promote that Business, but to suspend the further Prosecution of it until a more favourable Conjunction. The former Parliament being dissolved, it was necessary another should be call'd, as had been usual at the Entrance of all Sovereigns to the Crown; and therefore her Majesty issued out Writs for the Calling of a new Parliament, which met according to Summons upon the 6th of May 1703, to which the Queen was pleas'd to honour the Duke of Queensberry, by appointing his Grace to represent her Royal Person, as Lord High Commissioner. The Parliament being open'd with great Solemnity, they began cheerfully in passing an Act, recognizing her Majesty's Title to the Crown;

but that Unanimity did not long continue among them; for a very strong Party in the Parliament having brought in and carried an Act for the Security of the Kingdom, presented it to the Lord Commissioner, for the Royal Assent; but the *Act of Security* being transmitted to the Court, the *English* Ministry were so wholly averse to it, and the Country Party in the Parliament of Scotland as strenuously insisting to have it pass, all the Duke could well do in such a Conjunction, was to keep it off till he should receive Instructions from above; which he did with the utmost Dexterity, till her Majesty having declared that some Difficulties having fallen in in that Affair, so much press'd, she would take Time to consider them before she could be determined to give the Royal Approbation; and therefore ordered the Lord High Commissioner to adjourn the Parliament on the 16th of September, after they had sat full Three Months, which the Lord Chancellor did in the usual Forms.

How great soever these Services of the Duke's were esteemed to be for a Time, yet 'tis certain, that in less than a Year thereafter, upon a Change of some Measures at Court, his Grace was remov'd from all Publick Employments, except that of one of the Extraordinary Lords of the Session, which was for Life, and of which he could not be deprived.

But upon another Change at Court in the 1705, when the Duke of Argyll was declared Commissioner for holding the Session of Parliament that Year, the Duke of Queensberry was made Lord Privy Seal in Place of the Earl of Rothes, and one of the

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(a) The Duke of Hamilton presented a Paper, which contained the Reasons of his Dissent, which may be seen at large in the History of Europe, and the Memoirs of Scotland, but is foreign to my Purpose to insert it here.



Commissioners of the Treasury. 'Tis foreign to my Design to assign the Reasons here of the Change that was found in the Disposition of the *English* Ministry, in Reference to the Act of Security, which had passed in the Parliament 1704. from what it had been in the Session before, wherein the Duke preceded as Lord High Commissioner. However, the fore-mentioned Act of Security put the *English* Ministry under a Necessity of effecting the Union of the Two Kingdoms; and in order thereto, her Majesty being empowered by the Parliament in 1705, did nominate and appoint Commissioners to treat with those of *England*, for uniting the two Kingdoms, of which Number the Duke of *Queensberry* the Lord Privy Seal was one.

The Commissioners of both Kingdoms having accordingly met at *London* on the 16th of *April* 1706, the Preliminaries were easily agreed to on the 24th. The Two succeeding Months were taken up in carrying on of the Treaty, and being much forwarded by her Majesty's Royal Presence and Recommendation to bring it to a Conclusion, the Articles were compleated and signed on the 22d of *July* thereafter.

Tho' the Treaty of Union was concluded by the respective Commissioners of *Scotland* and *England*, yet it behooved to be approven and confirmed by both Parliaments before it could be perfected; and the Parliament of *Scotland* being to meet for that End the 6th of *October*, the Duke of *Queensberry* was pitch'd on as the fittest Person to be her Majesty's Commissioner to bring that great Affair about in Parliament.

So difficult and nice a Work as incorporating the Two Kingdoms, could not be effected without very considerable Opposition, both from within Doors and without; but his Grace being supported by her Majesty's Authority, and a full and hearty

Concurrence of a Majority in the Parliament, (who were well affected to the Union) went on vigorously in the Prosecution of his Duty, and with so much Dispatch, that the whole Treaty was enacted and ratified on the 16th of *January* 1707, by the Lord Commissioner by the Touch of the Royal Scepter, in the usual Manner.

The Duke of *Queensberry* having thus concluded the Union, and surmounted all the Difficulties he met in his Way to compleat it, in *April* thereafter set out for *London*, where he found that gracious Reception from the Queen which his eminent Services had deserved: And it was but very just that he who had expended so much of his Time in the publick Service, should have some suitable Compensation; and therefore the Queen gave him the Compliment of a Pension of 3000 *L per Annum* out of the Post Office. Her Majesty's Goodness and Bounty did not stop here, seeing she was pleas'd in *May* 1708, to create him a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Titles of Baron *Rippon*, Marquis of *Beverly*, and Duke of *Dover*; which Honours were to descend to the Earl of *Solloway* his second Son.

The Queen continuing still her Royal Favours to his Grace, was pleas'd on the 9th of *February* 1709, to declare in Council, that by Reason of the Increase of the publick Business, she thought fit to appoint a 3d Secretary of State of *Great Britain*, and having named the Duke of *Queensberry* the Person, he was thereupon sworn into the Office, which he enjoyed till his Death, *July* 6th 1711, after a short Indisposition, which the Physicians call the *Illiack Passion*.

He married the Lady *Mary Boyle*, Daughter of *Charles* Lord *Clifford*, Son of *Richard* Earl of *Burlington* and *Cork*, by whom he had *James* Earl of *Dramlanrig*, Lord *Charles Douglas*, who

who for the Services of his Father and his Ancestors, was, in the 1707, created Earl of Solloway, and is now Duke of Queensberry and Dover, a young Nobleman of excellent Parts and great Expectation, and Lord George Douglass, likewise Two Daughters,

Lady Jean,  
Lady Anne.

### A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Argent, a Heart Gules, ensigned with an Imperial Crown, Or, on a Chief, Azure, Three Molets of the first. 2d and 3d Azure. a Bend betwixt Six cross Crozlets, Or, all within a double Tressure, Or, flower'd and counterflower'd, Gules. Supporters, Two Horses Argent, winged Or, Crest, a Hart winged Gules, crown'd with an Imperial Crown, surmounted of a Ducal Coronet proper. Motto, Forward.

## M A C K A Y,

### Lord Rae.

THE first of this Surname I have found on Record, was Odo, alias T Macy, who obtained from King James IV. *pro bono & fideli servitio, tam tempore pacis, quam guerra impenso & assportatione nobis quondam Alex. Sutherland de Delred, & aliarum decem personarum, ejus complicitum nostrorum rebellium, omnes & singulas terras subscriptas, viz. Terras de Fare, Gofesbey, Catack, Croyn, Kilblachman, in vicesom. de Inverness, quae quidem Terrae cum suis Pertinentiis fuerunt quondam dicti Alexandri*

*Sutherland hereditaria & nunc nobis pertinent. & in manibus nostris legitime devenerunt; ratione Forisfacturae dicti quondam Alexandri, &c. Apud Inverness 4to die Mensis Novembris, 1499 (a). He left a Son Donald Mackay of Fare, whose Son and Successor T Mackay of Fare, by Catharine his Wife, Daughter of . . . Sinclair of Dun, left Hugh his Heir, and Donald Mackay of Scauray (b), the Ancestor of Lieutenant General Hugh Mackay, who was Commander in Chief of the Forces in Scotland; Anno 1689, and was thereafter kill'd at Stainkirk, a brave Man, and esteem'd an excellent Officer.*

Which Hugh married Jean Daughter of John Earl of Sutherland, by whom he had Donald his Son and Heir, who being a Person of a martial Spirit, and a Man of great Honour and Courage, carried over a Regiment of his own Name and Followers, to the Service of the King of Sweden, under whom he serv'd long in very eminent Commands, with extraordinary Ability and Success.

Upon his Return to England, his Majesty King Charles I. to countenance his Merit, was pleas'd to make him a Peer, by the Title of Lord Rae (b), June 20th 1628.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War in England, the Lord Rae repaired to his Majesty, and heartily and personally engaged in his Service; but being taken Prisoner at the Surrender of Newcastle to the Scots Army, he was sent down to Scotland to be tried, but he had the good Fortune to be relieved by the Marquis of Montrose, after the Battle of Kilsyth, out of the Goal of Edinburgh; after which he went over to Denmark where he died in 1649, leaving Issue by Barbara his Wife, Daughter of Kenneth Lord Kintail, John his Suc-

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cessor,

(a) Charra in Rotulis Jacobi IV. (b) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I.



cessor, who married *Barbara*, Daughter of *Donald Mackay of Scauray*: By her he left *Donald* his Successor, Colonel *Aeneas Mackay*, Colonel *Robert Mackay*.

Which *Donald* married *Anne*, Daughter of Sir *George Monro of Culrain*, by whom he had

*George* the present Lord, who married first *Margaret*, Daughter of Lieutenant General *Hugh Mackay*; by her he had *Donald* Master of *Rae*; next *Janet*, Daughter of *John Sinclair of Ulbster*, by whom he likewise has Issue.

## ROLLO,

### Lord Rollo.

**T**HIS noble Family is of very ancient Extraction in the County of *Perth*, where they have long remained, and still continue in Honour; and tho' they have extended themselves into divers Branches elsewhere, of very good Reputation (a), yet that which adds a peculiar Lustre to the Family of *Rollo*, is the many eminent Churchmen it has produced who have been in their several Times, great Ornaments to the Church for their Learning, Piety and Moderation, a particular Account of whom, and of their Writings will be found

among our learned Country-men, in an intended Work which will perhaps very soon see the Light, and be communicated to the World; and therefore I shall forbear to give the Memoirs of them here, but only mention their Names among the Authorities I have here cited

In the Reign of King *Robert II.* *John Rollo* the immediate Ancestor of this noble Family, had by the Grant of *David* Earl of *Strathern*, with the Consent of King *Robert* his Father, the Lands of *Duncruib*, *Fyndony*, *Pitinclethy*, *Lidcathy*, & *Pitmedie*, bearing Date 13th February 1380 (b). He left Issue *Duncan* his Son and Heir, whose Son and Successor was *Andrew Rollo* of *Duncruib*, the Father of another *Robert Rollo* of *Duncruib*, and he of *William Rollo* of the Place foresaid, who took Possession of his Estate as Heir to his Grandfather, 9th July 1481 (c), and afterwards obtained from King *James IV.* a Charter under the Broad Seal, erecting all his Lands into one entire Barony, the Barony of *Duncruib*, of the Date October 26th 1511 (d). He married a Lady of the Family of the *Oliphants*, by whom he had *Robert* his Son and Heir, who married *Janet* Daughter of *William* Lord *Graham*, and had *Andrew* his Son and Heir, who married *Marion*, Daughter and Co-Heir of Sir *David Rollo* of *Ballachie* (e), by whom he had *George* his Successor, *James Rollo* of *Thavesland*, *William Rollo* of *Balogrie*, Sir *Walter Rollo* of *Gairn*;

(a) I find from Writs that have passed my Hands, that the Rolloes of Mannor, Balmont, Ballachie, Powis, and Monkholme, of whom Woodside, are all Cadets to the Family of *Duncruib*, and some of them were descended very early from this House.

*John de Rollo* was Clericus, Secretary to *Robert Duke of Albany*, while he was Regent of Scotland in the Time of King *James the First's* Minority. Mr. *Robert Rollock*, but really as it should, and was ab origine *Rollo*, in the Time of King *James VI.* was Primarius Professor in the new erected University of *Edinburgh*, a Person of exemplary Piety and Vertue. He wrote much wherein such a Strain of Piety runs thro' his Writings, as will ever render his Memory dear to all good Men. Mr. *Peter Rollock* of *Rollo*, a Minister of good Account in the Time of King *James VI.* and a Lord of the Session, by the Title of Lord *Piltoun*, was in the 1600 promoted to the Bishoprick of *Dunkeld*. He accompanied the King into England, and was there prefer'd to a very good Benefice, the Rectory of *Mispertoun*, and *Brundesburton* in the Diocese of *York* in the 1603. I may also mention another Minister of very good Esteem, in the Time of King *Charles I.* Mr. *Henry Rollo*, one of the Ministers of the City of *Edinburgh*.

(b) Charta penes Dominum *Rollo*. (c) Ibid. (d) Charta in Pub. Arch. (e) Charta penes Dominum *Rollo*.

*Gairn*; likewise Two Daughters, *Marion* married to *George Graham* of *Inchbracko*; and again to *John Graham* of *Balgown* (a); and *Mary* to . . . . . *Oliphant* of *Gask*.

Which *George* married *Isobel*, Daughter of *William Moncrief* of *That-Ilk*, but dying without Issue, 6th of *May*, 1581 (b), was succeeded by

*James* his Brother and Heir, who departing this Life in *May* 1684 (c), left Issue by *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Collice* of *Bonnymoon*, an antient Family in *Forfar Shire* (d), *Andrew* his Successor, also Two Daughters, *Marion* married to *James Bruce* of *Powfouls*, and *Jean* to *Alexander Blair* of *Rossiehall* in the County of *Perth*.

Which *Andrew* had the Honour of Knighthood confer'd on him by King *James VI.* and afterward in his old Age was by King *Charles II.* in Consideration, as the Patent bears, of the Antiquity of the Family, and the constant Fidelity of his Ancestors to the Crown, rais'd to the Honour of Lord *Rollo* of *Duncruib*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date at *Perth* 10th *January* 1651 (e): And giving Way to Fate 2d of *May* 1659, left Issue by *Catharine Drummond* his Wife, Daughter of *James* first Lord *Madertie*, Sir *James* his Successor in the Honour, Sir *John Rollo* of *Bannockburn*, Mr. *Lawrence Rollo* of *Rossy*, Mr. *Andrew Rollo* Parson of *Dunning*, Sir *William Rollo* a young Gentleman of excellent Parts, and unblemished Reputation for Loyalty and Courage, who from the Beginning of the Troubles in the Reign of King *Charles I.* heartily and personally engaged himself for the King, and served his Majesty till the End of his Life, with singular Diligence and Fidelity. He joined the Marquis of *Montrose* as soon as he de-

clared for his Majesty, and continued with him till the unhappy Adventure of *Philiphaugh*, that being apprehended, he was no sooner known, but an Order was sent for his Commitment and Tryal, and notwithstanding all the Defence he could make for himself, he was, for being in Arms with *Montrose*, which they easily found him guilty of, sentenced to lose his Head, which Judgment was Executed on him at *Glasgow*, the 28th of *October* 1645.

*Margaret*, eldest Daughter to *Andrew Lord Rollo*, was married to Sir *John Drummond* of *Carnock*, and had Issue.

*Jean* to *John Rollo* of *Powhouse*, and afterward to *John Drummond* of *Pitkellony*.

*Anne* to *William Merfer* of *Clevedge*, and had Issue.

*Isobel* to *William Hallyday* of *Tillybool*, and had Issue.

*James* second Lord *Rollo*, was a Person of known great Parts, and of a general good Reputation with all Men, which he manifested thro' the whole Course of the Civil War, by his laying Hold of all Opportunities to advance all Motions toward a Peace, for which no Man was ever more solicitous. He married first *Dorothea* Daughter of *John Earl* of *Montrose*, by whom he had no Issue; and again *Mary*, Daughter of *Archbald Earl* of *Argyle*, by *Anne* his second Wife, Daughter of Sir *William Cornwallis* of *Broomo*, of the County of *Norfolk*, by her he had *Andrew* his Heir, Major *Archbald Rollo*, also a Daughter *Margaret* married to Sir *George Oliphant* of *Newtoun*, sans Issue, and departing this Life in the 1671, was succeeded by

*Andrew* his Son and Heir, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Robert*

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Lord

(a) Charta penes Dominum Rollo, etiam Charta in Rotulis Jacobi IV. ad Annum 1603. (b) Charta penes Dominum Rollo. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem.



Lord *Burleigh*, by whom he had *John* Master of *Rollo*, a young Nobleman of good Reputation, who upon some private Contest was murdered by the young Laird of *Inchbracko*, 29th of May 1691 (a), *Robert* his Successor, likewise Three Daughters, *Æmilia* married to *William Irvine* of *Bansham*, *Isabella* to *Robert Johnston* of *Wamfrey*, and *Jean*; and dying the 1st of March 1700, was succeeded by

*Robert* his Son and Heir, the present Lord *Rollo*, who married *Mary*, eldest Daughter of *Sir Harry Rollo* of *Woodside*, by whom he had Issue, *Andrew* Master of *Rollo*.

### A R M S.

Or. A Chiveron betwixt Three Bears Heads erased, Azure, supported by Two Stags. Crest, a Stag's Head Coupe proper. Motto, *La Fortune passe par Tout*.

## PRIMEROSE,

### Earl of *Roseberry*.

**A** R C H B A L D Earl of *Roseberry* was the only Son of *Sir Archibald Primerose* Lord *Dalmeny*, Ancestor to the Viscount of *Primerose*, by *Agnes* his second Wife, Daughter of *Sir*

*William Gray*, Grandfather to the present Lord *Gray*, who being well educated at Schools and Colleges at Home, for his further Improvement, travell'd into Foreign Parts, and made a Campaign or Two in *Hungary*. Upon his Return he married a Lady of a Fortune, and betook himself to a Country Life. In the 1695, he was chosen Member of Parliament for the County of *Edinburgh*; but before he sat long in that Quality in the House, his Majesty King *William* was pleas'd to raise him to be a Peer, by the Title of Viscount *Roseberry*, by Letters Patents, bearing Date 1st of April 1700. Upon the Accession of Queen *Anne* to the Crown, he was made one of the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council, and rais'd to the Honour of Earl of *Roseberry*, the 10th of April 1703, his Lordship was also one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber to his Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*, who alwise professed a more than ordinary Friendship for him.

He was also one of the Commissioners on the Treaty of Union, and was chosen one of the Sixteen Scots Peers, who first sat in the House of Lords in the Parliament of *Great Britain*; and was ever thereafter a Member throughout all the subsequent Parliaments of Queen *Anne*.

He married *Dorothea*, Daughter and Heir of *Everingham Cressy* of *Birking*, of the County of *York*, Esq; (b), by whom he had *James* Lord

*Dal-*

(a) I would have been loath to have expressed the Death and Slaughtering of the Master of *Rollo* in so harsh a Term, but having for that End perused the Journal of the Justiciary, in the Denunciation of young *Inchbracko*, the Lords declare him Fugitive on the 11th November 1696, for the Murder and Slaughtering of unquile *John* Master of *Rollo*. (b) *Sir William Dugdale* in his Baronage of England, takes Notice, that *Birking* was of old a Peerage, and that the *Everinghams* succeeded thereto in Right of Blood, and the same Way to them the *Cressys*; and the Countess of *Roseberry* being the Heir of all these Three ancient Families, some are of Opinion, the Right of that Peerage belongs to her by Descent from the *Birknies*, who had Summons to Parliament in the Time of *Henry III.* and the Earl of *Roseberry* has a Warrant in the due Form, from the Lyons Office of England, allowing and authorizing him in his Lady's Right, to carry the Arms of *Birking*, *Everingham*, *Normanville* and *Cressy*.

*Dalmeny, Richard Primerose Esq; John Primerose Esq; likewise Four Daughters,*

Lady Mary,  
Lady Margaret,  
Lady Dorothea,  
Lady Elizabeth.

# A R M S.

Or, *Three Primeroses within a double Tressure, flower'd and counter-flower'd Gules. Supporters, Two Lyons Vert. Crest, a Demi-Lyon Rampant, Gules, holding in his Dexter Paw a Primerose Gules. Motto, Fide & fiducia.*

# R O S S,

# Earl of Ross.

**I**N the Reign of King *Alexander II. Ferquhard* was first Earl of *Ross*. He left a Son *William*, who was his Successor in the Honour (a). He was the Father of another Earl of the Name of *William*, who made a very great Figure in the Competition betwixt the *Bruce* and the *Baliol* for the Crown. He married *Matilda*, Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Carrick*, by whom he had *Hugh* his Successor, who was kill'd at the Battle of *Halldownhill* in the 1333, leaving *William* his Heir, *Hugh Ross* of *Rariches*, of whom the *Rosses* of *Balnagown* descended (b); and Two Daughters, *Eupham*, married to *John Randolph* Earl of *Murray*, and afterward to King *Robert II.* and *Janet* first to *Monimusk* of *Monimusk*, and again to *Sir Alexander Murray* of *Abercairny* (c).

Which *William* dying without Male Issue, left Two Daughters his Heirs, *Eupham* Countess of *Ross*, and *Jean*, Wife of *Sir Alexander Fraser* of *Philorib* (d).

*Eupham* Countess of *Ross*, married first *Sir Walter Lesly*, who in her Right was call'd Lord of *Ross*, and had Issue by him, *Sir Alexander Lesly* her Son and Heir, who upon the Death of his Mother, was Earl of *Ross*, and a Daughter *Eupham* married to *Donald* Lord of the *Isles*. The Countess, after the Death of *Sir Walter Lesly* married again *Alexander* Earl of *Buchan*, Son to King *Robert II.* but by her he had no Issue.

To *Eupham* Countess of *Ross* succeeded *Sir Alexander Lesly* her Son (e), who married *Eupham*, Daughter of *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, by whom he had no other Child but a Daughter *Eupham*, who being deformed, did render herself religious; and by the Influence of her Grandfather the old Duke, resign'd the Earldom of *Ross* in Favours of his Son, her Uncle, *John* Earl of *Buchan*, who thereupon used the Title of Earl of *Ross*, but *Donald* Lord of the *Isles* quarrelling the Destination of the religious Countess, as being done in Prejudice of his Wife, who was her lawful Heir, and the Duke of *Albany* and his Son the Earl of *Buchan* intending to keep what they had got, the Battle of *Harlaw* ensued thereupon. Yet I think that hot Dispute did not determine the Quarrel, but upon the Restauration of King *James I.* *Alexander* Lord of the *Isles* got the Earldom of *Ross*, which he enjoyed all his Time, as his Son *John* did also, till the 1476, by his Forfaulture for Treason and Rebellion it came to the Crown.

P p p p p 2 R O S S,

(a) Boethius. (b) Charta penes Dominum Saltoun. (c) Charta penes Dominum Abercairny. (d) Charta penes Dominum Saltoun. (e) Charta penes me.



R O S S,

Lord Ross.

**T**HIS noble Family is of *English* Extraction, and descended of the *Rosses of Werk*, who came to *Scotland* in the Time of King *Alexander III.* and flourish'd in the Quality of Barons till the Reign of King *James IV.* that Sir *John Ross of Haulkhead*, came to be ranked among the Lords of Parliament. He was slain at *Flowdown*, leaving Issue by *Christian* Daughter of *Archbald Edmonstoun of Duntreath*, *Ninian* his Successor, who married first *Janet*, Daughter to the Earl of *Lennox*, and again *Elizabeth* Daughter of *William Lord Ruthven*, Dowager-Countess of *Errol*, and had *Robert* Master of *Ross*, who was slain at *Pinky-Field* 1544, leaving a Daughter *Elizabeth* his Heir, married to *John Lord Fleming*, *James* his Father's Successor, who by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert Lord Semple*, had *Robert* his Son and Heir, and Sir *William Ross, Kt.* Which *Robert* married *Jean*, Daughter of *Gavin Hamilton of Raploch*, and dying in 1596, left Issue by his Wife aforesaid, *James* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Grisel*, married to Sir *Archbald Stirling of Keir*.

Which *James* married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Walter Lord Buccleugh*, by whom he had *James*, *William*, and *Robert*, all successively Lords; also Three Daughters, *Margaret* married to Sir *George Stirling of Keir*, *Jean* to *John Hepburn of Wauchtown*, and *Mary* to Sir *Robert Innes of That-Ilk*; and giving Way to Fate in the Month of *December* 1633 (a), was succeeded by *James* his Son and Heir, who dying a young Man on the 7th of *March*

1636 (b), was succeeded by *William* his Brother; who likewise dying a Minor in 1640 (c), *Robert* his younger Brother came to the Honour; and he dying in 1656 (d), was succeeded by

Sir *William Ross of Mariestoun*, his Great Uncle, who by *Helen* his Wife, Daughter of *George Lord Forrester*, had *George* his Son and Heir, who married first *Grisel*, Daughter of *William Earl of Dundonald*, by whom he had *William* his Successor, and a Daughter *Grisel* married to Sir *Alexander Gilmoir of Craigmillar*, and had Issue; and again *Jean*, Daughter of *George Earl of Dalhousie*; by her he had Lieutenant General *Charles Ross of Balnagown*, and a Daughter *Jean*, married to *William Earl of Dalhousie*. And departing this Life in the 1682, was succeeded by

*William* his Son and Heir, who in the Reign of Queen *Anne* had the Honour to represent her Majesty's Royal Person in the General Assembly of the Church, Anno 1704, and was also during that Reign one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, and one of the Lords of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

In the 1705, her Majesty was pleased to appoint his Lordship to be one of the Commissioners for the Union between *Scotland* and *England*; for the accomplishing of which he was very zealous, by Reason that the Protestant Succession to the Crown was thereby secured, to which he always shew'd himself a firm and hearty Friend.

After the Accession of King *George* to the Crown, his Lordship was chosen one of the Sixteen Peers for *Scotland*, to his first Parliament call'd by his Majesty, and thereafter appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Renfrewshire*, in the 1715.

He

(a) Charta in Pub. Arch. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem.

He married first *Agnes*, Daughter and sole Heir of Sir *John Wilkie* of *Foulton*, by whom he had *George* Master of *Ros*; likewise Three Daughters, *Eupham* married to *William* Earl of *Kilmarnock*, *Mary* to *John* Duke of *Athole*, and *Grisel* to Sir *James Lockhart* of *Carstairs*, and has Issue; next, . . . Daughter of *Philip* Lord *Whar-ton*, by whom he had no Issue, and after that *Anne*, Daughter of *John* Marquis of *Tweeddale*, by whom he has one Daughter *Anne*.

A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th, Or, a Chive-ron Checkie, Sable and Argent, betwixt Three Water Budgets Or, 2d, and 3d Gules, Three Crescents within a Border Argent, charged with Eight Roses of the Field (a). Supporters, Two Hawks. Crest, a Hawk's Head erased, all proper. Motto, Think on.

LESLEY,

Earl of *Rothés*.

IN regard I had not an Opportunity of doing the Justice to this noble Family, by perusing their Writings, as I could have wished, it cannot be reasonably expected, but that my Memoirs of the House of *Rothés* should be less connected than others, whose Line and Descent I deduced from the Writings of their own Families; for, tho' one Mr. *Lesly* has set out a Book in *Germany*, of the Name of *Lesly*, he

calls *Laurus Lesleana*, yet in his Accounts of the Families he treats of except *Balquhain*, whose Writs it would appear he had seen and perused the rest, especially *Rothés*, is such a Mass of confused unchronological Stuff, that no Man now a Days, will venture to cite him for an Authority; if he think he himself is to be believed; and therefore I shall proceed to mention such Writs and Charters, without Respect to the *Laurus Lesleana*, I either observed from our national Archives or otherwise, as are proper to illustrate the Honour and Antiquity of this most noble Family.

'Tis certain that the first Possessions of this illustrious Family was in *Aberdeen-Shire*, the Barony of *Lesly* in the *Garrloch*; and from whence, without all doubt, the Sirname has been assumed; for in the Reign of *William* the *Lion*, *David* Earl of *Huntingtoun* and *Garrloch*, the King's Brother, made a Grant, *Malcolmo filio Bartholf, de terris suis de Leslyn, sicut perambulate fuerunt ei coram A. Episcopo Aberdeen, per probis hominibus suis, & Hachengart, & Mailæ, per rectas divisas suas* (b). This *Malcolm* left a Son *Norman*, *filius Malcolmi* (c), who obtained a Charter from *John* Earl of *Huntingtoun*, *de terris de Leslyn, sicut Charta Patris sui inde testatur*.

The Family of *Rothés* took Beginning in the Reign of King *Robert* I. Sir *Andrew Lesly* Kt. Son of Sir *Norman Lesly*, then obtaining the Baronies of *Rothés*, *Banbrech*, and others, by the Marriage of *Mary*, one of the Three Daughters and Co-Heirs of Sir *Alexander Abernethy* (d). He is

Q q q q q one

(a) This Coat of Melvil of Melvil; the Family of *Ros* carry quartered with their own, by Reason that one of their Ancestors married with the Heir Female of that ancient Family; but not having seen any of the Lord *Ros*'s Writs, I could not assign the precise Time when they got the Addition of that Barony to their Estate. (b) Copy of a Charter in the Custody of the Laird of *Lesly*, which seems to have been taken very exactly from the Original, which was procured me by Sir *Samuel Forbes* of *Foveran*: This first is in the Reign of King *William*. (c) Ibidem. (d) Copy of a Charter I saw in Mr. *Lesly*'s Hands, from the Earl of *Rothés*'s Charter-Chest, which makes this clear; and there are several other concurring Writs in the Duke of *Douglas*'s Hands, fully clearing this Marriage.



one of the Barons in the Letter to the Pope Anno 1320, wherein the Independency of Scotland is very fully asserted and vindicated, which is all I have found memorable of him. A Successor of Sir Andrew was another Sir Andrew Lesly, who in the First of King Robert III. 1390, resign'd in the Sovereign's Hands, the Lands and Barony of Banbrech in Fife, the Lands of Lour and Dulopy in Forfar, the Lands and Barony of Rothey-Norman, and Cucychne, in Aberdeen-Shire, reserving the Liferent of the whole to Andrew de Lesly his Father (a), but he dying without Issue Male of his Body, was succeeded by

Sir George Lesly, Kt. his Heir of Entail (b), who first assumed the Title of *Rothes* (c). He married Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir Thomas Hay, Lord of Errol (d), by whom he had Norman his Heir, who in the 1423, was one of the Barons sent to England, to attend King James home, when he was relieved out of his Captivity from England (e); and dying Anno 1539, left Issue by Christian de Seton his Wife,

Sir George Lesly his Son and Heir, who was by King James II. in 1449, rais'd to the Dignity of Earl of *Rothes*. He married Christian, Daughter of Sir Walter Hallyburton Lord of Dirletoun (f). By her he had Andrew Master of *Rothes*, who in the Lifetime of his Father married Elizabeth, Daughter of William Earl of Orkney and Caithness (g), and left Three Sons, John who left no Issue, George who was his Grandfather's Successor; but he dying likewise without any Issue Male, the Honour fell to his younger Brother William, who was slain at Pinky, leaving Issue by Margaret his Wife, Daughter of Michael Balfour

of *Montquhany*, George his Successor, and John Lesly of Parkhill.

Which George being a Nobleman of great Wildom and Prudence, was much esteemed by King James V. who carried him over to France in the 1537, when his Majesty was espoused to *Magdalen* a Daughter of that Crown: After whose Death, during the Regency of the Duke of Chastlerault, he was sent Ambassador to Denmark, in which Negotiation he behav'd himself with great Prudence and Dexterity; and being look'd on generally throughout the Kingdom as a very wise Man, he was named one of the Commissioners to go to France, to the Queen's Marriage with the Dauphine, where he died at Deip, on the 9th of November 1558, not without Suspicion of being poisoned.

I'm heartily sorry, there are not such Documents in my Hands as should fully enable me to set the Marriages of this noble Earl in a true Light. Mr. Lesly gives the Preference to Lady Margaret Crichton, as the Earl's first Lawful Wife, tho' I think his Authority is little to be valued; for 'tis clear from a Charter of George Earl of *Rothes* in the 1528, wherein he gives both *Nicolas Somervel* and *Margaret Crichton* a Liferent out of the same Lands; Mrs. *Somervel* is expressly call'd his Wife, and is first mentioned before the other Lady, who is no otherwise designed than by her Name, tho' she was of much greater Quality of Birth than the other: Yet 'tis also clear by another Charter, in the 1542, That Lady *Margaret Crichton* is designed, Countess of *Rothes* (h), and then is certainly his lawful Wife. For the clearing this Matter, I shall humbly offer

(a) Charta in Pub. Arch. (b) Copy of a Charter furnished me by Mr. James Lesly, Sheriff-Clerk of Cowpar, which he took the Note of from the Earl of *Rothes*'s Charter-Clift. (c) Ibid. (d) Ibid. (e) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (f) Charta penes Comitum de *Rothes*. (g) Ibidem. (h) Charta in Pub. Arch. ad Annum 1542.

offer my Opinion about it, from such Writs, as I have seen relative to it. The Case I take to have been this, The Earl of *Roths* in the Heat of Youth, and without a Dispensation, according to the Rites of the Church, for the Earl and the Lady were within the forbidden Degrees, did uncanonically marry Lady *Mary Crichton*, the Lord *Crichton's* Daughter, which then in the Construction of the Law, could not be valid without a Dispensation, or the Children considered as begot in lawful Marriage, tho' certainly the Earl thought otherwise himself; for when *Norman* his Son by her, was a very young Man, he put him in Possession of his Estate, and in all the Transactions afterwards about it, upon his Forfeiture, he's never designed the Earl's natural Son, but only his Son simply, and Fier of the Earldom of *Roths*,

And probably the Earl and the Lady disagreeing, they chose to live separate, or she left him, and he married again, as was commonly done in that Time, *Nicholas Somervell*, Daughter of Sir *John Somervell* of *Cannethan*, and Widow of *John Lord Fleming*, by whom he had *Andrew* his Father's Successor in the Estate and Honour; and the Lady dying soon thereafter, the Earl was again reconciled to Lady *Margaret Crichton*, and legally married her, otherwise she could not have been, as I observed, she was, designed Countess of *Roths*; and in this State of lawful Marriage, she bare the Earl a Son, *Robert Lestly*, the Founder of the House of *Findrassy*; and from his being Brother to *Norman* the Master of *Roths*, both of the same Father and Mother, has the Mistake proceeded, and the Story been patch'd up of his being, as he is call'd, the righteous *Roths*; for 'tis plain, that *Norman* being forfeited for the Murder of Cardinal *Beaton*, his Father the Earl redeemed his own Estate

again in the Terms he had made it over to him, and so could not but in Justice settle it upon his Son *Andrew*, who being indisputably born in lawful Marriage, was preferable to *Robert*, who was not born of *Margaret Crichton*, till very long after the Death of Dame *Nicholas Somervell*; for 'tis plain at first the Earl had no other Son by *Margaret Crichton*, but the aforesaid *Norman* Master of *Roths*.

*Andrew* Earl of *Roths* so succeeding, his Father, was very faithful to Queen *Mary*, throughout her whole unfortunate Life, and was highly honoured by King *James* as a Nobleman of great Honour and Probity. He married first *Jean*, Daughter of Sir *James Hamilton* of *Evandale*, by whom he had *James* Master of *Roths*, and *Andrew* Lord *Lindores*; likewise Three Daughters, 1 *Margaret*, married to *Archbald* Earl of *Angus*; 2 *Eupham*, to *James* Lord *Lindsay*; 3 *Elizabeth* to *David Weems*. Younger of *That-Ilk*, and again to *James* first Earl of *Findlater*.

He married again *Jean*, Daughter of *Patrick* Lord *Ruthven*; and after that *Margaret* Daughter of *Durrie* of *That-Ilk*, and had *Margaret* married to Sir *William Cunningham* of *Capringtoun*, *Mary* to *Robert* Lord *Melvil*, and *Isobel* to *James* Master of *Sinclair*,

*James* Master of *Roths* in the Lifetime of his Father, married first *Margaret*, Daughter of *Patrick* Lord *Lindsay*, by whom he had Four Daughters,

*Margaret* married to Mr. *John Murray* Minister of *Dunfermling*, a Brother of the Family of *Abercairny*.

*Isobel* to ..... of *Newhall*.

*Anne* to *Alexander Wardlaw* of *Torrie*.

*Grisel* to *Alexander* Earl of *Dunfermling*.

His Second Wife was *Catharine*, Daughter of *Patrick* Lord *Drummond*, by whom he had a Son *John*, who



succeeded his Grandfather, and a Daughter *Jean*, married to *Alexander Menzies* of *Weem*.

Which *John* being a Nobleman of very good Parts, and great Address, was one of those Peers who were most forward and leading for the Redress of Grievances, when the Troubles first broke out in 1637; and the Earl being the Person of the greatest Parts, Interest, and Experience, in all the Popular Party, it cannot be denied, but he came to be generally look'd on as the Principal and governing Person of the Nation at that Time; and after the Treaty of *Rippon*, at which he was the first Commissioner, when the Pacification was concluded, his Majesty resolved and actually did adjust all his Business with that Party by the Earl, who undertook that *Scotland* should rest satisfied with the Concessions which were in the Treaty; and his Majesty was well satisfied, says my Author (a), 'with the Promises made to him by the Earl: And 'tis certain the King expected by his Help and Interest, to have found such a Party in *Scotland*, as would, he adds, 'have been more tender of his Honour, than they after expressed themselves; and 'did alwise impute the Failing thereof to the Absence of the Earl, who 'falling sick, at the King's coming down to *Scotland*, within Six Weeks thereafter, died at *London*, in August 1641, which his Majesty thought an irreparable Loss to his Service.

He married *Anne*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Mar*, by whom he had *John* his Son and Heir, and Two Daughters, *Margaret* married first to *Alexander* Lord *Balgony*, next to *Francis* Earl of *Buccleugh*, and last of all to *David* Earl of *Weems*; and *Christian* to *Hugh* Earl of *Eglintoun*.

*John* Earl of *Rothés* was too young to have been concern'd in the War

when it first broke out in the Time of King *Charles I.* but when the Parliament 1651, rais'd an Army for the Service of King *Charles II.* for the Recovery of *England*, the Earl being then of Age, put himself into the Army, and attended the King thither. Upon the Defeat at *Worcester*, he had the Misfortune to fall into the Enemies Hand, who committed him to Prison, where he remained till the King's Restoration, that his Majesty King *Charles II.* to reward his Merit and Sufferings, was pleased to make him Lord President of the Council, and thereafter General of the Forces in *Scotland*; he had the Honour also to represent his Majesty's Person, as Lord High Commissioner to the Session of Parliament 1663; and the same Year was constituted Lord High Treasurer of *Scotland*, upon the Resignation of the Earl of *Crawford*; and the Chancellor's Place falling void by the Death of the Earl of *Glencairn*, in July 1664, the Lord Treasurer was not long after prefer'd thereto; and having discharged this and all the other great Offices committed to him, to his Majesty's great Satisfaction, he was graciously pleas'd, in Consideration of all the Lord Chancellor's eminent Services, to create him Duke of *Rothés*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body for ever, the 29th June 1680; but his Grace did not long survive his Promotion, for he died in July 1681, the Dignity of Duke by his Death did extinguish with himself, by Reason of his Want of Heirs Male.

He married *Anne*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Crawford*, by whom he had *Margaret* Countess of *Rothés*, and *Christian* married to *James* Marquis of *Montrose*, and again to Sir *John* Bruce of *Kinross*, Barr.

*Margaret* Countess of *Rothés*, a Lady of incomparable Piety and Goodness

(a) Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.

ness, was married to *Charles* Earl of *Haddingtoun*, by whom he had Issue *John* Earl of *Roths*, and *Thomas* Earl of *Haddingtoun*; and departing this Life 20th of *August* 1706, was succeeded by

*John* the present Earl of *Roths* her Son and Heir, who, upon his coming into the Measures of the Court, was by her Majesty Queen *Anne*, prefer'd to be Lord Privy Seal in the 1704; but upon a Change in the Ministry, the Year thereafter, he was removed, and the Duke of *Queensberry* made Lord Privy Seal; from henceforth his Lordship was alwise a firm Friend to the Protestant Succession, and when it came to take Place upon the Demise of Queen *Anne*, his Majesty King *George* was pleased to make the Earl Vice-Admiral of *Scotland*, in Place of the Earl of *Weems*, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Fife*, in 1715, when the Militia were first model'd under the Lieutenants.

He married *Jean*, Daughter of *John* Marquis of *Tweeddale*, by whom he has *John* Lord *Lesly*, *Charles*, *Thomas*, *James*, *William*, *Andrew*, Lady *Jean*, and Lady *Margaret*.

#### A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Or, on a Bend Azure, Three Buckles of the first. 2d and 3d Or, a Lyon Rampant Gules, surmounted of a Bend Sable. Supporters, Two Griffins. Crest, a Demi-Griffin all Gules. Motto, Grip Fast.

#### Dukes of *Rothsay*.

**D**AVID Prince of *Scotland*, eldest Son of King *Robert* III. was the first dignified by his Father with this Title in the 1399. He was a young Prince of great Courage, and of a Spirit that desir'd to be in Action,

yet it was his Misfortune to indulge himself in Pleasures of all Kinds, in too exorbitant a Proportion; and Complaints being daily carried to his Father of his Excesses, the good old King, with a View to reclaim his Son, gave Orders to put him under Arrest: And the ambitious Governor his Uncle, laying hold of this Opportunity of cutting off all that stood in his Way to the Crown, did, in Pursuance of these Orders, first arrest the Prince, and then confined him a close Prisoner in the Castle of *Faulkland*, where, by his Uncle's Command, if we may believe our Historians, he was starved to Death, Anno 1401: Since which Time the Prince and Stewart of *Scotland*, the King's eldest Son is born Duke of *Rothsay*, Earl of *Carrick*, and Lord of *Renfrew*.

#### K E R,

#### Duke of *Roxburgh*.

**T**HE first of this noble Family who was advanced to the Peerage of this Realm, was Sir *Robert Ker* of *Cesford*, Son and Heir of *William Ker* of *Cesford*, by *Janet* his Wife, Daughter of *James Douglas* of *Drumlanrig*, who being from his Youth much liked and favour'd by King *James* VI. was promoted by him, first to be a Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and had the Honour of Knighthood confer'd on him at the Coronation of Queen *Anne* of *Denmark*, Anno 1590.

Sir *Robert Ker* was one of those Barons, who by his Majesty's Appointment accompanied him into *England*, at his first Entrance into that Realm, Anno 1603, when he was honoured with the Title of Lord *Ker* of *Ces-*

R r r r r

ford



*foerd*, and the next ensuing Year appointed one of the Commissioners for the Treaty of Union which was then set on Foot betwixt the Two Nations: Also in 1605, he had a Grant of the dissolved Abbacy of *Kelso*, which was then in the Crown, by the Forfeiture of *Francis* Earl of *Bothwell* (a); and continuing in great Favour and Esteem with King *James*, he was by his said Majesty further honoured with the Title of Earl of *Roxburgh*, 19th September 1616. This noble Earl was likewise very much in the good Graces of King *Charles* I. by whom he was promoted to be Lord Privy Seal, Anno 1637, then void by the Demise of *Thomas* Earl of *Haddingtoun*, which Office he held for the Space of Twelve Years, till the 1649. He died in January 1650 (b).

He married first *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *William* Maitland of *Lethingtoun*, by whom he had Three Daughters,

*Jean* married to *John* Earl of *Perth*.

*Isobel* to *James* Viscount of *Duddop*.

*Mary* to *James* Halliburton of *Pitcur*, and thereafter to *James* Earl of *Southesk*.

His second Wife was *Jean*, Daughter of *Patrick* Lord *Drummond*, by whom he had *Henry* Lord *Ker*, who died before his Father in 1643, leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Errol*, Three Daughters, *Jean* her Grandfather's Heir both of his Estate and Honour, *Anne* married to *John* Earl of *Wigtoun*, and *Margaret* to Sir *Henry* Innes of *That-Ilk*.

*Jean* Countess of *Roxburgh*, by the Destination and Appointment of the old Earl, her Grandfather, did marry Sir *William* *Drummond*, the Earl of *Perth*'s Son, her own Cousin-German, who thereupon by the Conveyance of the Honour, was Earl of *Roxburgh*.

He died in the 1675 (c), leaving Issue by the Countess his Wife aforesaid, *Robert* his Son and Heir, *John* Lord *Ballenden*, and a Daughter *Jean*, married to *Colin* Earl of *Balcarras*.

Which *Robert* was one of the Lords of the Privy Council to King *Charles* the Second. He was cast away aboard the *Glocester* Frigate, waiting on his Royal Highness the Duke of *York* by Sea from *London* to *Scotland*, 7th May 1682, leaving Issue by *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Marquis of *Tweeddale*, Three Sons, *Robert* his Father's Successor, who died in his Travels abroad, on the 13th of July 1696 (d), *John* the present Duke of *Roxburgh*, and Colonel *William* *Ker*.

Which *John* being a young Nobleman of very great Parts and Learning, was by her Majesty Queen *Anne* promoted to be one of the Principal Secretaries of State in the 1704: And further, immediately before the Commencement of the Union of the two Nations, of which his Lordship had been a most hearty Promoter, he was rais'd to the Honour of Duke of *Roxburgh*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date 27th April 1707. His Grace having been alwise a most sincere Friend to the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hannover*; his Electoral Highness the Duke of *Brunswick*, now his Majesty King *George*, reposed so much Confidence in his Grace's Affection and Fidelity to his Interest, that he named him one of the Lords of the Regency, which was the greatest Honour his illustrious Highness could do the Duke, till he should come to the Crown of *Great Britain*.

His Grace married the Lady *Mary* *Finch*, Daughter of *Daniel* Earl of *Nottingham*, Widow of *William* Marquis of *Halifax*, by whom he has *Robert* Marquis of *Cesford*.

A R M S,

(a) Charta in Pub. Arch. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem.

A R M S.

*Quarterly first, Vert. on a Chive-  
ron betwixt Three Unicorn's Heads era-  
zed Argent, Three Mollets Sable.  
2d and 3d Gules, Three Mascles, Or.  
Supporters Two Savages wreath'd about  
the Head and Loins, with Battons. Crest,  
an Unicorn's Head erased, Argent.  
Motto, Pro Christo & Patria dulce pe-  
riculum.*

HAMILTON,  
Earl of Ruglen.

THE first who was honoured  
with this Title, was Lord  
John Hamilton, Third Son of William  
and Anne, Duke and Dutches of Ha-  
milton, whom King William created  
Earl of Ruglen, 15th of April 1697.

He married first Anne, Daughter  
of John Earl of Cassils, by whom he  
had Issue, a Son and Two Daughters,  
William Lord Riccartoun.

Lady Anne.

Lady Susanna.

He married next the Lady Ken-  
nedy, the Relict of the Lord Ken-  
nedy, by whom he has no Issue.

A R M S.

*The quartered Coats of the Family of  
Hamilton, and in Surtout, the Pater-  
nal Arms of Douglas. Supporters,  
Crest, and Motto the same as the Duke  
of Hamilton.*

RUTHERFOORD,

Lord Rutherfoord.

THIS Family is very ancient in  
the County of Roxburgh, where  
they have long continued in great  
Reputation, and produc'd Men of  
great Courage, and very signal in  
their Fidelity to, and Service of the  
Crown. Sir Robert de Rutherfoord in  
the English War, in the Time of  
King Edward I. appeared eminently  
in the Interest of his Country, inso-  
much as his Memory ought to be  
preserved and honoured to Posterity.  
Richard Rutherfoord, Lord of That-  
ilk, made a very bright Figure in the  
Reign of King Robert III(a), and  
James Rutherfoord of Rutherfoord was  
frequently imployed by King James  
II. in managing and concluding Trea-  
ties with England, as an Ambassador,  
and in particular was one of those who  
concluded the Treaty with that  
Crown, Anno 1457. By Margaret  
his Wife, Daughter of ..... Erskine  
of ..... (b), he had Richard, who  
died before himself, Thomas, with  
whom the Barony of Edzerstoun re-  
mained as the Heir Male of the Ru-  
therfoords, and Robert; and dying An-  
no 1492, was succeeded by Richard  
his Grandson and Heir (c), who dy-  
ing soon thereafter, without any  
Issue of his Body, his Two Sisters be-  
came Heirs to him; Helen the elder  
married to Sir John Foreman of Da-  
vene, Kt. and after his Death to An-  
drew Rutherfoord of Hunthill, and  
Catharine to James Stewart of Tra-  
quair (d), and had Issue.

Of the Family of Rutherfoord the  
House of Hunthill was a Branch, as

R r r r r 2 early

(a) Charta in Rotulis Roberti III. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem.



Early as the Time of King *James I.* (a), of whom again by a younger Brother, did *Andrew Rutherfoord* descend, who first laid the Foundation of this Honour.

He was the Son of *William Rutherfoord* of *Quarrelholes*, by *Isobel* his Wife, Daughter of *James Stewart* of *Traquair*, who being a younger Son, he enter'd early into the Life and Condition of a Soldier, in the *French* Service, where he had the Reputation of a very good Officer, when he was yet in no higher Quality of Command than of a Captain of Foot: But having alwise behaved himself with great Courage and Vigilance, he was rais'd to the Degree of a Lieutenant General. He serv'd in that Army with singular Reputation for Courage and Conduct till the Conclusion of the Peace betwixt the Two Crowns in 1659. Upon the Restauration of King *Charles II.* General *Rutherfoord* came over to *England*, with a very fair Reputation, and a very good Testimony from the *French* King; whereupon his Majesty, to countenance his Merit, was pleas'd to create him a Peer of *Scotland*, by the Title of Lord *Rutherfoord*, January 19th, 1661 (b), but having no Issue of his Body, the Honour was to his Heirs or Assignies, or whomever he should name in the very Article of his Death. Soon after which the, Lord *Rutherfoord* was made Governor of *Dunkirk*, and he managed that Trust so much to the Satisfaction of the *British* Court, especially in the Sale of that important Place to the *French*, which he transacted, that upon his coming over to *England*, his Majesty, to express the due Sense of his Merit, and of his acceptable Services, did raise him to the Honour of Earl of *Teviot*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, by

Letters Patent, the 2d of *February* 1663 (c), and shortly thereafter plac'd him in the Government of *Tangier*; but the General enjoy'd that Command very little Time, for within a few Months or thereabout, after his Arrival there, making a sharp and bold Sally upon the *Moors*, he and most of his Party were unfortunately cut off on the 3d of *May* 1664 (d), the Title of Lord *Rutherfoord* by his Latter Will did devolve to Sir *Thomas Rutherfoord* of *Hunthill*, who dying without Issue on the 14th of *April* 1668 (e), was succeeded in the Honour of Lord *Rutherfoord*, by *Archibald* his Brother, who likewise dying without any Issue of his Body, March 16th 1685 (f), the Peerage fell to his Brother *Robert* now Lord *Rutherfoord*; who neither having any Issue, has made over his Estate and Title to *Thomas Rutherfoord* of *That-Ilk*, his Cousin, Brother and Heir apparent to *Andrew Rutherfoord* of *Edzerstoun*, reserving the Honour and such a Provision for himself, as supports him according to his Quality, during his Life.

## RUTHVEN,

### Lord Ruthven.

SIR *Thomas Ruthven* of *Freeland*, was created Lord *Ruthven* by King *Charles* the Second, in the 1651. And departing this Life 6th *May* 1674, left Issue by *Isobel* his Wife, Daughter of *Robert* Lord *Burleigh*, *David* his Son and Heir, who died

(a) Charta penes Dominum Rutherfoord. (b) Charta in Pub. Arch. (c) Ibidem. (d) English Annals by George Muretown 1678. (e) Charta in Pub. Arch. (f) Ibidem.

died unmarried in the 1704, and thereby the Honour became extinct; likewise Three Daughters,

1 Anne married to Sir William Cunninghame of Cunninghame-Head, and has Issue; again to William Cunninghame of Craigends, but had no Issue.

2 Isobel to Sir Francis Ruthven of Redcastle, and had Issue.

3 Jean, who was never married.

## ABERNETHY,

Lord Saltoun.

FROM the Family of *Abernethy* of *Abernethy* in *Fife*, did the *Abernethies* of *Saltoun* fetch their Origine. *William de Abernethy* their Ancestor, obtained the Lands of *Rothiemay* in the Time of King *David II.* for his good Services to the Crown. They were very early ranked among the Peers, & in that Quality flourish'd in the Male Line, till the 1669, that *Alexander Lord Abernethy of Saltoun*, then dying without Issue, the Honour devolved to his Nephew by his Sister, Sir *Alexander Fraser of Philorth*.

## FRASER,

Lord Saltoun.

THE Paternal Ancestor of this noble Family, was Sir *Alexander Fraser*, Kt. who in the Reign of King *Robert II.* obtain'd the Lands and Barony of *Philorth* by the Marriage of *Jean*, second Daughter and

Co-Heir of *William Earl of Ross* (a), and from him did lineally descend Sir *Alexander Fraser of Philorth*, who became Lord *Saltoun* on the Death of his Uncle aforesaid. He married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of . . . . *Seaton of Meldrum*, by whom he had *Alexander* his Son and Heir apparent, who died before himself, leaving Issue by *Anne* his Wife, Daughter of *William Earl of Lothian*, a Son *William*, who succeeded his Grandfather in the Honour, and married *Margaret*, Daughter of Dr. *James Sharp*, Archbishop of *St. Andrew's*, by whom he had *Alexander* his Successor, *William Fraser Advocate*, *James Fraser Esq;* likewise Three Daughters, *Helen* married to Sir *James Gordon of Park*, *Mary* and *Isobel*, and departing this Life the 18th of *March 1715*, was succeeded by

*Alexander* his Son and Heir, who married *Mary*; Daughter of *George Earl of Aberdeen*, by whom he has Issue. *William Master of Saltoun*.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Azure, Three Frazes Argent. 2d, Gules, a Lyon rampant Argent, 3d Argent, Three Pyles Gules. Supporters, Two Cherubims proper. Crest, an Ostrich holding in her Beak a Horse Shoe, Motto, In God is All.

## MACKENZIE,

Earl of Seaforth.

AMong the many brave Scots-Men who signaliz'd themselves for the Service of their Country at the Battle of the *Largs*, in 1263, there was a Gentleman, a Foreigner, one *Colin*

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(a) Charta penes Dominum Saltoun;



*lin Fitz Gerald*, Son to the Earl of *Kildare* or *Desmond*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, whose Courage and Valour on that Occasion was so singularly remarkable, that King *Alexander* took him into his special Protection, and was afterward pleas'd to bestow upon him the Lands of *Kintail* in *Roß-Shire*, *pro bono & fideli servitio, tam in Bello quam in Pace*; and to be held by him *in liberam baroniam*, as the original Charter bears, dated from *Kincardine*, 9th of January 1266 (a). From *Kenneth*, the Son of the first *Colin*, his Descendants are call'd *Mackenneths* by the Highlanders, and English'd *Mackenzie*. This last *Kenneth* was succeeded by a Son of the same Name, and he by *Murdo*, who is design'd *Filius Kennethi*, in a Grant which he had from King *David II.* of his Lands of *Kintail*, in the Year 1360.

*Alexander Mackenzie* of *Kintail* his Heir and Successor in Descent in the Reign of King *James III.* was look'd on as a wise and prudent Man. It was to his Conduct and Courage the reducing of that formidable Rebel *John Earl of Roß*, was in a great Part owing: For which acceptable Service he had a Grant from the Crown of the Lands of *Strachonnan*, *Stragarvie*, and several other of the Earl's Lands, by a Charter under the Great Seal, 7th September 1477 (b). By *Agnes* his Wife, a Lady of the *Mackdougals*, he had *Kenneth* his Successor, and Two younger Sons, *Duncan* and *Heſtor*; of the first did the *Mackenzies* of *Logie* and *Hilton* descend, and of the other sprang the Branch of the *Mackenzies* of *Garloch*, all in the County of *Roß*. Which

*Kenneth* was slain at the Battle of *Flowdoun* with King *James IV.* the 9th of September 1513, leaving Issue by *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter of *Hugh Lord Lovat*, *John* his Heir, *Alexander*, of whom came the Branch of *Davachmulnack*, *Roderick*, the Root of the *Mackenzies* of *Achilty*, and their Descendants, and *Kenneth*, of whom issued the Families of *Suddy*, *Ord*, and *Inveralell* (c), likewise a Daughter *Agnes*, married to *Roderick Mackleod* of the *Lewis*.

*John Mackenzie* the next Baron of *Kintail*, was, for his great Wisdom and Knowledge, taken by King *James V.* into the Number of his Privy-Council, and much favour'd and esteem'd by him. He married *Elisabeth*, Daughter of . . . . *Stewart* (d) of . . . . and had

*Kenneth* his Successor, who married *Elisabeth*, Daughter of *John Earl of Athole*. By her he had *Colin* his Son and Heir, and *Roderick*, who was the Author of the *Mackenzies* of *Reid-castle* and *Kintraig*; likewise sundry Daughters, *Janet* married to *Alexander Mackdonald* of *Glengary*, and again to *Alexander Chisholm* of *Comer* (e), *Agnes* to *Lauchlan Mackintosh* of *Dunachtane* (f), . . . . to *David Roß* of *Balnagown*, *Elisabeth* to *Walter Urquhart* of *Cromarty* (g), and had Issue, and . . . . to . . . . *Innes* of *Inverbaackie*, and departing this Life the 6th of June 1568, was succeeded by

*Colin* his Son, who in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, after the Troubles broke out, adhered firmly to that unfortunate Princess, was on her Behalf at the Battle of *Langside*, for which he was obliged to take a Remission from the Regent; but upon King

(a) Original Charter of the Lands of *Kintail*, by King *Alexander III.* to this *Colino Hybernio*, is in the Hands of the Earl of *Seaforth*, and was kindly communicated to me by that noble Lord and excellent Antiquary the Earl of *Cromarty*, who wrote an Essay on his own Name and Family of the *Mackenzies*, which is in many Hands in M. S. The most exact Copy I have seen of these Memoirs, is in the Custody of Mr. *John Mackenzie* of *Delvin*, who very civilly gave me the Perusal of it, and allowed me to take Notes from it. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Charta in Rotulis *Mariæ Reginae*, ad Annum 1543. (e) Charta in Pub. Arch. ad Annum 1577. (f) Ibidem. (g) Ibidem.

King James's accepting the Government on himself, he chose this Gentleman to be of his Privy Council, and committed the quelling of several Insurrections in the Highlands to him, which he performed with Courage, Dexterity, and Success. He married first *Barbara*, Daughter of *John Grant* of That-Ilk (a), by whom he had *Kenneth*, thereafter Lord *Kintail*, Sir *Roderick Mackenzie* of *Tarbat*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Cromarty*, and *Colin*, of whom the Branch of *Kinnock* (b); also Three Daughters, 1 *Margaret* married to *Simon* Lord *Lovat*, 2 . . . . . to *Lauchlan Maclean* of *Dowart*, 3 . . . . . to Sir *Donald Mackdonald* of *Slate*, but had no Issue. His second Wife was *Mary*, Daughter of . . . . . *Mackenzie* of *Davachmulanack*: By her he had a Son *Alexander*, of whom the *Mackenzies* of *Applecrofs*, *Cowl*, and *Affint* are descended (c), and departing this Life the 14th June 1594 (d), was succeeded by *Kenneth* his Son, who being a Person of great Spirit and Courage, and of a fair Fortune, his Majesty King *James VI.* was pleased to raise him to the Honour of Peerage by the Title of Lord *Mackenzie* of *Kintail*, on the 19th of November 1609, and giving Way to Fate in March 1611 (e), left Issue by *Anne* his first Wife, Daughter of *George Ross* of *Balnagown*, *Colin* his Successor; also Two Daughters, *Barbara* married to *Donald* Lord *Rae*, and *Janet* to Sir *Donald Mackdonald* of *Slate*. Bart. and had Issue; also by *Isobel* his second Wife, Daughter of *Gilbert Ogilvie* of *Powrie*, he had *George* thereafter Earl

of *Seaforth*, *Thomas Mackenzie* of *Plusarty*, *Simon Mackenzie* of *Lochlin*, the Father of Sir *George Mackenzie* of *Rosehaugh*; and a Daughter *Sibilla*, married to *John McLeod* of That Ilk.

Which *Kenneth* being a Nobleman of great Parts and signal Loyalty, was by the special Favour of King *James VI.* honoured with the Title of Earl of *Seaforth*, by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 3d of December 1623 (f). He married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Alexander* Earl of *Dunfermling*, by whom he had only Two Daughters, *Jean*, married first to *John* Lord *Berindale*, and after to *Alexander* Lord *Duffus*; and *Anne* to *Alexander* Earl of *Balcarras*, and again to *Archbald* Earl of *Argyle*; and dying on the 15th of April 1633 (g). *George* his Brother of the Half-Blood succeeded him in his Estate and Honour. This noble Earl, for his firm Adherence to King *Charles I.* had his Estate sequestrated, and himself excommunicated, and forced to leave the Kingdom. After the Murder of the King, he repaired to his Majesty King *Charles II.* while he sojourned in *Holland*, who received him graciously, and made him Principal Secretary of State for Scotland; in which honourable, tho' not at that Time very profitable Employment, He died Anno 1651 (h). He married *Barbara*, Daughter of *Arthur* Lord *Forbes*, by whom he had *George* his Son and Heir, Mr. *Colin Mackenzie*, the Father of my excellent Friend the learned Dr. *George Mackenzie*, who hath already obliged the World with

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Two

(a) Earl of *Cromarty's* Essay on the Family of *Seaforth*. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Charta in Cancell. S. D. N. R. e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem. (g) Ibidem. (h) Memoirs of the Family of *Seaforth*, in the Dedication to the Lord *Seaforth*, by Dr. *George Mackenzie*, in his first Volume of his Biography, who, I'm hopeful will oblige the Nation, by writing at large the Memoirs of this noble Family, of which he has the Honour to derive his Descent, and which I know the Dr. is so well supply'd with Materials for; and for that very Reason I have been the less particular in my Account of this noble Family, than perhaps I might have been, presuming that that more exact Work of his will in due Time be communicated to the World.



Two Volumes of a Biography of his learn'd Countrymen ; for whose great Worth and Vertues I have that Esteem which he has from all the Lovers of his Country, and very deservedly.

*Kenneth* Earl of *Seaforth* his Son, was very eminent in his Loyalty to King *Charles II.* during the Usurpation ; for he was so far from being discouraged by the Sufferings of his Father for the Royal Family, that he did very firmly adhere to, and support the Royal Cause as long as there was any to appear in the Field for it ; and when he was obliged to submit to the Powers that then prevailed, he was committed to Prison, where with great Constancy and Firmness of Mind, he endured a long and tedious Imprisonment, till he was relieved by the Restauration of the King.

He married *Isobel*, Daughter of Sir *John Mackenzie* of *Tarbat*, and departing this Life in the Month of *December 1678*, left Issue by his Wife aforesaid, *Kenneth* his Successor, Master *John Mackenzie* of *Affint*, and Colonel *Alexander Mackenzie* ; likewise Four Daughters,

Lady *Margaret* married to *James* Lord *Duffus*.

Lady *Anne*.

Lady *Isobel* to *Roderick Mackleod* of *Tha-Ilk*, but had no Issue ; and again to Sir *Duncan Campbell* of *Lochenell*.

Lady *Mary* to *Alexander Mackdonald* of *Glengary*, and had Issue.

Which *Kenneth* was one of the Lords of the Privy Council to King *James VII.* by whom he was chosen one of the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Thistle, *Anno 1687*, which that Prince was then pleased to revive. Upon the Revolution, when his unfortunate Master was forced to retire into *France*, and thence into *Ireland*, the Earl soon followed him thither ; at which Time King *James* did create him a Marquis ; but that Honour is not

allowed here. He married the Lady *Frances Herbert*, Daughter of *William* Marquis of *Powis*, of the Kingdom of *England*, by whom he had *Kenneth* his Successor, and a Daughter *Mary* married to . . . . . *Careyll*, Esq ; and dying in *January 1701*. was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by

*Kenneth* his Son, the present Earl ; who is married with *Mary*, only Daughter and Heir of *Nicolas Kennet* of *Coxhow*, Esq ; of the County of *Northumberland*.

### A R M S:

*Azure, a Deer's Head caboss'd Or. Supporters, Two Savages with Clubs, burning on the Top. Crest, a Mountain in a Flame. Motto, Luceo non uro.*

## DOUGLASS, Earl of Selkirk.

**L**ORD *William Douglass*, eldest Son of *William* first Marquis of *Douglass*, by his second Wife *Mary*, Daughter of *George* Marquis of *Huntly*, was by King *Charles I.* by Letters Patent, the 14th of *August 1646*, created Earl of *Selkirk* ; and thereafter, upon his marrying of *Anne* Dutches of *Hamilton*, he was created Duke of *Hamilton*.

## HAMILTON, Earl of Selkirk.

**W**ILLIAM Duke of *Hamilton*, having in the Year 1687, resigned the Honour of Earl of *Selkirk*, in the Hands of King *James VII.* his

his Majesty was pleased to confer it again with the first Precedency on Lord *Charles Hamilton*, his Grace's second Son, who had likewise the Command of his Brother the Earl of *Arran's* Regiment bestowed on him, upon the Earl's getting the Lord of *Oxford's* Regiment; and his Lordship having afterward comply'd, and been as far instrumental in the Revolution, as giving his Voice in the Convention for settling the Crown on the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, the Prince being declared King of *Scotland*, he was pleased so far to reward the Earl's Merit, as to name his Lordship one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-Chamber, as did also his Majesty King *George*, on his Accession to the Crown in 1714.

## SEMPLE,

### Lord Semple.

THIS noble Family is very ancient in the County of *Renfrew*, where they had great Possessions, and held an Office which made them very considerable there; for when the illustrious Family of the *Stewarts*, long before they came to the Crown, held that County by the Tenure of a Barony, the Ancestors of this ancient Family were their hereditary Bailiffs and *Stewarts*. The first remarkable Person of this noble Family, at least that has come to my Knowledge, was *Robert de Semple*, *Seneschal*, *Baronia de Renfrew*, who is Witness in a Grant which *James* Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*, Grandfather to King *Robert II.* made *Stephano filio Nicolai*; de il-

la terra quæ data fuit *Patricio de Selvinland*, ubi aquam de Greif cadit in aquam de *Clyde* (a). The same *Robert* was one of those heroick Persons, who was alwise firm to the Interest of King *Robert I.* upon whose Accession to the Crown, he had a Grant from that Prince, in Reward of his Merit, *de omnibus Terris, cum pertinentiis, quæ fuerunt Joannis de Baliolo, in tenemento de Largis* (b). He was succeeded by *William* his Son, and he again by Sir *Thomas Semple*, the first I have observed, who was designed *Dominus de Elliotstoun*, who seems to be a Man of Mettle and Spirit, and a great Favourite with *Robert Stewart* of *Scotland*, and Earl of *Strathern*, after King *Robert II.* as appears from many Evidences, and particularly the Frequency of his Witnessing the Earl's Donations to the Monastery of *Paisley* (c). He left a Son *John*, who obtained from *John* Earl of *Carriack*, upon his Father's coming to the Crown, the Lands and Barony of *Glasford*, of which, in the 4th of King *Robert II.* Anno 1375, he had a Charter of Confirmation; under the Great Seal, whereby the King ratifies *Donationem illam quam Primogenitus noster Joannes Comes de Carriack, fecit & concessit dilecto & fideli nostro Joanni Symple, filio & heredi D. Thomæ Symple de Terris de Glasford, cum advocatiene Ecclesie ejusdem*. By . . . . . Daughter of . . . . . his Wife, he had *John* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Jean*, married to Sir *John Stewart*, Sheriff of *Bute* (d), and had Issue.

Which *John* made a very good Figure under King *Robert III.* and in the Regency that ensued upon his Death, and was particularly employed in transacting the Redemption of King *James I.* and when the Treaty was concluded, he was one of

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those

(a) Charta penes Robertum Hall de Fulbar. (b) Charta in Rotulis Roberti I. (c) Chartulary of Paisley. (d) Charta penes Comitem de Bute.



those Barons who went to wait upon the King at *Durham* to present his Duty to his Majesty, and to congratulate his happy Restauration. He was succeeded by his Son

Sir *Robert Semple* of *Elliotstoun*, who received the Honour of Knighthood from King *James II.* He had also from the same Prince a Grant of the Lands of *Suthennen* on his own Resignation (a), in which there is this remarkable Clause, *Quæ Terra fuerunt quondam Joannis de Baliolo*; from which I presume these Lands were given originally by King *Robert the Bruce*, for some very notable and eminent Service performed by Sir *Robert Semple* against the *Baliol*, the King's Rival; the Particulars whereof have not come to my Knowledge. This Sir *Robert* was succeeded by his Son,

Sir *William Semple* of *Elliotstoun*, who is the first design'd Sheriff of *Renfrew*, in the Reign of King *James III* (b), who by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of . . . . . of . . . . . had

Sir *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who, upon the breaking out of the Troubles in the Reign of King *James III.* adhered to that unfortunate Prince, and engaged in his Service, in which he lost his Life with his Master, at the Battle of *Bannockburn*, on the 10th of *June* 1488, leaving Issue Sir *John* his Successor; likewise Two Daughters, *Margaret* married to *Robert Crawford* of *Kilbirny* (c), and had Issue, and *Marion* to *John Stewart* of *Glanderstoun*, Son to *John* first Earl of *Lennox*, and had Issue.

Which Sir *John* being a Person of excellent Parts; and standing highly in the Favour of his Prince King *James IV.* was by him first dignified with the Title of Lord *Semple*. He was very devoted to the Church, for from Motives which he thought ten-

ded to advance the Honour and Glory of Almighty GOD, he made a very noble Foundation of a Collegiate Church, near his own Castle of *Semple*, a handiome large Fabrick, which he endowed with many Lands and Tithes, for the Support of a Provost and a Number of Prebends, who were perpetually to perform all the Divine Offices, *Pro salute & prosperitate serenissimi Principis Jacobi IV. Regis Scotorum, & Margaretæ Reginae suæ, nec non pro salute Margaretæ Colvil quondam sponse suæ, etiam pro salute animæ suæ, & Margaratæ Crichton sponse modernæ, omnium antecessorum & successorum, & omnium fidelium defunctorum in perpetuum* (d).

As this noble Lord was alwise very faithful to his Prince in his Life, so 'tis certain he went with him to the Battle of *Flowdown*, where he was slain, fighting gallantly in the Service of his Country, on the memorable 9th of *September* 1513. After the Battle his Body was brought off the Field, and buried in the Collegiate Church of *Semple*, where a Monument is erected over him, embellish'd with his Arms, without any other Inscription, than signifying him to be the Person there interr'd. His first Wife was *Margaret*, Daughter of Sir *Robert Colvil*, Lord of *Ochiltree*, by whom he had Two Sons, *William* his Successor, and *Gabriel Semple* of *Ladmure* (e) the Ancestor of the *Semples* of *Cathcart*. He married again *Margaret*, Daughter of *James Crichton* of *Ruthwendeny* (f), Relict of Sir *William Stirling* of *Keir*, but by her he had no Issue.

*William* Lord *Semple* his Son, the next of this noble Family, was a Nobleman of very good Parts, and of great Wisdom and Prudence, and alwise very well esteem'd both in the Court and in the Country. King

(a) Charta in Pub. Arch. (b) Charta penes Dominum Semple. (c) Ibidem, ad Annum 1505. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem. (f) Charta penes me.

King *James V.* made him one of the Lords of his Privy Council, and Justiciary within the Regality of *Paisley* and the Abbots of that Monastery paid him all Manner of Honours and Respect, particularly in the 1546, Mr. *Hamilton* the then Abbot, with the full and hearty Concurrence and Approbation of the Convent, made him heritable Bailiff of their Regality, which gave him a very great Interest and Influence in the Western Parts, where he lived. He married first *Margaret*, Daughter of *Hugh* Earl of *Eglintoun*, by whom he had *Robert* his Son and Heir, and *David*, Author of the *Semples* of *Craigbrett* (a), a Branch whereof settled in *Spain* above a Hundred Years ago, and are now very considerable in that Kingdom, who still own with great Satisfaction their *Scots* Original, and the Honour they have to be deriv'd from this illustrious House; besides, these Sons, he had also several Daughters, *Helen* married to *Allan* Lord *Cathcart*, and *Marion* to Sir *John* *Stirling* of *Keir*. His second Wife was Dame *Elizabeth* *Arnot*, Widow of Sir *Robert* *Colvill* of *Ochiltree*; and his Third and last Wife was *Marion*, Daughter of *Hugh* *Montgomery* of *Hasslehead*; but by neither of these had he any Issue; and dying in the Year 1548, was succeeded by

*Robert*, his Son and Heir, who being a Man of great Courage and Magnanimity, did eminently signalize his Valour at the Battle of *Pinky*, in the Service of his Country, where he had the Misfortune to be taken Prisoner, and sent to *England*, where he remained till the Peace was concluded betwixt the Two Realms.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, tho' this Lord was a great Zealot for the *Roman* Catholick Religion,

and very devoted to the Queen, yet no Body more heartily concurr'd in the Preservation of the young Prince, King *James*, or contributed more to settle and establish him on the Throne; and it ought not to be forgotten, that he brought to the Battle of *Langside*, to the Assistance of the Earl of *Murray* the Regent, a greater Number of his Retainers, and better appointed than any other Lord on the King's Side, for his Interest and the Reputation of his Family in the Country was very great. In Consideration of these his good Services to the young King, the Regent bestowed on him the dissolved Abbacy of *Paisley*, then in the Crown by the Forfeiture of Lord *Claud* *Hamilton*, who held that Benefice in commendam (b). He married first *Isobel*, Daughter of . . . . *Hamilton* of . . . . by whom he had *Robert* Master of *Simple*, who died in the Lifetime of his Father, Anno 1569, *Andrew*, commonly call'd Master of *Simple*, of whom descended the *Semples* of *Brunsbriel* and *Millbank*; also sundry Daughters,

*Grisel* married to *James* *Hamilton* of *Stanhouse*, and had Issue.

*Margaret* to *John* *Hamilton* of *Braemhill*, and again to *John* *Whiteford* of *That-Ilk*.

*Janet* to *Hugh* *Montgomery* of *Hasslehead*, and had Issue.

. . . . to *Alexander* *Fleeming* of *Barochan*, and had Issue.

His Second Wife was *Elizabeth* *Cairlyle*, an *English* Lady, by her he had *John* *Simple* of *Belltrees*, and Three Daughters, *Jean* married to *James* Lord *Ross*, and had Issue. *Grisel* to *John* *Blair* of *That-Ilk*, and had Issue. *Dorothy* to *Robert* *Montgomery* of *Skelmarly*, and had Issue; and dying very aged in the End of the 1571, his Estate and Honour devolved on

T t t t t 2

*Robert*

(a) Charta penes Dominum Simple. (b) Ibidem;



Robert his Grandson, only Son of Robert Master of Semple, by Barbara his Wife, Daughter of Archbald Preston of Valleyfield (a), who being young at his Grandfather's Death, the Earl of Morton, the Regent, took him into his immediate Care and Tuition. He was far from being of that Earl's Principles in Politicks, for he was alwise a most devoted Servant of the Crown; and tho' he was of that Religion that does not dispose Men to be the quietest Subjects, yet when other Roman Catholick Lords entered into a Combination with the King of Spain, to overturn the Reformed Religion in Scotland, the Lord Semple would never meddle in any Degree with them, which made the King alwise after love and esteem him, as a Man to be depended on in Point of Honour and Loyalty. In the 1596, his Majesty was pleased to send him Ambassador Extraordinary into Spain; in which Negotiation he behaved with great Prudence, and with the concurrent Testimony of his being a very wise Man; and tho' King James had a great Value of him, yet he could never employ him in any of the Civil Offices of the State, because of his Religion, which he never dissembled; which, considering his Parts, few would have discharged with greater Sufficiency.

He married first Agnes, Daughter of Hugh Earl of Eglington, by whom he had Hugh his Successor; also Four Daughters,

1 Anne married to Sir Archbald Stewart of Castlemisk, and had Issue.

2 Barbara to Sir Coll Laumont of Inneryne, and had Issue.

3 Grisel to John Logan of Raiff, and had Issue.

4 Margaret to Robert Brisbane of Bishoptoun, and had Issue.

Secondly, he married Dame Joanna de Evieland, a Lady of the Low-Countries, by whom he had Sir William Semple of Letterkeny, who settled in the Kingdom of Ireland, and left one Daughter his Heir, married to Sir Francis Hamilton, Kt. This Lord dying on the 25th of March 1611 (b), was succeeded by

Hugh his Son, who was a Nobleman of confess'd Parts and Abilities, yet because of his Religion, he had no Opportunity to shew them in any other Capacity than a private Gentleman. He liv'd in great Splendor and Magnificence; was alwise well attended with a very numerous and noble Equipage when he went abroad, yet being a frugal Man, he left his Estate in a very opulent Condition at his Death, which his Successors soon found a Way to diminish. He married first Anne, Daughter of James Earl of Abercorn, by whom he had one Daughter, Marion married to Sir George Preston of Valleyfield; and next, Elizabeth, Daughter of Francis Earl of Errol; by her he had Francis his Son and Heir, Robert his Brother's Successor in the Honour, Archbald Semple of Dikehead, James who entred into a religious Order abroad; also Two Daughters, Elizabeth married to William Lord Mordingtoun, and Jean to William Menzies of Pitfodel, and had Issue; and giving Way to Fate in 1637, was succeeded by

Francis his Son, who married Elizabeth, Daughter of George Earl of Winton; but dying without Issue on the 8th of November 1644, his Estate and Honour devolved on

Robert his Brother, who married Anne, Daughter of James Lord Mordingtoun, Brother to William first Marquis of Douglass, by whom he had Robert Master of Semple, who died in his 18th Year, a very hopeful Youth,

(a) Charta penes Dominiuum Semple. (b) Charta in Pub. Arch.

Youth, *Francis* his Successor ; likewise several Daughters, *Anne* married to *Francis Abercrombie* of *Feterrier*, and *Jean* to *Alexander Sinclair* of *Roslyn*, and had Issue ; and departing this Life 8th of September 1675, was succeeded by

*Francis* his Son and Heir, who after the Death of his Father, was by the Care of his noble Relations educated in the Protestant Religion ; so that when he came to Age, he took his Place in Parliament, where his Ancestors had never sat from the Time of the Reformation of Religion for above a Hundred Years. He married *Grisel*, Daughter of *Sir Archibald Primrose* of *Dalmeny*, Ancestor to the Viscount of *Primrose* ; but dying without Issue in the Year 1684, his Estate and Dignity came to

*Anne* Lady *Semple* his Sister and Heir, who being married to *Francis Abercromby* of *Feterneir*, as aforesaid, he was, by Reason of his Marriage with this noble Lady, by King *James VII.* dignified with the Title of Lord *Glassford*, by Letters Patent, 25th July 1685, for his own Lifetime, in regard the Honour of *Semple* was to descend to the Lady's Heirs ; and which it actually did upon her Demise in the 1691, on *Francis* Lord *Semple*, her eldest Son, a young Man of the most eminent and sublime Parts, who, to the great Joy of his Relations, did quit the Superstitions of the Church of *Rome*, in which he had been educated, and embrac'd the Protestant Religion, as practis'd in this Church, and took his Place in the first Parliament of Queen *Anne*, Anno 1703 ; in which and all the subsequent Sessions thereof, he behaved himself with singular Honour and Integrity, for tho' he was under very great Temptations, and at the same Time had very considerable Offers made him, if he would comply with the Measures of the Court, in Relation to the Union, yet nothing

could corrupt him, or make him swerve from what he thought was the Interest of his Country ; so that he gave the Union all the Opposition that was in his Power, and voted against every Article of it ; and he was wont to say, *That tho' the Union was attended with no other Inconvenience, than the making the Peers elective, he wonder'd very much how any of that Rank, could be for it, for being all Peers by Right of Inheritance ; their being made elective, he took to be a divesting them of their Peerage, because not being sure of being always chosen to every Parliament of Great Britain, they consequently must lose, when left out, the Benefit of sitting in Parliament, what was ever deem'd an inseparable Right of the Peerage.* Beside his Lordship there were also several other younger Children, Captain *Robert Semple* who was kill'd abroad, *John Semple* Esq; Captain *Hugh Semple*, and a Daughter *Mrs. Jane*.

## A R M S.

Argent, a Cheveron, Checkie, Gules and Argent betwixt Three Bugles Sable, Garnished of the Second, supported by Two Ratches Or, coloured Gules. Crest, a Stag's Head, Coupe Proper. Motto, Keep Tryst.

## SINCLAIR,

### Lord Sinclair.

IT is plain from many Evidences, that *William Sinclair* of *Newburgh* was the eldest Son of *William* Earl of *Orkney* and *Caithness* by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Douglas* ; but why he had so small a Share of his Father's Estate, I cannot assign the Reason precisely. 'Tis said

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he was a very profuse Man, and for that Reason his Father gave his Estate and the Title of Earl to a younger Son of his own by a Second Wife, and the Barony of Roslyn to another Son of the same Marriage, Sir Oliver Sinclair. All this is plain from a Contract dated the 9th of February 1481, betwixt William Sinclair Son and Heir of the deceased William Earl of Caithness, and Henry Sinclair Son and Heir of the said William, on the one Part, and Sir Oliver Sinclair Brother to the said William, on the other; whereby Sir Oliver resigns to the said William the Lands of Dysart, Coussland and Ravenscraig; on the other Hand, the said William, and Henry his Son and Heir apparent, make over in the same Manner to the said Sir Oliver and his Heirs, all Right, Claim and Title, which they may have, to the Lands of Roslyn, Pentland and Pentland Moor, Morton, Mortonhall and Herbert-shire. Moreover the said Sir Oliver obliges himself in Time to come to honour and worship the said William, as effeire and accords him to do to his elder Brother; and that if there shall be any Debate or Competition betwixt the said William and William his younger Brother, for the Earldom of Caithness, in that Case to stand neuter between them (a). This William married Elizabeth Daughter of George Earl of Rothes, by whom he had Henry Sinclair of Dysart, Kt. who was created Lord Sinclair by King James the IV. in 1489, and declared Chief of the Blood, and the Heir of William Earl of Caithness his Grandfather. He married Margaret Daughter of Patrick Earl of Bothwell, by whom he had William his Son and Heir, and Two Daughters, Katharine married to Sir David Weems of that Ilk (b), and Margaret to James Lord Ogilvie. This Lord was slain at Flodoun the 9th of September 1513.

Which William married Eliz. Daugh-

ter of William Earl Marischal (c), by whom he had Henry his Son and Heir, who, by Janet his Wife, Daughter of the Lord Lindsay, had James Master of Sinclair, who married Isobel Daughter of Andrew Earl of Rothes, by whom he had James Lord Sinclair, who succeeded his Grandfather in his Estate and Honour, on his Death in the 1601 (d); but he dying without Issue, was succeeded by Patrick his Brother and Heir, who married Margaret Daughter of Sir John Cockburn of Ormiston, by whom he had John his Heir, and Elizabeth married to Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenurchy, and had Issue, and dying in 1615, was succeeded by

John his Son and Heir, who married Mary Daughter of John 1st Earl of Weems, by whom he had only one Daughter Katharine, his sole Heir, on whom he settled his Estate and his Title. She married John Sinclair, eldest Son and Heir apparent of Sir John Sinclair of Hermiestoun, by whom he had Henry the present Lord Sinclair, who married Grissel Daughter of Sir James Cockburn of Cockburn, by her he had Issue, John Master of Sinclair, Col. James Sinclair, Capt. William Sinclair, Henry and Matthew.

1 Grissel, married to John Paterson of Prestonhall.

2. Katharine, to Sir John Erskine of Alva.

3. Mary, to Sir William Baird of Newbyth.

4. Elizabeth.

5. Anne.

### A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th, Azure, a Ship at Anchor, her Sails truss'd up within a DoubleTressure flower'd and counterflower'd Or, 2d and 3d. Azure, a Ship under Sail Or, over all in a surtout Argent. a Saltyre ingrail'd Sable. Supporters, Two Griffins. Crest, a Swan expanded proper. Motto, Fight.

SOMER-

(a) Charta penes D. Sinclair, which was in the Hands of William Wilson, one of the Under-Clerks of the Session; a Person well seen in the Antiquities of his Country. (b) Charta in Pub. Archivis ad Annum 1512. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem.



# SOMERVILE,

## Lord Somerville.

THE Family of *Somerville*, tho' originally extracted from *Normandy*, is very ancient among us; *William de Sumerville* is a common Witness to the Grants of King *David I.* to the Religious of *Dumfermling* and *Melroß*. They were Barons of very great Account, and possessed of a fair Estate in the Reign of King *William*, in the County of *Lanerk* and elsewhere. *Willielmus de Sumervilla, consilio Willielmi Patris sui*, gave to the Episcopal See of *Glasgow, Ecclesiam de Carnuad, i.e. Carnwath, pro salute Animæ suæ & Heredum in perpetuum* (a). Sir *John Somerville* was very signal in his Fidelity to, and Service of the Crown in the Time of King *Robert I.* and Sir *Thomas de Somerville* was no less faithful to King *David Bruce* his Son; for when a Treaty was set on Foot to relieve the King, after he had been taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Durham*, *William de Somerville*, Sir *Thomas's* Son and Heir, was nam'd one of the Hostages for the Ransom (b) of the King. Another Sir *Thomas Somerville* of *Carnwath* was one of the Commissioners on the Treaty for the Redemption of King *James I.* and one of the Hostages for the Ransom; which is a further Manifestation of the Lustre of this noble Family, that in those great Transactions; in which they bore so good a Part, no other were employ'd but such as were Possessors of very considerable Estates, and of the most unblemish'd Honour and Reputation. This Sir *Thomas* obtain'd the Barony of *Cannethan* by the Marriage of *Janet* Daughter of Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Darnly* (c), which was af-

terward given off as a Patrimony by *John Lord Somerville*, to Sir *John* his Son by a Second Marriage with *Mary*, a Lady of the Family of the *Baillies*, who came afterward by the Favour of King *James IV.* and his own Virtue and Industry, to raise a great Fortune, which in Duty, as well as Gratitude, made him run the Part of his bountiful Master, with whom he lost his Life at the Battle of *Flowdown*, 9th September 1513. His lineal Heir in a direct Succession is *Somerville* of *Corhouse*.

The elder Branch of the *Somerviles*, the Family of *Somerville* itself being so long worn out, and their Estate disperfed, their Writs are in different Hands, which I have not had Access to see; so that I cannot exactly trace them till we come down to *Hugh Lord Somerville* in King *James* the VI's Time; who being provoked by the Folly and Insolence of his eldest Son *Gilbert* Master of *Somerville*, resolv'd to dispose of his Fortune to his other Children, that little should have accompanied the Honour after his Death: And therefore to do all he could in a prudent Way to preserve, as far as in him lay, the Memory of his Family, he made over a good Part of his Estate to *Hugh Somerville* of *Drum* his Second Son, viz. The Lands of *Drum*, *Gilmerton* and *Gutters*, Anno 1593 (d); and the old Man was not disappointed in his eldest Son; for in few Years, by an Excess in his Way of Living, he so entirely consumed the whole Fortune that descended to him, that when at his Death he was forc'd to leave the Honour to his younger Brother, having no Male Child of his own to inherit it, he left nothing to him to support it, which made his Brother decline to take on him the Title; tho' his Descendents have undoubted Right in Blood, *Somerville* of *Drum*, to make Use of it, when

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(a) Excerpt of the Chaturlary of Glasgow penes me. (b) Rymer ad Annum 1357. (c) In *Polls Archivis*. (d) Ibidem,



they find a proper Season, tho' it has been neglected ever since the 1618, that the last Gilbert Lord Somerville died.

## CARNEG Y, Earl of Southesk.

**T**HIS noble Family were anciently Proprietors of the Lands of *Balenherd*, in the County of *Forfar*, which was for a long Time possessed by them. In the Reign of King *David* the II. *Walterus de Maulia* then made a Grant *Johanni filio & Heredi quondam Joannis filii Cristini de Belenherd*, of the Lands of *Carynegy* in *baronia de Panmure*, *infra vic. de Forfar*, from whence he took the Sirname of *Carnegy*; for the Charter hath these remarkable Words, *Tenend. & habend. eidem Joanni de Carnegy filio & heredi predicti quondam Joannis filii Joannis filii Cristini filii Joannis de Belenherd, & heredibus suis in feudo & hereditate* of the Granter Sir *Walter Maule*, which was confirm'd under the Great Seal of King *David* II. but the precise Time is not set down (a). *Duthatus de Carnegy*, a Descendent from him, did in the 1401. acquire a Part of the Lands of *Kinnaird* from *Richard Air*, and thereafter on the 1st of February 1409 (b), purchased the other full Half of the Lands of *Kinnaird* from *Mariota de Kinnaird*, which was the Title of his Successors till they were raised to the Honour of Peerage. This Gentleman was kill'd at the Battle of *Harlaw* in 1411, and was succeeded by

*Walter* his Son and Heir, who under the Sense of his Duty to his Sovereign

King *James* II. join'd the Earl of *Huntly* against the *Lindsays* at the Battle of *Brichen*, which was fought on the 1st of May 1452; but how soon the Earl of *Huntly* was oblig'd to march homeward in Defence of his own Country, which was invaded and overrun by the Earl of *Murray*, the Earl of *Crawford* harass'd all those that had appeared against him; and among others the Laird of *Kinnaird*, whose House he burnt, and therein all his Writs and Evidents were miserably consum'd (c), which perhaps is one Reason why the Connection betwixt the first *John de Carnegy* and *Duthack Carnegy* of *Kinnaird*, is not so clear and distinct as might be wish'd. He died in the 1479, and was succeeded by his Son,

*John de Carnegy* of *Kinnaird*, who on the 4th of November 1479, had a Grant from *David* Earl of *Crawford* his Cousin, of a Liferent out of the Earl's Barony of *Glenesk* (d), and dying in the 1508, left

*John* his Son and Heir, who was slain at the Battle of *Flowdown* with King *James* IV. 9th September 1513, leaving Issue by . . . . *Vaus* his Wife, Daughter of . . . . *Vaus* of . . . . *Robert* his Heir, and a Daughter *Margaret*, married to *William Maule* of *Boath*, Son of Sir *Thomas Maule* of *Panmure*, and had Issue.

Which *Robert* being a Gentleman of great Parts and Abilities, was promoted by the Duke of *Chattlerault* the Governor to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice the 7th of July 1547 (e), and the next ensuing Year was sent Ambassador to *England*, to treat about the Redemption of the Earl of *Huntly* the Lord Chancellor, who had been taken Prisoner at the Battle of *Pinkie*, and upon his Return had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him.

In

(a) Had. Collect. MS. (b) Charta in Pub. Archivis. (c) Charta penes C. de Southesk. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem.

In the 1551, the Governor reposing great Confidence in Sir Robert's Abilities, was pleased to send him upon a solemn Embassy to France, when the French King first discover'd to him the Design he had that the Duke of Chatlerault should resign the Regency in Favours of the Queen-Mother of Scotland, which was afterward brought about to the general Satisfaction of the whole Nation, in which Sir Robert Carnegy, whom all Men knew to have a very great Interest with the Duke, had a very considerable Hand (a). He was again in the Year 1555, together with Sir John Ballanden of Auchinoul, sent Plenipotentiaries to England, to conclude a Treaty about Commerce and Trade, which was settled to the general Satisfaction of both Nations; and Two Years thereafter (b), he was one of the Commissioners sent to England to treat with that State about the keeping of a firm and lasting Peace betwixt the Two Nations (c), and which was inviolably preserved for many Years thereafter. Likewise I find Sir Robert Carnegy and Mr. David Borthwick of Lochhill were sent over to France in the 1559, from the Lords of the Congregation, to wait on the Queen their Sovereign, to endeavour to remove the Prejudice she seem'd to entertain against them and their Proceedings; but what was the Success of this Negotiation, I have not been able to discover. He died in a good advanc'd Age, on the 5th of January 1565 (d), leaving Issue by Margaret his Wife, Daughter of . . . Guthry of Lunan in vic. de Forfar (e), Sir John his Successor, Mr. David Carnegy of Collathy, John Carnegy of Leuchland, Mr. Robert Carnegy Preceptor of the Maisen Diu of Brichen, James, of whom the Branch of Balmachie, Her-

cules of Cookstoun, and Mr. William Carnegie of Fathie; also five Daughters.

Margaret, married to Sir James Scrimzeour of Duddop, Constable of Dundee (f), and had Issue.

Helen, to William Lundie of Benholm, and again to William Turring of Foveran.

Elizabeth, to Andrew Arbuthnot of That-Ilk, Ancestor to the Viscount of Arbuthnot.

Katharine, to David Ramsay of Balmain, and had Issue.

Isobel, to . . . Gordon of Glenbucket.

Sir John Carnegy was a Gentleman of great Parts, and a firm and stedfast Friend to Queen Mary, when she fell into her Troubles; and her Majesty had so great an Esteem of his Fidelity and Prudence, that in the 1570, when a Cessation was obtained by the Bishop of Ross, she wrote to Sir John Carnegy, craving his Advice thereupon. He married first Agnes, Daughter of David Wood of Craig, Comptroller of Scotland in the Reign of King James the V. by whom he had only one Daughter, married to Patrick Kinnaird of That-Ilk, and had Issue. 2dly, Dame Margaret Keith, and dying without Issue Male, his Estate devolved to

Mr. David Carnegy of Collathy his Brother, who being bred to the Law, and a Person of good Reputation for Wisdom and Integrity, was by K. James VI. named one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and in the 1595, appoynted one of the Commissioners of the Treasury: All which Offices he held till his Death, April 9th 1598. Bishop Spotswood gives this Character of him, He was, says that Reverend Author, a wise, peace-

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(a) Charta penes C. de Southesk. (b) Buchanan and Lesly. (c) Rymer's Foedera Angliæ, etiam Charta penes C. de Southesk. (d) Ibidem, (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem.



able and sober Man, in good Credit and Estimation with the King, and taken into his Privy Council, for his Skill and Knowledge in Civil Affairs. He married first *Eliz.* Daughter and Heir of *William Ramsay* of *Colluthy*, by whom he had Two Daughters, *Margaret*, married to *William Dundas* of *Feinzies* (a), *Elizabeth* to *John Inglis* of *Tarviet* (b). After the Death of his first Wife, he married again *Eupham* Daughter of *Sir David Weems* of *That-Ilk*, by whom he had *David* his Successor, *Sir John Carnegy* of *Ethie*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Northesk*, *Sir Robert Carnegy* of *Dunichan*, *Sir Alexander Carnegy* the First of the *Carnegies* of *Bonnymoon*; likewise Three Daughters.

1 *Agnes*, married to *Alexander Falconer* of *Halkertoun* (c), and had Issue.

2 *Jean*, to *James Carmichael* of *Balmeadie* (d), and had Issue.

3 *Eupham*, to *Robert Graham* of *Morphie*.

Which *David* being by the Care of his Father, tho' his eldest Son, bred a Lawyer, was by King *James VI.* preferred to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and by Letters Patent, bearing Date 24th of April 1616, raised to the Honour of Lord *Carnegy* of *Kinnaird*, having served King *James* with great Fidelity, King *Charles I.* had a very good Opinion of him, as a very wise Man; and therefore was graciously pleased to create him an Earl, by the Title of Earl of *Southesk*, by Letters Patent bearing Date at *Holbroodhouse* the 22d of June 1633 (e). In the Preamble to the Patent, the eminent and remarkable Services of *Sir Robert Carnegy* his Grandfather to Queen *Mary*, and in the Service of his Country, and the Services of his own Father to King *James*, are very fully illustrated and

set forth: When the Troubles broke out in that Reign, he approv'd himself a very faithful and loyal Subject to his Majesty, for which he was imprisoned; which the King particularly complain'd of in his Expostulation with the leading Men of the Covenant (f). Thereafter when the Times grew worse, he liv'd retired at his Seat in the Country, keeping his Heart and Affections intire for the King: But all this Caution was not sufficient to secure him from Trouble; for when *Cromwel* prevail'd, and made himself Protector, he very arbitrarily fin'd the old Earl of *Southesk* in Three thousand Pound, for no other Reason but wishing well to the King, and being inclined to the Monarchy. He married *Margaret* Daughter of *Sir David Lindsay* of *Edzel*, by whom he had Four Sons and Six Daughters,

1 *David* Lord *Carnegie*, who died long before his Father on the 29th of October 1633 (g), leaving Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas* Earl of *Haddingtoun*, only Two Daughters, *Margaret*, married to *Gavin* Earl of *Carnwath*, and *Magdalene* to *Sir Gideon Basllie* of *Lochend*, and thereafter to *Sir John Crawford* of *Kilbirny*, Ancestor to the present Viscount of *Garnock*, and had Issue.

2 *Sir James Carnegie*, his Father's Successor in the Honour.

3 *Sir John Carnegie* of *Craig*.

4 *Sir Alexander Carnegie* of *Pittarrow*.

*Lady Margaret* the eldest Daughter was married to *William* Earl of *Dalhousie*.

*Lady Agnes*, the 2d, to *James* 1st Lord *Abercromby*.

*Lady Katharine*, the 3d, to *John* 1st Earl of *Traquair*.

*Lady Marjory*, the 4th, to *William* *Hali-*

(a) Charter of Alienation by *Margaret Carnegy*, one of the Two Daughters and Heirs of *Elizabeth Ramsay* of *Colluthy*, with Consent of *William Dundas* of *Feinzies* her Spouse, of the Lands of *Colluthy*, to Mr. *David Carnegy* her Father, in the Publick Records Anno 1581. (b) *Charta penes C. de Southesk*. (c) *Ibidem*. (d) *Ibidem*. (e) *Ibidem*. (f) *Nalson's Collections*, Vol. 1. Page 275. (g) *Balfour's Annals MS.*

*Haliburton of Pitcar*, and after that to *Robert Viscount of Arbuthnot*.

*Lady Elizabeth*, the 5th, to *Sir Andrew Murray Lord Balvaird*.

*Lady Magdalene*, the 6th, to *James 1st Marquis of Montrose*.

*James Earl of Southesk* his Son and Successor, was a Person of eminent Loyalty to King *Charles I.* and his Majesty was so fully pleased and satisfied of the Fidelity and Affection of this noble Lord to his Interest, that he was one of those for whom his Majesty desired a safe Conduct, to give him a clear Information of the State of *Scotland*, in order to compose the unhappy Differences that had arisen among those who on the Matter all equally wished well to the King; but the Demand was refused, by a particular Resolve by the Lords and Commons, on Pretence that he was a Prisoner in *England* (a), but the true Reason was, The Earl was a wise Man, and would have proposed and advised moderate Courses, which the Leading Men in both Houses were very much disinclined to. He lived in a private Manner in the Country during the Usurpation; but upon the Restauration of the King, he was named one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and had the Gift renewed to him and his Son for their joint Lives, which had been formerly given by King *Charles I.* to the old Earl, this Lord's Father, of the principal Sheriffship of *Forfar-shire*, then in the Disposal of the Crown, by the Surrender of that Office by the Lord *Gray* in the former Reign. This noble Earl married *Mary* Daughter of *Robert 1st Earl of Roxburgh*, by whom he had *Robert* his Successor; likewise Two Daughters, *Jean* married first to *James Murray Earl of Annandale*, and after to *David Viscount of Stor-*

*mont*, and *Katharine* to *Gilbert Earl of Errol*; and departing this Life in the Month of *January 1669*, was succeeded by

*Robert* his Son, who, after he had been nobly educated at Home, for his further Improvement travelled abroad into *France, Italy*, and other Parts, where he received great Respect from the Princes themselves of those respective Countries, particularly *Levis the XIV.* made him Captain of one of the Companies of the *Scots Guards in France* (b). After his Return, his own Prince King *Charles II.* named him Colonel of the Militia of *Forfar-shire*, and made him a new Grant of the Office of High-Sheriff of the County of *Forfar*, in which his Son the Lord *Carnegie* was likewise included, by a Commission bearing Date at *Windor 29th of April 1682*. He married the Lady *Anne*, eldest Daughter of *William Duke of Hamilton*, by whom he had *Charles* his Son and Heir, and *William* a young Gentleman of great Hopes and Expectations, who was unfortunately killed in his Travels abroad; and the Earl himself dying on the 19th of *February 1688*, was succeeded in his Estate and Honour, by

*Charles* his Son, whose Principles in no Degree suiting to the Times after the Revolution, he chose to live retiredly in the Country, demeaning himself always with great Firmness of Temper, and inviolable Adherence to the Interest he had heretofore heartily espoused. He married *Mary* Daughter of *Charles Earl of Lauderdale*, by whom he had only

*James* the present Earl of *Southesk*, who married *Margaret* eldest Daughter of *James Earl of Galloway*, by whom he has *James Lord Carnegie* his Son and Heir.

X x x x 2 ARMS

(a) Walker's Treaty at the Isle of Wight, Page 25. (b) Commission under the Great Seal of France, in the Custody of the Earl of Southesk, June 24th, 1659.



## A R M S.

Or, an Eagle displayed Azure, beaked and Membred Gules. Supporters, Two Gray-Hounds, Argent. Coloured Gules. Crest, a Thunderbolt. Motto, Dead GOD.

L I N D S A Y,  
Lord Spainzie.

THE First who enjoyed this Title was Sir *Alexander Lindsay*, a younger Son of the Earl of *Crawford*, who being one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to King *James VI.* and sometime a great Favorite, was on the 6th of *May 1590*, created Lord *Spainzie*: He was assassinated by the Laird of *Edzle* in 1607, leaving Issue by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Lord *Glamis*, Widow of *Robert Douglass* of *Lochlevin*, and of *Archibald* Earl of *Angus*, *Alexander* his Son and Heir, who serv'd the King of *Sweden* long in *Germany* in very high Commands, with great Valour and Courage. He married *Margaret* Daughter of *George* Earl of *Kinnoul*, and dying in 1647, left Issue by his Wife foresaid, *George* his Son and Heir, who married *Margaret* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Northesk*; but dying without Issue in 1670, the Honour came to an End with himself.

S T E U A R T,  
Lord St. Colme.

THE Ancestor of the Lord *St. Colme* was Sir *James Steuart* of

*Beith*, a younger Brother of the Lord *Ochiltree*, who having long served King *James V.* in very eminent Commands, and with Honour and Success, was made Captain of the Castle of *Doun* in the 1534 and dying on *Whitsunday 1547*, left Issue, *James* and *Henry*, of whom branch'd the *Steuarts* of *Burray* in *Orkney* (a). Which *James*, tho' his Father's First-born, being educated in his Youth for the Service of the Church, was made Commendator of *St. Colme*, on the Surrender of *Henry* Abbot of that Monastery, Anno 1543 (b). Upon the Reformation he renounced Popery, and embraced the Protestant Religion; and being a wise Man, and of great Industry and Sagacity in Business, King *James the VI.* when he came to Age, made him Collector-General of his Revenue, and erected his Abbacy of *St. Colme* to himself in a Temporal Lordship, and created him a Peer by the Title of Lord *Doun* in 1581. He married *Margaret* Daughter of *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*, by whom he had *James* his eldest Son, who became Earl of *Murray* by the Marriage of *Margaret* the Daughter and Heir of *James* Earl of *Murray* the Regent, and thereby the Honour of Lord *Doun*, which was in his Person, was suppress'd as a distinct Peerage, and *Henry*, to whom his Father gave the erected Lordship of *St. Colme*; also Two Daughters, *Mary* married to Sir *John Weems* of *Thaillik*, and *Jean* to *Simon* Lord *Lovat*; and departing this Life on the 20th of *July 1590*, was succeeded in the Estate of *St. Colme* by *Henry* his Son, who was by the special Favour of King *James* created a Peer by the Title of Lord *St. Colme*, Anno 1611 (c), and dying the 12th of *July 1612*, left a Son, *James* Lord *St. Colme*, upon whose Demise the Honour expir'd, and the Estate went to the Earl of *Murray*.

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(a) Charta penes me. (b) State Letters during the Reign of King *James V.* MS. (c) Charta in Pub. Archivis.

# DALRYMPLE,

## Earl of Stair.

ALL Antiquaries are agreed, that the most ancient Surnames are local; the *Æra* we reckon they were first hereditarily affix'd to Families, at least, with us, was in the Reign of King *David I.* for before that the most eminent Persons, we find, are distinguished either by some personal Appellative, or Patronymically, by the Name of the Father, as is clear from the most ancient Writs that are extant, and of which many Instances could here be given: And that which further confirms this Opinion is, That the very first Surnames are all taken from Lands, as *Douglafs, Hume, Crawford, Cathcart, Dalrymple, &c.* all which have been assumed from their own Lands by the then Proprietars, when hereditary Appellations became customary.

The First using this Surname is *Adam de Dalrymple*, who was possessed of the Barony of *Dalrymple* in *Air-shire* in the Time of King *Alexander III.* (a). *Adam* was succeeded by *Gilchrist* his Son, and he again by *Malcolm* his Son, from whom sprang *John* and *Roland de Dalrymples*, who had the Barony of *Dalrymple* divided betwixt them; which their Heirs made over to Sir *John Kennedy* in the 1378.

Altho' the *Dalrymples* ceased to possess their old original Estate of *Dalrymple*; yet some of them continued to make a very considerable Figure. *Jacobus de Dalrymple* was *Clericus Regis* in the Time of King *Robert III.* (b), and another *John de Dalrymple* of *Bolton*, in the Time of King *James II.* being a Man of Parts and Experience in Affairs, was join'd in Commission with Dr. *Nicol Otterburn*, and sent upon a solemn Embassy to the Duke of *Burgundy* (c), to congratulate that Prince for their joint Prosperity.

The Family of *Stair*, to which I shall now confine my Memoirs of the *Dalrymples*, has of a long Time been consider'd as the chief Family of all the *Dalrymples*. They came first to possess the Barony of *Stair*, which lies near to *Dalrymple*, in Right of *Margory* the Daughter and Heir of Sir *John de Montgomery* (d), who brought it to her Husband *Malcolm de Carrick*, the Son of *Henry*, the Son of *Fergus*, a Branch of the old Earls of that Name and Title; for tho' the Earldom of *Carrick* went very long before to the *Braces* by Marriage, yet the Surname was carried on by several Male Branches; for beside this *Malcolm* afore mentioned, there was at this Time another *Malcolm de Carrick* of *Newbigging* (e), and a *John de Carrick* who was Chancellor of *Scotlana*, both in the Reign of King *David Bruce*, and of King *Robert II.*

*Malcolm de Carrick de Stair* was succeeded in that Barony by *John* his Son (f), who dying without Male Issue,  
Y y y y left

(a) There is a Charter in the Rolls of King *Robert II.* the first Year of his Reign, Anno 1371, ratifying a Grant which *Malcolm filius Gilchrist filius Adæ de Dalrymple* made of the Half of the Barony of *Dalrymple* to Sir *John Kennedy*; and the Granter having then a Son *John Dalrymple*, who gets a Charter about the same Time of the whole *Dominium de Dalrymple*, 'tis no Stretch, but a very modest Computation in Chronology, to place *Adam* the Great Grandfather as high as *Alexander III.*'s Time. (b) Charta in Pub. Arch. (c) Ibidem ad Annum 1449. (d) The *Montgomeries* of *Stair* were certainly one of the ancientest and best Extracted Families in *Air-shire*. I observe that *Alan de Mundegumbri del Cont. de Air*, their Ancestor, is in the *Rogman Roll*, or the Submission of the Scots Barons to King *Edward I.* of England, Anno 1296. (e) He is designed, *Filius Joannis filius Negeli de Carrick*, Charta penes me ad Annum 1359. (f) Charta penes C. de *Stair* ad Annum 1412.



left a Daughter his sole Heir, married first to *Ronald de Shanks*, but being left a Widow by him without any Issue, she married again a Gentleman of the Name of *Kennedy*, by whom he had a Daughter, *Agnes*; at length, the sole Heir of the Barony of *Stair-Montgomery*, who was married to *William Dalrymple*, Esq; the paternal Ancestor of this noble Family: But Mr. *Dalrymple* and the Lady standing in the Degrees of Consanguinity prohibited by the Laws of the Church, then in Force, the Marriage did proceed upon a Dispensation granted by Bishop *Kennedy* of *St. Andrews* (a), by a Delegation from the Pope to that Effect. By the said *Agnes* his Wife he left Issue,

*William Dalrymple* of *Stair* his Son, who married *Marion* Daughter of Sir *John Chalmers* of *Gadgirth*, a Lady of great Piety and Virtue (b), by whom he had a Son who died before himself, but left a Son *William*, who being his Grandfather's Heir apparent, the old Man in 1541, made over his Estate to him, reserving such a Provision for himself and his Wife, as supported them during their joint Lives (c), which they did not long survive. This last mentioned *William* married *Margaret* Daughter of . . . . *Wallace* of *Cairnhill* (d), and had by her

*James* his Son and Heir, who in the Beginning of the Reign of Queen *Mary*, was among the very First of any Account who made open Profession of the Protestant Religion, to which he always continued very firm and constant. In the Year 1544. he joined with the Earls of *Lennox* and *Glencairn* against the Governor the Earl of *Arran*,

whom the Protestants pretended was not then altogether so zealous for the Reformation as he had been at first, and was at the Conflict on *Glasgow Moor*; for which he got afterward from the Duke of *Chattlerault* the Regent, a Remission for his being in Feir of Weir at the unlawful Convocation of the Queen's Leidges on the Moor of *Glasgow*, with *Matthew* sometime Earl of *Lennox*, and *William* Earl of *Glencairn* (e). He married *Isobel* Daughter of *George Crawford* of *Lochnorris*, by whom he had

*James* his Son and Heir, who, with his Father's other Virtues inherited his Zeal for the Protestant Religion; for as soon as a Confession of Faith was compil'd by our Reformers, and ratified by Act of Parliament, he was one of those who sign'd it, and enter'd into a solemn Association for the Defence of the True Reform'd Religion, as it was then publicly professed in the Kingdom (f). In the 1565. we find he was one of those, who with the Duke of *Chattlerault* and others, opposed the Queen's Marriage with the Lord *Darnley*, by Reason of the Danger they apprehended might arise to Religion by that Union; but the Duke failing in the Attempt he made to seize *Darnley*, and to send him to *England*, his Adherents were oblig'd to take Remissions for it; the Laird of *Stair*'s I have seen in 1566 (g). Soon after this, when the Nation was alarmed with the Murder of the Lord *Darnley* the Queen's Husband, and the Measures that were then taken, no Body appear'd more zealous in a prudent Way than this Gentleman, for the Safety of the young Prince

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Stair ad Annum 1451. (b) Knox's History mentions this Lady, whose Name he mistakes, and calls Isobel, was summoned before the Bishop of Glasgow's Court, as one of the Lollards of Shyle in 1494, and was a Lady of excellent Worth and Virtue. (c) Charta in Pub. Arch. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem ad Annum 1555. (f) Knox's History. (g) Charta in Rotulis Privati Sigilli ad Annum 1566, for Treason, and assisting the Duke of Chattlerault to defend the Castles of Drassan and Hamilton against the Queen's Authority.

Prince King *James VI.* and the Preservation of the Protestant Religion; for we find he was one of the many Barons, who, together with the Bulk of the Nation, entred into that famous Association (*a*), wherein they bind themselves to Inaugurate the Prince, and with all their Strenth and Forcis promote, concur, fortifie, and assist to the promoting and establishing him in his Kingdom and Government, as becomis Faithful and Trew Subjects to do to their Prince, and to resist all sick as would oppon them thereto, or to make any Trouble or Impediement to him therein; and dying in 1586, left Issue by *Isobel* his Wife, Daughter of *Thomas Kennedy of Bargany* (*b*), *James Dalrymple of Stair*, who by *Janet* his Wife, Daughter of *Fergus Kennedy of Knockdaw*, had *James* the first Viscount of *Stair*.

This excellent Person was born in May 1619 (*c*), his Father dying when he was very young: He was by the singular Care and Affection of his Mother, well brought up, and at a proper Age having been taught his Humanity at the best Schools in the Country, was sent to the University of *Glasgow*, where, having run through his Course of Philosophy with great Application and Success, he took the Degree of Master of Arts in the 1637. The Civil War breaking out soon thereafter, Mr. *Dalrymple* betook himself to the Service of the Parliament, and had a Company of Foot bestow'd on him in the Earl of *Glencairn's* Regiment. While he was a Captain, upon the earnest Sollicitation of some of the Professors of *Glasgow*, upon the falling vacant of a Philosophy Chair in that University, he was prevail'd on to stand a Candidate at a comparative Trial for the Post, to which he was preferred with great Applause; and he successfully perform'd that Pro-

vence for some Time, and bred several Schollars, who prov'd afterward very eminent both in Church and State. While Mr. *Dalrymple* continued in this Station, he studied the *Greek* and *Latin* with the History and Antiquities of *Greece* and *Rome*, the better to qualifie him for the Study of the Civil Law, to which he betook himself, and wherein he made a very eminent Progress.

Mr. *Dalrymple* being esteemed a Man of great Parts and good Address, was employ'd by the University to sollicite Grants for the Increase of their Revenues and other Affairs, which led him to see the Form of Proceedings in the Courts of Justice, and brought him to be known and acquainted with the great Men who were then at the Head of Affairs, and the most eminent Lawyers both on the Bench and at the Bar. At length in the Beginning of the 1648, Mr. *Dalrymple*, with these useful Preparations and Advantages, entred an Advocate, and in short Time became very eminent in his Profession, for his Abilities and Reputation for Judgment and Integrity; in so much as when the Parliament 1649. proclaimed King *Charles II.* and named certain Commissioners to go over to *Breda* to treat with him about his coming to the Exercise of his Royal Power, Mr. *Dalrymple* was pitch'd on to be Secretary to the Committee, whereby he had an Opportunity to be known to the King and the great Men about the Court, who were very well pleased with the Abilities, Sincerity, and Moderation he shew'd in the whole of his Demeanour on that critical Occasion, for which the King did ever afterward esteem him, and was pleased to express himself very obligingly of him, even at the Time when he was prevail'd on by his Ministers to remove him from the Presi-

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(*a*) Bond at Edinburgh 1567. (*b*) Memorial of the Viscount of Stair. (*c*) Charta in Pub. Arch.



dent-ship of the Session, as being in no Degree a Friend to the Designs then on Foot: And I cannot but remark, that tho' Mr. Dalrymple was then but a young Lawyer; yet he was so well esteem'd for his Knowledge in the Laws, that the Parliament in his Absence, while he was in *Holland*, nam'd him one of the Commissioners to revise the Laws, Acts of Parliament, and Practice of the several Judicatures; but what Advances they made in that Matter is to me unknown.

Mr. Dalrymple return'd with the Commissioners before the King in the 1650, and so soon as his Majesty arrived, he waited on him at his first Landing, and was very well receiv'd; and thereafter in the Course of Affairs he used his outmost Endeavours, and did all he could to unite all Parties for his Majesty's Service, especially in the grand Affair of raising an Army to invade *England*, upon which all the Hopes of his Restoration depended.

After the Defeat of the Royal Party at *Worcester*, Mr. Dalrymple continued his Practice in the Law during the Usurpation, till the Oath called the *Tender*, abjuring the Royal Family of the *Steuarts*, was imposed, that he and most of the eminent Men of that Profession withdrew from the Bar, till *Cromwel* thought fit by some Act of Connivance to dispense with it; and a Correspondence being made up betwixt the Bench and the Bar, we find Mr. Dalrymple was one of the Four deputed by the Faculty of Advocates to declare to the Judges, *That it was their Opinion, That for the better Administration of Justice, to restore the ancient Form of the Outer-House, which had been suppress'd, and which they accordingly thought fit to comply with.*

Mr. Dalrymple still increasing in Reputation and Practice, he was upon the Death of Judge *Learmont* of *Balcomy*, pitch'd on by General *Monk*, with Consent of the Protector's Council, to be his Successor, and the Choice pro-

ceeded merely upon the Fame of his Abilities and Integrity; and he was far from seeking after the Employment, he having no Inclination to have any Office under that Administration; but there being such an universal Desire of the People, that the Post should be filled with a *Scot-man*, and a Person eminent for Integrity and Knowledge of the Laws, and being importun'd from People of all Ranks and Perswasions, he was at last perswaded to accept of the Place, and so he suffered himself to be made one of the Judges, without any other Compliance with the then prevailing Powers, than taking the Oath *de fidei Administratione*, as the Act of his Admission bears, July 1st. 1657. While this worthy Judge continued in this Station, he took all Opportunities that offered to serve his Country, and to do all the good Offices he could for his Friends with those in Power, in getting Grievances redress'd, which, as it mightily increased his Reputation, and very much recommended him to Men of all Degrees, so it brought him into a particular Acquaintance with General *Monk*; who had a great Esteem and Value for him; insomuch as the Day before he marched with his Army to *England*, he repos'd so much Confidence in Judge Dalrymple, as a very wise Man, and of an excellent Understanding, that he call'd him to a private Conference, and desired he would give his Opinion freely, what he thought was the likeliest Way to settle the Three Nations? To which he readily answered, *That the wisest and fairest Way was to procure a free and full Parliament to be called*; and at the same Time he very earnestly recommended to the General, to interpose at *London* for setting the Courts of Justice a going, which were then stopped by reason of the Disorder and Discomposures of the Times; which Counsel the General followed, as appears from his Letter to Judge Dalrymple, dated from

from *Dunstable* the 7th Day of *January* 1659.

Upon the Restauration Mr. *Dalrymple* went up with the Earl of *Cassils* to *London*, to pay his Duty to the King, and congratulate his Majesties happy Restauration; and the King, the first Time Mr. *Dalrymple* waited on him, was graciously pleased, as a Mark of his Favour, to make him a Knight; and as a further Testimony of the Trust and Confidence he reposed in him, named him one of the Senators of the College of Justice at the first Settlement of that Judicature in the Year 1661, and in *November* thereafter, the Lord President Sir *John Gilmoir* being call'd up to *London*, the Lords applied to the Earl of *Middleton* his Majesty's Commissioner, to name a President in the Absence of the President; and his Grace was pleased to name the Lord *Stair* to be Vice-President: And I cannot fail to remark, that the Lords themselves had such an Esteem for the Lord *Stair*, that they ever choos'd him Vice-President, as often as Sir *John Gilmoir's* Health, or other Occasions hinder'd him to be present, except once when he was at *London* in the Winter-Session 1670, as one of the Commissioners for the Treaty that was then set on Foot betwixt the Two Nations.

The Parliament 1663 having appointed an Oath to be taken, called; *The Declaration*, by which all who were in Publick Offices, were oblig'd to declare against defensive Arms, and the Conduct of the late Troubles, particularly against the National Covenant, as explain'd in the Year 1638, and the Solemn League and Covenant entred into betwixt the Two Nations in 1643, as contrary to the Fundamental Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom: This caused no small Uneasiness to the Lord *Stair*, some Things being in the Oath disagreeable to his Principles, and withal being absent in the Country at his Mother's Funeral-

Obsequies, when the rest of the Lords subscribed the Declaration, they acquainted him, That the King in his Letter to the Privy Council, had ordered the Places of such of the Lords as did not sign the Declaration by a precise Day, should be declared Void, and that no written Explanation or Declaration should be admitted, which would look like the stating of a Party. To which the Lord *Stair* return'd Answer, excusing his not Compliance; for that he had sent his Demission to the King before the Date of the Letter: Whereupon the Lords declared his Place vacant on the 19th of *January* 1664.

The Lord *Stair* being thus at Liberty, took a Tour into *France* with *John* his eldest Son, who then about Sixteen Years of Age began to travel for his Improvement; and my Lord *Stair* returning by the Way of *London*, and having had the Honour to wait on the King, his Majesty was pleased to tell him that he would not accept of his Demission, and allow'd him to clear or explain his Mind, in what Sense he would take the Declaration; and accordingly his Lordship having satisfied his Majesty, the King by a Letter to the Lords, signified, That being well satisfied with Sir *James Dalrymple* of *Stair*, one of their Number, his clearing himself in the Matter of the Declaration, and of his Affection to his Service, and of his great Abilities to serve in that Station; therefore it was his Pleasure, that the Lord *Stair* signing the Declaration, continue in his Place as if the Demission had never been made. Upon Receipt of the Letter, and Sir *James's* signing the Declaration, the Lords rescinded their former Act declaring his Place void, and he took his Place on the Bench again at the sitting down of the Summer-Session 1664. About this Time his Majesty, as a further Mark of his Royal Favour to the Lord *Stair*, was pleased to create him a Knight Baronet, and to the Heirs Male of his Body for ever.



In the 1670, when a Treaty was set on Foot for uniting the Two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, the Lord *Stair* was named one of the Commissioners for that important Affair; and tho the Treaty did not take Effect, yet the Lord *Stair* in the several Discourses that passed on that Subject, gave such clear Proofs of his great Knowledge in our Constitution and the Laws, that the next ensuing Year Sir *John Gilmoir* Lord President resigning his Office, his Majesty was pleased to confer it upon him, and his Promotion was not attended with any Envy or Dislike, so far as I have ever heard.

As my Lord *Stair* was a great Lover of his Country, and had the true Interest of it always very much at Heart, so he embraced every Opportunity to promote and advance the Good of the Nation; for it was the Lord President, and several other Patriots, who concur'd with him, who represented to the Duke of *Lauderdale*, upon his coming down in the 1677, several Abuses and illegal Practices that had been committed; and the Duke thereupon was pleased to get several Acts of Council made correctory of these Abuses, particularly that of citing Persons for Church-Irregularities, without libelling special Circumstances of Time and Place, which was very ill taken, and highly resented by the Archbishop of *St. Andrews*, and several of his High-flying Brethren.

My Lord *Stair* did with the same Fidelity labour to dissuade the Duke from bringing in the *Highland* Host upon the West, and from obtaining an Order of Council for a Bond to be taken for discovering, apprehending, and bringing to Judgment, *Presbyterian* Ministers who held Conventicles: But tho' he did not prevail in this Point, yet the Lord President could never be induc'd either to subscribe the Bond, or approve the *Highland* Inroad, for Reasons founded both in Law and Religion.

When his Royal Highness the Duke of *Albany* came down to *Scotland* in the End of the 1679, the Lords of the Session and other Members of the College of Justice thought it their Duty to wait on his Highness at the *Abbey* of *Holy-rood-house*, when the Lord President made a fine congratulatory Speech in the Name of the Society, wherein among other Expressions he had one to this Effect, *That it was a Matter of great Joy to the Nation to see one of the Royal Family among them, after being for so many Years depriv'd of that Honour; and the Nation being intirely Protestant, it was the fittest Place his Highness could make his Recess to at that Time.* His Lordship did afterward, with a becoming Freedom and the outmost Fidelity, dissuade his Highness not to attempt any Thing that might seem to have the least Tendency to weaken the Establishment of the reform'd Religion, as it was secur'd by the Laws. In the Parliament 1681, to which his Royal Highness the Duke of *Albany* was his Majesty's High Commissioner, the Lord President was chosen a Member for the Shire of *Wigtoun*. In the Beginning of the Session, his Lordship, the Earl of *Argile*, and several others, were named on a Committee of the Articles for Religion, which by the Custom of all *Scots* Parliaments was the first Thing treated of: Accordingly the Committee did prepare an Act securing the Protestant Religion; which Act did ratifie the Act approving the Confession of Faith, and also the Act containing the Coronation Oath appointed by several standing Laws and Acts of Parliament, to be taken by our Kings before their Entry to the Exercise of the Government: But this Draught which the Committee had prepar'd was laid aside, in respect it was thought to limit too much the Power of a Popish Successor to the Crown; in Place whereof a general Statute did pass, ratifying all former Laws for settling and securing the Liberty,

Liberty and Freedom of the Protestant Religion. However, when the Act asserting the Right of Succession to the Crown, according to the Proximity of Blood, without Respect to any Difference in Religion, did pass, it was thought expedient, even by those who promoted it, to have a more special Law made for Security of the Protestant Religion: Accordingly a Draught of the Act about Religion was transmitted to the Parliament, which provided only for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, as contained in the Word of GOD, which could not discover Papists, who pretend to walk conform to that Rule. The Lord Stair, the Earl of Argyle, and other Patriots were forward to have a particular Standard of the Protestant Religion established, that might more effectually prevent Roman Catholics getting into Publick Offices, in the Event of a Popish Prince upon the Throne; and the Lord President urged the Matter with so much Strength of Reason, that the first Clause in the Test which was agreed to, did exclude all Persons from Publick Trust in the Government, who did not swear, *That they own'd and sincerely professed the true Protestant Religion, contain'd in the Confession of Faith, recorded in the Parliament 1567; and that they believed the same to be founded on and agreeable to the written Word of GOD; and that they should adhere thereunto all the Days of their Lifetime, and educate their Children therein, and that they should never consent to any Change or Alteration contrary thereunto.* Tho' the Act passed, yet the urging of that Clause by the Lord President was highly resented by his Royal Highness the Duke of Albany the Lord High Commissioner, who the very Night the Act passed, said to some about him, and in his nearest Confidence, *That the Lord Stair, by bringing in the Confession of Faith into the Test, had ruined all honest Men,* meaning Roman Catholics

Tho' the Lord President was pleased with the first Part of the Test-Act, which seem'd to be a very effectual Security against Popery; yet he could not sign the latter Part of it, which struck against Presbyterian Dissenters, therein call'd *Fanatics*; and therefore he went up to the King to declare so much, and to desire his Majesty's Leave to retire, and to lay down his Employment; but before he arrived at London, his Behaviour in the Parliament was improv'd as so heavy a Charge against him at Court, that he was remov'd from his Office in the Session, without mentioning of any Cause, tho' he held his Place in the ordinary Way of Judges, *ad vitam aut culpam*. But his Remove from his Place was not all he was like to suffer; for after that he was not allowed to live without Disturbance in his Retirement at his Seat in the Country; for his Tenents were harass'd with grievous Fynes for Non-conformity; and he got a Hint from his Friend Sir George Mackenzie the Lord Advocate; that he could not secure him, that he might not be thrown in Prison. My Lord Stair finding himself in these Circumstances, thought it safer for him to retire, and to go into a voluntary Exile into Holland in the End of 1682, where he printed his *Philosophia nova Experimentalis*, which, as it gain'd him great Reputation with the Learned, so 'tis generally read with great Applause.

While the Lord Stair was abroad, many Witnesses were examined and re-examined, not only his own Domesticks, but some of his nearest Relations, to find out Matter for a Criminal Pursuit against him; but nothing was discovered, save that some Persons suspected to have been engaged in the Rebellion 1679 liv'd upon his Ground, or lurked about his House in the Country, while he attended on the Session at Edinburgh. However he was pursued for Treason, first before the Justiciary;



ciary, and then before the Parliament, upon the common Ground of Harbour and Refet of Rebels: But the Probation was so scrimp, that by their own Rules they could not condemn him; for he was a wise Man, and had taken Care to live with all possible Circumspection and Caution.

The Lord *Stair* sojourn'd in *Holland* till the 1688, he came over with the Prince of *Orange*, in his Expedition to *Britain*, to relieve these Nations from Popery and Arbitrary Power; in which glorious Design no Man engaged more frankly than the old Lord *Stair*: And when the Prince was just setting Sail for *England*, 'tis reported his Lordship took the Freedom to ask his Highness, *What his true Design was in going to England?* To which the Prince was pleased to answer, *That he designed the Glory of GOD, and the Security of the Protestant Religion*: Upon which, 'tis said, the Lord *Stair* pulled off his Wig, and said, *Tho' I be now in the 70th Year of mine Age, I'm willing to venture that, meaning his Head, and his own and his Childrens Fortunes in such an Undertaking.* This the Prince took in very good Part, and reported it to others, as that which very much encouraged him to prosecute his Design.

When the Prince landed at *Torby*, his Highness expressed a particular Concern about the Lord *Stair*, and sent to enquire concerning his Health, and understanding his Horses were not come up, the Prince sent him Horses of his for his Accomodation.

Upon the Advancement of the Prince and Princess of *Orange* to the

Throne, their Majesties, who had a very great Kindness and Esteem for the Lord *Stair*, as a Person of great Integrity, and of unquestionable Zeal for the Protestant Religion, were pleased to restore him to his Office of President of the Session in the 1689, conform to the *Claim of Right*: But their Majesties thought this Piece of Justice was not enough to reward the Lord *Stair's* great Merit; wherefore they were further pleased to raise him to the Peerage, by the Stile and Title of Viscount of *Stair*, by Letters Patent bearing Date 20th *April* 1690, after which his Lordship continued without the least Interruption in the favour of his Prince, and enjoyed his Office, which he had discharged in all Times, with great Abilities and singular Integrity till his Death, which happened on the 25th of *November* 1695, aged 76, and was with great Funeral Solemnity interred in the Cathedral Church of *St. Giles*.

This excellent Person married *Margaret*, eldest Daughter of *James Ross* of *Balneel*, with whom he had a fair Fortune in Land, and had Issue by her.

1 Sir *John Dalrymple*, thereafter Earl of *Stair*.

2 Sir *James Dalrymple* of *Borthwick*, who being a Person of great Parts and Learning, was bred to the Law, and became an Advocate, and was afterward made one of the principal Clerks of the Session, and a Baronet. Sir *James's* Genius, even from his Youth, having led him to the Study of Antiquities (a), particularly those of his own

(a) My noble and very worthy Friend Sir *James Dalrymple* did collect and furnish Sir *George Mackenzie* with the most of the Materials of what he wrote in Defence of the Royal Line, and his *Jus Regium*, tho' without any Acknowledgment to his Friend Mr. *Dalrymple*, which I and many others have wondred at, when it was so well known at that Time. Sir *James* has also publish'd a new Edition of *Cambden's Britannia*, wherein he gives us the first right Draught of the Line of the Royal Family of the *Stewarts*, and rescued it from the Blunders and Mistakes of all that ever wrote before him; which is such an eminent and notable Service to the Crown and his Country, that ought never to be forgotten, but gratefully remembered to his Honour and the Honour of his Memory; for I can well say, that all that has been advanced since on the History of the Royal Family, are but Superstructures upon that Foundation which Sir *James* has there laid down.

own Country, he became a wonderful Proficient, and one of the Learnedst Men of that Profession, of which his Book, *Collections concerning the Scots History*, is a pregnant Instance; a Book full of Learning, and that Learning so closely and solidly applied, that it has justly gain'd him a very great Reputation with learned Men, as one of the greatest Antiquaries this, or indeed any other Age has produc'd.

3 Sir *Hugh Dalrymple* of *Northberwick*, Baronet, who likewise applying himself from his Youth to the Study of the Law, commenced Advocate, and advancing daily in Reputation and Practice, after he had been some time one of the Commissaries of *Edinburgh*, he was in the 1698. promoted to be Lord President of the Session, which had been vacant from the Death of his Father. Here is a large Field to expatiate upon the great Learning and other Qualities of this Gentleman; but he being still alive, I shall entirely wave it.

4 Dr. *Thomas Dalrymple*, first Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty for the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

5 Sir *David Dalrymple* of *Hailes*, Baronet, who being a Person of incomparable Parts, and having studied the Law in his younger Years, came to the Bar with great Applause, and growing very eminent in Reputation and Practice, insomuch as her Majesty Queen *Anne* was pleased to make him Solicitor, and then Lord Advocate, from which Office he was removed toward the End of that Reign; but upon the Accession of King *George* to the Crown, he was restored to his former Dignity, which he at present enjoys with the universal Approbation of the whole Nation, and the general Applause of all Men for his Justice, Integrity, sound Judgment, and eminent Sufficiency in the Discharge of his Office; a Praise which was never denied him at any Time.

*Janet*, eldest Daughter of *James Vis-*

count of *Stair*, was married to *David Dunbar*, Son and Heir apparent to Sir *David Dunbar* of *Baldoon*, Bart. but had no Issue.

2 *Elizabeth*, to *Allan* the present Lord *Cathcart*.

3 *Sarah*, to *Charles* Lord *Crichton*, Son and Heir of *William* Earl of *Dumfreis*.

4 *Isobel*, to Sir *David Cuninghame* of *Milncraig*, Bart. and had Issue.

*John*, first Viscount, thereafter Earl of *Stair*, was by the Care of his Father, though his eldest Son, bred to the Study of the Law, and being admitted to the Bar, in short Time became very eminent in Practice; insomuch as when the Earl of *Argyle* was pursued for High Treason in the 1681, for his giving an Explanation of the Test, when he took it, Sir *John Dalrymple*, who was by this Time very much taken Notice of as a Lawyer of great Ability and Learning, was one of the Earl's Council: But quickly after this, the Court conceiving a Displeasure against the Lord *Stair*, Sir *John's* Father, and it being well known that his own Principles were altogether against the Measures that were then taken, they had a very jealous Eye upon him, and he became so much the Object of their Envy, that in the End of the 1682, upon Pretence that he, as heritable Bailie of the Regality of *Glenlate*, interfering in Jurisdiction with the new nam'd Justiciar and Sheriff of *Galloway*, *Graham* of *Claverhouse*, had fined his own and his Father's Tenents too low for haunting Conventicles; and tho' he had never meddled in any publick Matters, yet he was committed Prisoner to the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and fined in 500 lib. sterl. but being set at Liberty, he was again in the 1684, upon various Pretences, seiz'd on at his own House in the Country; and tho' the Officer that apprehended him, brought him to the *Abbey of Holy Rood house*, in Expectation that he might have been

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bail'd: Yet so great was the Torrent against him, that tho' they could not find any Ground of Accusation where-upon to found an Indictment; yet he was committed to the Tolbooth of *Edinburgh*, where he lay three Months, and for some Weeks was a close Prisoner.

Tho' Sir *John Dalrymple* was very much frown'd on at this Time by the Court, he would by no Means forego his Principles, tho' his Wisdom and Experience put him upon acting circumspectly, and with great Caution, during the Remainder of King *Charles*'s Reign: But after King *James*'s coming to the Crown, that Prince, upon his own Observation of Sir *John Dalrymple*'s Abilities in his Pleadings as a Lawyer, was pleas'd to conceive a very good Opinion of him; insomuch as he was pleas'd to make him Lord Advocate, upon the Removal of Sir *George Mackenzie*, who was laid aside in the 1686, for not complying with the Design of the Court, in taking away the penal Laws against Popery; tho' it could never be said by Sir *John Dalrymple*'s greatest Enemies, that he had in any Degree contributed thereto; but on the contrary endeavour'd all he could to animate the Members of Parliament to stand firm to their Religion, and not to open a Door to let in Popery and many other Inconveniencies. Sir *John* behav'd with great Moderation and Temper while he held that Office; but Sir *George Mackenzie* having found Means to reconcile himself to the Court, he was restor'd to be Advocate, and Sir *John Dalrymple* was thereupon made Justice-Clerk, upon a Vacancy thro' the Demise of Sir *James Foulis* of *Colington*, and he continued in the Office till the Government was dissolv'd by King *James*'s leaving *England*, and retiring to *France*.

Sir *John Dalrymple* being a very zealous Protestant, all the Favours he had confer'd on him by King *James* and

others, he might have expected were no Temptations to bring him into the Court-Measures at that Time; and the Revolution coming about, he fell heartily in with it, and with those who were the most zealous Promoters of it.

In the Convention of Estates 1689, Sir *John Dalrymple* shew'd himself a steady Asserter of the Religion and Liberties of his Country, and particularly express'd on that Occasion a hearty Desire, that a Treaty might be set on Foot for a nearer Union of the Two Nations: But that Design meeting with Opposition from Persons of very different Principles, it was dropt at that Time; and when the grand Affair of settling the Crown came to be debated, the Estates found at first great Difficulty how to declare the Throne vacant; at length Sir *John Dalrymple* ended the Debate by such Reasons, that the Convention went into his Proposals, and settled the Crown upon the Prince and Princess of *Orange*. So soon as it pass'd into an Act, he was one of the Commissioners sent up from the Convention with the Offer of the Crown to the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, with the Nations Grievances and Claim of Right, which their Highnesses having accepted of, they were graciously pleas'd to reward Sir *John*'s Merit and Zeal shown for their Advancement to the Throne, by making him Lord Advocate in 1690, and in less than a Year thereafter he was constituted one of the Principal Secretaries of State; and he discharged the Office with eminent Sufficiency, till the 1695, that the Parliament having made some Attempts against him about the Affair of the horrid Massacre of *Glenco*, he resign'd his Place, merely that the King might not be made uneasy by his continuing in so eminent a Post so near his Royal Person, tho' his Majesty did highly resent the Treatment the Secretary had met with, and turn'd all those out of his Service

Service, who had been the greatest Stricklers against him.

Tho' the Master of *Stair* did not think he had been well used, yet he never shewed the least Resentment against the Court; but on the contrary by his great Wisdom and Temper interposed to moderate the Heats and Animosities which arose both in the Parliament and in the Country, upon the Disappointments of *Darien*; and the Figure he made in the publick Debates by his Speeches in Parliament were sufficient to convince every Body that he might have been employed again in some of the highest Offices of State, but he constantly declin'd Preferment; for he was resolv'd never to be further concern'd in publick Affairs, than as a Privy Councillour; yet at the same Time, not to omit what he really thought his Duty to his Country upon any Occasion.

When Queen *Anne* came to the Crown, the Viscount of *Stair* was named on of the Lords of the Privy Council; and as a further Testimony of her Majesties Favour, was raised to the Honour of Earl of *Stair*, by Letters Patent the 8th of *April* 1703 (a).

The Earl of *Stair* had from his Youth entertained an Opinion, That an intire Union of both Kingdoms was the most likely Way to procure the lasting Tranquillity and Happiness of *Britain*, and for that End very readily concurred in the Session of Parliament 1702, that Power should be given to the Queen to name Commissioners to treat of an Union; pursuant to which, Commissioners were named by her Majesty, of which Number the Earl himself was one: But that Treaty breaking off without coming to any Conclusion, it had no other Effect than to let both Nations see it was practicable; and it being again returned in the 1705, by new Authority from the Parliament of both Kingdoms, his Lordship was by

her Majesty named one of the Commissioners upon the Part of *Scotland*; in the carrying on of which he had so considerable a Share, both in the Time of the Treaty, and in the Parliament of *Scotland*, that many have thought that without the Earl of *Stair* it could not have been brought to a Conclusion, considering the many Difficulties were raised against it, all which he just liv'd to see overcome; for being exceedingly solicitous to have the Union perfected, he assisted the Day before his Death at the Debates on that Subject in the Parliament, pressing the Point with great Earnestness: And tho he walked home, and dined very chearfully with Company, yet about Four next Morning he fell into an Apoplexy, which in a few Hours put an End to his Days, the 8th of *January* 1707, aged 59.

He married *Elizabeth* Daughter and Heir of Sir *John Dundas* of *New-Liston*, by whom he had *John* the present Earl, of *Stair* Colonel *William Dalrymple* of *Glenmure*, *George Dalrymple* Esq; one of the Barons of Exchequer; also a Daughter, *Margaret*, married to *Hugh* Earl of *Loudoun*.

*John* the present Earl of *Stair* was born at *Edinburgh* the 20th of *July* 1673. He gave very early Marks of a lively and great Genius, having succeeded beyond his Fellows in his first Studies of Latin and Greek, both at home and in *Holland*, whether, at the Desire of his Grandfather then at *Leyden*, our young Student was sent, when he was about Eleven Years old. In a very few Months he acquired the Habit of speaking *French* and *Dutch*; in both which he has been since improved to a Degree of Perfection, to which seldom any Stranger has attained. His Masters at *Leyden* were exceedingly pleased with him, and remaked, that though he seem'd fond of Play, and solicited his Fellows to it, yet he was never found

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out of his Place at School : But while he seemed thus devoted to his Play, he advanced in his Learning as if he had minded nothing else : He was promoted from Class to Class, with the Approbation of the Magistrates, Professors and Masters of the School at *Leyden*, and had one of the first *Premiums* at every Promotion, according to the Custom of that School, for distinguishing the Merit of the best Scholars, and for exciting in them a greater Desire of going forward.

After the Earl had made a good Progress in the Schools there, he returned to his Father in *Scotland*, and in the University of *Edinburgh* pursued the Study of the Greek and Latin, adding the Study of the Logicks and other Parts of Philosophy, under Mr. *Kennedy*, then Regent in that University. He studied the Mathematicks under the learned and very justly celebrated Doctor *David Gregory*, then Professor at *Edinburgh*, and afterwards *Savilian* Professor at *Oxford*. The Earl had also the Assistance of Mr. *Gregory* the present Professor of the Mathematicks at *Edinburgh*. And he had the constant Happiness to be the Favourite of his Masters, and to be much beloved by his fellow Students.

In the Beginning of the Year 1688 he went again to *Holland* to visit his Grandfather and Grandmother, to whom he was very dear, and returned in *October* that Year to *Scotland*, to reassume his Studies in the University, but the Commotions that happened at *Edinburgh* in *November*, interrupted the stated Course of every Thing till the Revolution was completed, and the Government established in the Person of King *William*. In the Beginning of the Year 1689 he went with his Father to *London*. From this Time forward the present Earl, then Mr. *Dalrymple*,

begun to ply the Study of the living Languages, as well as that of the dead, and to improve himself in these Kinds of Exercises that belong to a young Gentleman, still with the same Constancy and good Effect.

He returned again to *Scotland* with his Father, and saw the Meeting of the Estates, and the two first Sessions of the Parliament of *Scotland* under King *William* and Queen *Mary* in the Year 1689 and 1690.

His Father being made Secretary of State in the Beginning of the Year 1691, his Son, the present Earl, had the Advantage to be much at Court, which was a new Kind of Education, that added both Ornament and useful Improvement to those he had acquired before : And when his Father followed the King to *Flanders*, the Earl went along. In the Summer he was in the Camp, and was present at the Battle of *Steenkirk*, where the brave Earl of *Angus* was kill'd on the Head of his Regiment, with whom the present Earl of *Stair* advanced to the Enemy as a Volunteer.

In the Winter the Earl returned once more to his Studies at *Leyden*, heard the famous Professors there read on *Grotius* and the Institutions of the Civil Law, and had at the same Time Colleges of History, imploying every Minute to the best Advantage.

After these Foundations laid, there remained nothing more to fit the Earl for Business but travelling to see how Men of different Tempers and Religions lived among themselves and other Men, and to learn from the first Hand the Genius, Manners, Constitutions and Languages of some of the most considerable Nations in *Europe*. He set out with the Lord *Lexington*, who went in the Year 1700 to *Vienna* Ambassador. The Earl having been some Time at that Court went on to *Italy*, visiting  
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on his Way the several great Cities, Republicks and Courts in *Italy*. At *Rome* he applied himself to the Knowledge of Antiquities, Architecture, and other Things which are taught there, studying with much Application the *Italian* Language; and because he could not then go into *France*, during the War then between King *William* and that Crown, he studied the *French* very carefully by the Help of a *French* *Abbé*, whom he found at *Rome*, that he might enter deeper into the Strength, Genius and Beauties of that Language so universally in Use.

Having made the Tour of *Germany* and *Italy*, he returned to *England* in the 1701, and that Year came to *Scotland* with his Father, where he continued until the 1702, at which Time there being new Regiments to be raised in *Scotland*, he went to Court, to offer his Service upon the Appearance of an approaching War. The King received him very graciously, but a Scheme of Officers was formed for these Regiments leaving him out. His Majesty having observed it, told, that he was resolved to provide for Mr. *Dalrymple*, who by that Scheme was neglected, and for that Reason his Majesty resolved to make him Second Lieutenant Colonel of his Regiment of Foot Guards in *Scotland*. But King *William's* Death happening just then, his Commission as Second Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Foot Guards was signed by Queen *Anne*, on one of the first Days of her Reign.

Being now in the Army (where his Inclination had ever led him to serve) he embraced the first Opportunities to appear in that Way, which soon happened: For the late Queen being engaged with the Confederates in the Second War against *France*, and having sent over an Army under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Earl made the very first

Campaign as a Volunteer, and distinguished himself in the Actions of greatest Hazard and Consequence, as at the taking of *Venlo* and *Liege*, and at the Cannonade of *Peer*. He was also employed by the Duke as his *Aid de Camp*. It was in this Campaign that he laid the Foundation of that Friendship with which that great General has constantly honoured him since.

The Account of the Earl from that Period is so interwoven with the great Events Civil and Military, that have happen'd, that tho all the Materials for going thro' with a just and exact History were at Hand, yet the Nature of this Undertaking would not admit of pursuing it, or the Share he had in these great Actions; which besides has been remarkable enough by many very considerable Circumstances well known. I have therefore contented my self in a plain Way, and without enlarging on Particulars, to set forth what concerns his Youth and Education, which has been one constant Series of Application to those Things which might fit him for the eminent Station where he is now placed.

I shall therefore finish what concerns him with the bare Enumeration of the Employments he has gone through.

He had a Commission as Colonel of Foot in the *Dutch* Service in April 1703; in the Year 1705 he succeeded Brigadier General *Fergusson* deceased, in a Regiment of Foot on the *English* Establishment; and after the Death of Lord *John Hay*, he had the Command given him of the Royal *Scots* Dragoons, by the Name of the *Royal Greys*, by a Commission bearing Date the 24th August 1706, which he continued to command till the last Year of the late Queen, when he was ordered to sell it to the Earl of *Portmore*.

He commanded a Brigade of Foot at the Battle of *Ramellies*, and was immediately after that Battle made



Brigadeer. His Commission bears Date from the Day of that Battle. He was Brigadeer in the Battle of *Audenard*, and carried the News of the Victory into *England*; he commanded as Major-General at the Battle of *Tanier* near *Mons*; and was made Lieutenant-General at the Siege of *Doway*.

He was sent Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Poland* in the Winter of the Year 1709, where he resided till May 1710, that he returned to the Siege of *Doway*, and having left his Secretary in *Poland*, continued in that Character till the Year 1711, that Mr. *Scot* was sent to that Court.

Since King *George's* Accession to the Crown, the Earl has been made Lord of the Bedchamber; one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council in the 1714; and in January thereafter he was sent Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *France*, but at the same time he had Powers and Credentials to treat as Ambassador and Plenipotentiary, and when his Lordship should judge it necessary, to assume that Character.

His Lordship married the Lady *Eleanor Campbell*, Daughter of *James* Earl of *Loudoun*, Widow of *James* Viscount of *Primrose*; but as yet hath not any Issue.

### A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Or, on a Saltire, Azure, Nine Mascles of the 1st, 2d and 3d, Argent, a Chevron Checkie betwixt Three Water-Budgets Sable, over all in a furtout Argent, a Lion Rampant, Gules, Supporters, Two Swans Proper, Crest, a Rock. Motto, *Quiescam*.

## ALEXANDER, Earl of *Stirling*.

ALL our Antiquaries agree, that this Family is originally a Branch of the *Macdonalds*. *Alexander Macdonald* their Ancestor obtained from the Family of *Argyle* a Feu of the Lands of *Menstry* in *Clackmannanshire*, where they fix'd their Residence, and took their Sirname from the proper Name of their Predecessor. *Andrew Alexander* of *Menstry*, in the Reign of King *James V.* is the First of this Family I have found any Mention of in our Records (a). By *Catherine* his Wife, Daughter of . . . . *Graham* of . . . . he had *Alexander* his Son and Heir, who had a Grant from *Archibald* Master of *Argyle* his Superior, of the Lands of *Menstry*, to himself and *Elizabeth Douglas*, Daughter of *Robert Douglas* of *Lochlevin*, his Wife in Life-rent, and to *Andrew Alexander* their Son in Fee, which was ratified by a Charter under the Great Seal, 15th of January 1529 (b), whose Heir and Successor, *William Alexander* of *Menstry*, being a young Man of very great Parts, he much improv'd them by a good Education, which being seasoned with Years, qualified him for the highest Trusts. He travelled at first abroad as Tutor to the Earl of *Argyle*, and was a considerable time with that noble Lord in Foreign Parts. After his Return he betook himself to the Court, where he liv'd in great Reputation, under no other Character than a Gentleman of the most polite Parts and

Learning

(a) Charta in pub. Archivis. (b) Ibidem,

Learning. Mr. *Alexander* having an Inclination and a Talent from his Youth to Poetry, he declined all other Business, and delivered himself up intirely to his own Genius, in which he made a wonderful Proficiency in the Study of the ancient Poets, by whom he form'd an excellent *Goust* of Poetry; insomuch as in a short Time he came to be looked on as one of the most eminent of that Profession. K. *James* who then reigned, was a Prince of great Learning and Knowledge, and delighted much in the Conversation of learned Men, particularly Mr. *Alexander*, who presented him with several elegant Poems, to the King's great Delight, and the gaining the Applause of Persons of the first Rank for Quality and Wit to himself, to whom in a short Time he grew very acceptable. After he had lived some Years about the Court, his Majesty, who looked on him as a wise Man, was pleased to prefer him to be Master of Requests, and a Knight in 1614: But his Majesty's Bounty did not rest in the conferring one single Favour on him; for Sir *William* being a learned and projecting Man, and having settled a Colony in *Nova Scotia* in *America* upon his own Charges, King *James* made him a Grant of it by his Royal Deed on the 21. of September 1621, and did intend to erect the Order of Baronet for encouraging and advancing so good a Work: But the Two or Three last Years of that Prince's Reign having been less pleasant to him, by the Jealousies which about that Time began in *England*, he thought fit to suspend the further Prosecution of that Affair until a more favourable Conjunction, which he lived not to see: But King *Charles* I. who with his Father's other Virtues, inherited his Affection to his native Kingdom, immediately upon his coming to the Crown, proposed nothing

more than the furthering of that Design, which was projected to be of so great a Benefit to the Nation, and therefore made Sir *William Alexander* Lieutenant of *New Scotland*, and instituted the Order of Knight-Baronet for the encouraging and advancing of that Colony, and gave him the Privilege of coining small Copper-Money, a Gift which was inveighed against, even at that Time, with great Bitterness: But his Majesty, who thought that too great Encouragement could not be given to learned and worthy Men, such as Sir *William* was, and being fully satisfied of his great Abilities and Integrity, was graciously pleased in 1626 to make him Secretary of State, in place of the Earl of *Haddington*, and a Peer, by the Title of Viscount *Stirling* (a), and after raised him to the Honour of Earl of *Stirling*, by Letters Patent the 14th of June 1633, at the Solemnity of his Majesty's Coronation at the Palace of *Holyroodhouse*, and his Lordship enjoyed the Secretary's Place with universal Reputation, for the Space of about Fifteen Years, even to his Death on the 12th of February 1640.

He married *Janet* Daughter and Heir of Sir *William Erskine* Kt. Parson of *Camsy*, Commendator of the Bishoprick of *Glasgow*, a younger Brother of the Family of *Balgony*, and Cousin German to the Earl of *Mar* the Regent (b), by whom he had

*William* Lord *Alexander* his eldest Son, who died his Majesty's Resident in *Nova Scotia*, in the Lifetime of his Father, leaving Issue by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Marquis of *Douglas*, a Son, *William*, his Grandfather's Successor, and two Daughters, *Margaret* married to *Walter* Lord *Torphichen*, and *Beatrice* to Sir *Robert Sinclair* of *Lochermakhouse*, and had Issue.

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(a) Charta in Pub. Archivis, dated 4. September, 1630. (b) Charta penes me.



2 *Henry Alexander* Esq; afterward Earl of *Stirling*.

3 *Sir Anthony Alexander*, Knight.

4 *John Alexander* Esq;

*Lady Margaret*, married to *Hugh Montgomery*, Lord Viscount of *Airds*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

*Lady Mary*, to *Sir William Murray* of *Knockdowie*, and had Issue.

To *William* 1st Earl of *Stirling* succeeded *William* his Grandson, who did not live long to enjoy the Honour; for he died in the Month of *March* 1640, his Estate and Honour devolving to *Henry Alexander* Esq; his Uncle, who married . . . . Daughter of *Sir Peter Vaulere* Alderman of *London*, by whom he had a Son, whose Heir resides in *England*, and votes by his Proxy at the Election of our Peers since the Union.

## MURRAY, Viscount of Stormont.

THE first of this collateral Branch of the *Murrays* was *Sir Andrew Murray*, younger Son of *Sir William Murray* of *Tullibardine*, who in the Reign of King *James IV.* came to enjoy a fair Estate, by the Marriage of *Margaret*, Daughter and sole Heir of *James Barclay* of *Arngosk* and *Kippo* (a), by her he had Issue, *Sir David Murray* of *Arngosk*, his Son and Heir, who dying Anno 1550 (b), left Issue by *Janet* his Wife, Daughter to the Lord *Lindsay*, *Sir Andrew* his Son and Heir, who by *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter of *William* Earl of *Montrose* (c), had *Sir Andrew* his Successor, and *Sir David Murray* of *Gosparty*, who first laid the Foundation of this Honour.

*Sir David Murray* being from his Youth bred at the Court of King *James VI.* was first made Cup-bearer to his Majesty, in which Employment he soon rendered himself very gracious to his Master; insomuch that in few Years he was preferred to be Master of the Horse, and Captain of the Guard, and being knighted, was made Comptroller of *Scotland* in 1599, and thereafter a Peer, by the Title of Lord *Scoon*, Anno 1604, and having served his said Majesty with great Fidelity in all the several Employments he was intrusted with, in Reward of his long and faithful Services, was created Viscount of *Stormont*, and to the Heirs Male of his Body, and in Failure of such, to his Heirs of Entail, by Letters Patent the 26th of *August* 1621 (d). He married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Sir David Beaton* of *Crich*, but dying without Issue, 27th of *August* 1631 (e), he was with great Funeral-Solemnity interred in a Vault within the Church of *Scoon*, on the 23d of *September* thereafter, under a noble Monument erected by himself of various colour'd Marble, with his Statue as big as the Life, in a Posture of Devotion, with this Inscription upon a Tablet of black Marble, wherein most of his remarkable Actions are set forth.

The Right Honourable *Sir DAVID MURRAY* of *Gospartie*,

Son to *Sir Andrew Murray* of *Balvaird*; his Grandfire Brother to the E. of *Tillybardin*; his Mother Daughter to the Earl of *Montrose*; his Gooddame of the Father, Daughter to the Lord *Lindsay*; his Gooddame of the Mother Daughter to the Earl *Marishal*; who for his good Services done to King *James VI.* whom he faithfully served from his Youth in many honourable Employments, from a  
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(a) Chartulary of *Cambuskenneth* MS. etiam Charta penes Ducem de *Athole*. (b) Charta in Pub. Archivis. (c) Ibidem. (d) Charta in Rotulis *Jacobi VI.* (e) Form of the Funeral-Solemnity of *David* first Viscount of *Stormont*, MS. penes me.

Cup-bearer, Master of his Horse, Comptroller of his Rents, Captain of his Majesty's Guard, one of his honourable Privy-Council, was created Lord Scoon. He married Dame Elizabeth Beaton, an ancient Baron's Daughter of Crich, died without Issue, left his Estate to his Nephew of Balvaird, and to Dame Agnes Murray his Neice, whom he married to a Brother of the Earl of Tillybardin's, from whom he first descended; he helped his other Friends, who enjoy the Fruits of his Labour; his Buildings praise he was politique; good Men knew he loved Virtue, and Malefactors that he maintained Justice; he founded the Hospital, and builded the Church; his Soul enjoys Happiness: And under this Tomb builded by himself, lyeth his Body, expecting the joyful Resurrection.

To David Viscount of Stormont succeeded, by Entail, Sir Mungo Murray, Brother to the Earl of Tillybardin (a), in a Part of his Estate, and to the Honour. He married Ann Daughter of Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird; but he likewise dying without Issue in March 1642 (b), the Honour of Viscount of Stormont, by Virtue of the first Entail, came to James Murray Earl of Annandale, and a Part of his Estate to Mr. Andrew Murray of Balvaird, the first Viscount of Stormont's Nephew, then Minister at Ebdie, whom his Majesty King Charles I. was pleased to make a Knight in 1633 (c), and thereafter by Letters Patent, bearing Date 17. November 1641, to raise to the Honour of Lord Balvaird (d), notwithstanding he was a Minister at the time of his Promotion. He married Elizabeth Daughter of David Earl of Southesk, by whom he had David his Successor, Sir John Murray of Drumcarn, one of the Senators of the College of

Justice, James Murray Doctor of Physick, and Mr. William Murray a Lawyer; likewise several Daughters, Barbara married to Andrew Lord Gray, and Marjory to Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, and had Issue; and departing this Life in the Month of September 1644 (e), was succeeded by

David Lord Balvaird his Son, who came to be Viscount of Stormont upon the Demise of James Murray Earl of Annandale, who had that Honour in his Person. He married Jean Daughter of James Earl of Southesk, Widow of James Earl of Annandale aforesaid, by whom he had David his Successor, and a Daughter Katharine married to William Earl of Kintore; and dying 7th July 1667 (f), was succeeded by David his Son, the present Viscount of Stormont, who married Marjory, Daughter of David Scot of Scotstarvet, by whom he has Issue, David Master of Stormont, Mr. James Murray Advocate, a young Lawyer of great Parts and Reputation, William, Charles; likewise six Daughters.

- 1 Katharine.
- 2 Elizabeth.
- 3 Marjory married to Col. John Hay of Cromlix.
- 4 Emilia.
- 5 Margaret.
- 6 Jean.

# A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Azure, Three Moletts within a Double Tressure, flower'd and counterflower'd. Or, 2d and 3d. Gules, Three Cross-patees, Argent. Supported by Two Lions Rampant. Gules, Crest, a Stag's Head, Couped proper. Motto, Spero meliora.

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(a) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. (b) Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. R. (c) Bishop Guthry's Memoirs. (d) Charta in Rotulis Caroli I. (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem.



## DRUMMOND, Viscount of *Strathalan*

**T**HE First who laid the Foundation of this Honour was Lieutenant General *William Drummond*, a younger Brother of the Lord *Maderty's*, who from his Youth having dedicated himself to the Profession of Arms, he entred into the Service of his own Prince King *Charles I.* after the breaking out of the Civil War, and had a considerable Command in the Army that was raised in the 1648, for the Relief of his Majesty, while he was a Prisoner in the Isle of *Wight*. After that unfortunate Expedition he transported himself into *Ireland*, and join'd the Marquis of *Ormond* who was then in Arms for the King, and continued in that Service till the 1651, he came over to *Scotland*, and had the Command of a Regiment in the *Scots Army* at the Battle of *Worcester*, where he was taken Prisoner; but afterward making his Escape, he went into the *Highlands* in that Adventure where *Middleton* commanded; at which Time he had a Commission to be a Major General. When that Design was broke, and no further Hope left of serving the King, he went abroad, and entred into the Service of the King of *Prussia*, under whom he exercised very high Commands, and with great Honour and Reputation, till after the Restauration of King *Charles II.* that his Majesty call'd him home, and made him Major General of the Forces in *Scotland*; and in that Character he serv'd the Crown for many Years thereafter. Upon King *James's* coming to the Throne, he was made General of all

the Forces in the Kingdom, and one of the Lords of the Treasury, and a Peer by the Title of Viscount of *Strathallan*, by Letters Patent 16th August 1686 (a), and to his Heirs Male for ever. He died in the Month of *January* 1688, leaving Issue by *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Archbald Johnston* of *Waristoun*, *William* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *Thomas* Earl of *Kinnoul*.

Which *William* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Melfort*, and departing this Life 7th *July* 1702, was succeeded by

*James* his Son and Heir, who died a Youth of great Hopes in his 16th Year at *London*, 26th *May* 1711, his his Estate devolving to his Cousin the Lord *Duplin*, and the Honour of Viscount, which was to the General's Heirs Male, fell to

*William Drummond* of *Machanny*, a remote Relation, tho' the nearest to his Lordship in the Male Line, who became thereby also Lord *Maderty*. He married *Margaret* Daughter of *William* Lord *Nairn*, by whom he has Issue.

## STRATHERN, Earl of *Strathern*.

**T**HE Title of *Comes de Strathern* is certainly one of the most ancient Dignities we can instruct, and no doubt was created into a *Comitatus* by King *Malcolm Canmore*, when he first divided his Lands, and raised to Honour the best deserving and most loyal of his Subjects, who had been instrumental in his Restauration. In the very oldest Record we have extant, the Foundation-Charter of the Priory of

(a) Charta in Cancellaria S, D. N. R.

ry of Scoon by King Alexander I. Anno 1115 (a), *Mallus Comes Strathjernia* is mentioned among the other *Comites* who gave their Assent and Consent to that Erection (b). The same Earl *Malise Comes Stradarnia* signaliz'd his Valour very eminently at the Battle of Standard (c), which the Abbot of *Revel* in his History hath taken particular Notice of. He was succeeded by *Fereth, Comes de Stradern*, his Son, who is a Witness in a Grant by King *Malcolm IV.* to the Convent of *Scoon*. He left Issue Three Sons, *Robert* his Successor in the Honour, *Gilbert* thereafter Earl of *Strathern*, and *Malise* to whom King *William* gave the Lands of *Kincardine* in the County of *Perth*, to be held *de Comite Roberto fratre suo* (d).

In the 1200, this pious Earl, by the Persuasion of the then Bishop of *Dumblain*, erected a Convent at *Inchaffery*, and endued it with a sufficient annual Revenue for the Support and Maintenance of a certain Number of Religious Persons to attend the Service of the Church, for the Soul of himself and his Successors for ever (e). He married *Mary* Daughter of *William de Aubigni* (f) Earl of *Albemarle*, by whom he had *Malise* his Son and Heir, and Two Daughters, *Anabella* married to *Sir David Graham* of *Dundaff*, with whom he got the Barony of *Kincardin* (g), and *Matilda* to *Malcolm* Earl of *Fife* (h).

Which *Malise* made a great Figure in his Time, and was a very warlike Man: By *Mary* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir John Cummin* of *Badenoch*, he had *Malise* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Mary*, married to *Sir John Murray* of *Drumshargard*, Knight; with her he obtained the Lands of *Ogilvie*, *Aber-*

*cairny*, and *Glenbirch* (i), which was afterward ratified by *Malise* Earl of *Strathern*, narrating, That *Malisius quondam Comes de Strathern Pater suus infeodavit Dominum Joannem de Moravia de Drumshargard*, in the foresaid Lands, *cum Maria de Strathern filia sue sponsa dicti Domini Joannis*.

*Malise* the next Earl of *Strathern* was a most hearty Asserter of the Honour and Liberty of his Country in the turbulent Times of the *Bruce* and *Bailiol*. He married one of the Co-heirs of the Earl of *Orkney*, by whom he had one Daughter, *Joanna* Countess of *Strathern*, who married the Earl of *Warren* an English Lord, which engaged the Lady into Treasonable Practices against her Country; for with sundry unnatural Scotsmen she entred into a Conspiracy with the English to depose King *Robert*, and subject the Independency of this Nation to the English Crown: But the Combination being happily discovered, the Countess and her Associates were forfeited, and the most considerable of the Party, as the Lord *Briehen* and the Lord *Souls*, suffered Death for the same.

The Earldom of *Strathern* being thus vested in the Crown, it was in 1543, bestowed by King *David* the II. upon his great Favourite *Sir Maurice Murray* of *Drumshargard* (k), not of *Bothwell*, as our Historians have mistaken.

This gallant Earl in the Minority of King *David* II. perform'd many Actions of signal Courage and Bravery in Defence of his Country, and of the Title of his lawful Sovereign, which ought to be very particularly remembred for the Honour of his Memory, but being slain at the Battle of *Durham* on the 17. of October 1346,

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(a) Chron. de Melros Anno 1115, Canonici tradita est Ecclesia de Scoon. (b) Chartulary of Scoon penes Vicecomitem de Stormont. (c) Abbas Rivalis, Page 342. (d) Charta penes Ducem de Montrose. (e) Chartulary of Inchaffery penes Mauritium Murray fratrem Domini Abercairny. (f) Ibidem. (g) Charta penes D. de Montrose. (h) Originol Charter of Lands by Earl Gilbert to his Daughter in Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife, Page 96. (i) Charta penes D. Abercairny. (k) Mauricio Comite de Strathern is mentioned a Witness in a Charter by King David to William Earl of Sutherland, Anno Regni sui decimo septimo.



and leaving no Issue behind him, his Brother Sir *John Murray* succeeded only to his personal Estate, the Earldom of *Strathern* returning again to the Crown.

## STEWART, Earl of *Strathern*.

IN the 1367, King *David II.* did dignifie his Nephew *Robert* Lord High-Stewart of *Scotland* with the Title of Earl of *Strathern* (a), which he enjoyed, till upon the Demise of his Uncle he came to the Crown, by the Name of *Robert the II.* in the 1371, that his Majesty did then erect the Earldom of *Strathern* into a County Palatine, in favours of Sir *David Stewart*, his eldest by his Second Wife *Eupham*, Daughter of *Hugh* Earl of *Ross*, to be enjoyed by him as freely as any other Earl of *Strathern* had done, & quod dictus *David* & heredes sui teneant & possideant ipsum Comitatum in perpetuum, in liberam Regalitatem, Tertio Julii, Anno Regni nostri primo. He left a Daughter *Eupham* his Heir, who, I have observ'd, was designed *Comitissa Palatina de Strathern*. She married Sir *Patrick Graham*, Son of *Patrick* Lord *Graham*, who in her Right was Earl of *Strathern*. Their Son *Malise* was also Earl of *Strathern*: But King *James I.* having recover'd that Earldom from him, as belonging to the Royal Patrimony, his Majesty in lieu thereof, and of his Royal Bounty gave him the Earldom of *Monteith*, September 6th, 1428.

## L Y O N,

### Earl of *Strathmore*.

SIR *Patrick Lyon* Lord *Carse*, a learned Lawyer, and a Lord of the Session in the Time of King *James VII.* wrote a History of this noble Family, from which he himself had the Honour to be descended, wherein he deduces their Origin from an illustrious and very ancient Family, call'd *D<sup>r</sup> Lyon* in *France*; a Branch whereof settled in *Scotland* above Five hundred Years ago, and had by the Bounty of one of our Kings, sundry Lands in the Shire of *Perth*, which were call'd *Glen-Lyon*, after their own Sirname, whose Successor Sir *John Lyon* got from King *David II.* the Baronies of *Fordeviot* and *Forgundeny* in *Perth-shire*, the Lands of *Courtestoun* and *Drumgovan* in *Aberdeen-shire*, propter fortem & fidelem operam sibi & Patri suo prestitam (b).

Sir *John Lyon* his Son being a Man of very good Parts and Qualities, and a very graceful and comely Person, was a great Favourite of King *Robert II.* for upon that Prince's Accession to the Crown, he gave him the Lands of the Thanedom of *Glamis* in *Forfar-shire*, propter laudabili & fideli servitio & continuis laboribus, as the Charter bears, 7th January 1374 (c), and not long after preferred him to be Lord High Chamberlain of *Scotland*, upon the Removal of Mr. *Walter Biggar* Parson of *Errol* (d), and bestow'd his Daughter the Lady *Jean* upon him in Marriage, and at the same Time the Barony of

(a) In a Charter 5th March, Anno Regni Regis *David* 38, *Robertus* Seneschallus *Scotiae* is so designed, and the first Time I have met with him, Comes de *Strathern*, penes Dom. *Torphichen*.  
(b) Charta penes C. de *Strathmore*. (c) *Ibidem*. (d) Memoirs of the Chamberlains of *Scotland* MS. penes me.

of *Kinghorn nomine dotis*, in which the King designs him, *carissimo filio nostro Joanni Lyon militi camerario Scotiae*.

In the 1382. the Lord Chamberlain was sent Ambassador to *England*; upon his Return he had the Misfortune to fall into a fatal Quarrel with Sir *James Lindsay of Crawford*, by whom he was slain at the Moss of *Balhal*, to the great Regret of the King, who could never be prevail'd with to pardon Sir *James*, tho' he was his own Nephew by his Sister. By the Lady *Jean Steuart* his Wife he left Issue,

*John* his only Son and Heir, who being young at his Father's Death, the King his Grandfather took him into his own immediate Care and Patronage, *Terras suas, homines suos, & universas possessiones, omnia bona sua mobilia & immobilia*, strictly inhibiting and discharging any to harm him under the highest Penalty the Law could inflict. He married *Mary* Daughter of *Patrick Graham* Earl of *Strathern*, by whom he had

*Patrick* his Son and Heir, who was sent to *England* in 1423. one of the Hostages for the Ransom of King *James I.* (a) He was of the Privy Council to King *James II.* by whom he was preferred to be Master of the Household, upon the Promotion of *William Lord Crechtoun* to be Chancellor, 1452 (b), and giving Way to Fate in the 1459 (c), left Issue by *Isobel* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Alexander Ogilvie* of *Archterhousie* (d), *Alexander* his Successor, *John Lyon* of *Courtestoun*, thereafter Lord *Glamis*, and *William*, of whom are descended both the *Lyons* of *Easter* and *Wester-Ogil* (e).

Which *Alexander* married *Agnes* Daughter of *William Lord Crichtoun*, and dying without Issue in 1473 (f), his Estate and Honour devolved on

*John* his Brother and Heir, who, upon the Accession of King *James IV.* to the Crown, was named one of the Lords of the Privy Council, and constituted Justiciary of *Scotland*, Anno 1489 (g), and departing this Life Anno 1497 (h), left Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *John Scrimzeor* Constable of *Dundee*, *John* his Son and Heir, *David Lyon* first of the Family of *Cossins*, and a Daughter *Christian*, married to *William* Earl of *Errol*.

Which *John* married *Eliz.* Daughter of *Andrew Lord Gray*, and had *George* his Successor, and *John* who succeeded to his Brother, and a Daughter *Elizabeth*, married to *John* Master of *Forbes*, and dying in 1500, was succeeded by

*George* his Son and Heir, who dying in his Minority, Anno 1505, his Estate and Honour came to

*John* his Brother, who married *Jean* Daughter of *George* Master of *Angus*, and dying a young Man in his 37th Year, on the 8th of *August* 1528 (i), was succeeded by

*John* his Son, who in the Year 1537. when but a Boy, was convicted of High Treason, in that with his Mother he had conspir'd the Death of the King. By the Sentence he is declared to have been guilty *Arte & Parte proditorie Conciliationis, non Revelationis proditorie Imaginationis, & Destructionis nobilissima Persona Serenissimi Domini nostri Regis per venenum*: His Estate being forfeited, it was annexed to the Crown, Anno 1540 (k), and the Sentence of Death, by reason of his Youth, was suspended; yet he was order'd to remain in Prison till he was of Age, and then to be executed. The young Gentleman's Case was much pitied; for he was only a Boy, and

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(a) Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (b) *Charta* in Pub. Archivis. (c) Lord Carle's Account of the Family of *Strathmore*. (d) *Ibidem*. (e) *Ibidem*. (f) *Ibidem*. (g) *Charta* in Pub. Arch. likewise the Black Acts of Parliament. (h) Lord Carle's Account of the Family of *Strathmore*. (i) *Charta* in Pub. Arch. (k) Records of the Court of Justiciary.



could not be thought to have any Malice in his Heart against the King, or any Body else. The true Cause was thought to be the Resentment the King carried against the Earl of Angus, whose Sister this young Lord's Mother was, and who suffered Death for the Crime afore-mentioned: But upon the Death of King James V. in the first Parliament of Queen Mary, Anno 1543, held by the Earl of Arran the Governor, the Lord Glamis's Forfeiture was reduced, and he restor'd to his Estate and Honour (a). He married Janet Daughter of William Earl Marisbal, by whom he had John his Successor, Sir Thomas Lyon of Aulbar, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland in the Reign of King James VI. and a Daughter Margaret, married first to Gilbert Earl of Cassils, and after his Death, to John Marquis of Hamilton, and giving Way to Fate in 1558, was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by

John his Son, who being a Nobleman of great Parts and Learning, was preferred to be Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in 1575, upon the Demise of the Earl of Argyle; and he held the Office till he was killed by a Pistol-shot in a Tumult on the Street of Stirling, March 7th 1577. The King sustained a wonderful Loss in his Death, he being a Man of great Wisdom and Temper, and one very universally lov'd and esteem'd. Bishop Spotswood speaking of that dismal Accident, says, *The Death of the Chancellor was much lamented, falling out in the Time when the King and Country stood in most Need of his Service: He had carried himself with much Commendation in his Place, and acquired a great Authority. Most careful was he to have Peace conserv'd both in the Country and Church, and labour'd much to have the Question*

*of Church-Policy settled; upon which Subject he interchanged divers Letters with Theodore Beza, a learned foreign Divine. He married Elizabeth Daughter of Alexander Lord Abernethy of Saltoun, by whom he had Patrick his Son and Heir; also several Daughters.*

Jean, married to Robert Douglas younger of Lochlevin, Son and Heir apparent to William Earl of Mortoun; next, to Archibald Earl of Angus, and after that to Alexander first Lord Spainzie.

Elizabeth, to Patrick Lord Gray, sans Issue.

Which Patrick being one of the Lords of the Privy Council to King James VI. and a Person of Fame and Reputation for Prudence and Integrity, was named one of the Commissioners on the Part of Scotland to treat of an Union with England 1604 (b), and by his Majesty's most gracious Favour, was by Letters Patent bearing Date 10th July 1606, created Earl of Kinghorn (c). He married Ann Daughter of John 1st Earl of Tillybardin by whom he had John his Successor, James Lyon of Aulbar, Frederick, of whom issued the Branch of the Lyons of Brigtoun, and a Daughter Ann, married to William Earl of Errol; and departing this Life on the 19th of December 1615, was succeeded in his Estate and Honour by

John his Son, who married first Margaret Daughter of John Earl of Mar, by whom he had no Issue, and again Elizabeth Daughter of Patrick 1st Earl of Panmure, by whom he had Patrick his Successor, and a Daughter Elizabeth, married to Charles 1st Earl of Aboyne. He died on the 12th May 1647 (d), and was succeeded by

Patrick his Son, who with the Consent and Approbation of his Majesty King

(a) Records of Parliament 1543, in the Laigh Parliament-House MS. (b) B. Spotswood's Church-History. (c) Charta in Pub. Arch. (d) Lord Carle's Account of the Family of Strathmore.

King Charles II. did change his Title from *Kinghorn* to *Strathmore*. He was one of the Lords of the Privy Council both in this and the succeeding Reign of King James VII. and one of the Four Extraordinary Lords of the Session. He married *Helen* Daughter of *John* 1st Earl of *Middleton*, by whom he had *John* his Successor, Master *Patrick Lyon* of *Auchterhouse*; also Two Daughters, *Grissel* married to *David* Earl of *Airly*, and *Elizabeth* first to *Charles* Earl of *Aboyne*, and after to *Patrick* Lord *Kinnaird*; and dying in the 1695, was succeeded by,

*John* Earl of *Strathmore* his Son, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Philip* Earl of *Chestersfield*, of the Kingdom of *England*; and departing this Life the 10th of May 1712, left Issue by his Lady aforesaid,

*Patrick* Lord *Glamis*, who died a very hopeful Youth,

*Philip*, who died likewise Lord *Glamis*, not long before his Father,

*John* his Successor, the present Earl of *Strathmore*,

*Charles*,

*James*,

*Thomas*,

Lady *Helen* married to *Robert* Lord *Blantyre*.

Lady *Mary*.

## A R M S.

Argent. A *Lyon* rampant. Azure, armed and langued *Gules* within a double Tressure, flower'd and counterflower'd of the Second. The Supporters, an Unicorn Argent. on the Dexter, and on the Sinister a *Lyon* rampant, *Gules*. Crest, A Lady above the Middle, holding in her Hand a *Thistle*, Vert, encircled with a Garland of Bay proper. Motto, In te Domine speravi.

## SUTHERLAND,

### Earl of *Sutherland*

THERE is a particular History written of this noble ancient Family in *English*, by a very able Pen, the Learned Sir *Robert Gordon* of *Gordonstoun*, Baronet; and very accurately epitomiz'd by Mr. *Ross*, in *Latin* the Author of the *Pansebeia*; wherein both Sir *Robert* and Mr. *Ross* have been at much Pains to vouch the Antiquity, and illustrate the Descent of the Earls of *Sutherlands*, and they have done it so well, and instructed it so clear, that the Peerage of this illustrious Family is not only one of the oldest with us in *Scotland*, but for what I know of any other Nation of *Europe*. And I can't but remark, that our Historians do make mention, that the Family of *Sutherland* were Thanes before the Title of Earl was introduced among us; for not only Sir *Robert Gordon* and Mr. *Ross*, but even our publick National Historians do take Notice, That *Allan* Thane of *Sutherland*, a brave and warlike Man, gave a very signal Defeat to a Detachment of the *Danish* Army who invaded the Country of *Sutherland*, and that he was cruelly put to Death and murdered under the Usurpation of *Macbeth*, for his firm Adherence to his rightful Sovereign King *Malcolm Canmore*, King *Duncan's* Son, and for endeavouring to set him on his Father's Throne; and when in Providence that was happily brought about, that heroick and generous Prince thought it but just to restore the Children of such who had been forfeited on his Account during the Usurpation; and therefore, *Walter*, the Son of *Allan* Thane of *Sutherland*, in Memory of his Father's Merit, as well as his own signal Services in contributing toward

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the Restoration, was not only restored to his Estate and Honour, but was likewise one of those whom that King further dignify'd with the then introduc'd Title of Earl 1057 (a), and dying 1097, was succeeded by,

*Robert* his Son and Heir who built the Castle of *Dunrobin*, which he called after his own Name, which is still the principal Seat of this noble Family. This Earl was employed to apprehend *Harold* Earl of *Caithness*, who had committed a very horrible and barbarous Murder upon the Bishop of *Caithness*, whom he brought to exemplary Justice. He was succeeded by,

*Hugh* his Son, call'd for Distinction *Hugh Friskin*, i. e. *Hugh with the ready Whinger*, because he was a bold daring Man. He attack'd the *Danes* when they invaded his Country, whom he defeat in Battle at *Embo* in *Sutherland*, and slew their General.

To *Hugh* Earl of *Sutherland* succeeded *William* his Son, who died 1248, and was succeeded by

*William* his Son who in the Reign of King *Alexander II.* enter'd into a solemn Agreement with *Archibald* then Bishop of *Caithness*, wherein both Parties narrate, That there had been a long Dispute and Controversy *inter venerabiles Patres Predecessores nostros, Gilbertum, Willielmum, & Walterum, bonæ memoriæ, Episcopos Cathaniæ, ex una parte, & nobiles viros Willielmum claræ memoriæ, & Willielmum ejus filium, Comites Sutherlandiæ,* relative to the Lands of *Skilbo, Pronse, Therbolt*, and Others claimed by the Chapter of that See, which after a long Dispute was amicably composed by a solemn Agreement, dated *decimo Kalendarum Octobris 1275* (b). This Earl the younger made a very great Figure in the Reign of *Alexander III.* in the 1284, he is one of the *Magnates Scotiæ*, who solemnly bound themselves with their Oaths and Seals, That in Default of Male-

Issue of the King's Body, to acknowledge and receive *Margaret* Daughter of *Erick* King of *Norway*, King *Alexander's* Grandchild by his Daughter, as their Sovereign and Queen of *Scotland* (c). And when the Succession did take Place in the Person of that young Princess, thro' the Demise of her Grandfather, this noble Earl was one of the Peers who address'd King *Edward I. of England*, That a Treaty of Marriage might be set on Foot betwixt his Son the Prince of *Wales* and the young Queen of *Scotland*, whereby the Two Kingdoms might be for ever unite under one Sovereign; but the Death of the young Princess falling out soon thereafter, the Treaty which was concluded, had no Effect. When the Competition happened about the Succession to the Crown betwixt *Robert Bruce* and *John Baliol*, the Earl of *Sutherland* was one of those great Men who were appointed to go to *Berwick* to hear King *Edward's* Decision of that grand Affair; the Determination of which had been referred to him. Upon the breaking out of the War thereafter, he was firm to that Side which did most regard the Honour, Interest, and Independency of his Country, and was very assistant in bringing King *Robert the Bruce* to, and maintaing him on the Throne. He did in a very eminent Manner signalize his Valour and Courage at the famous Battle of *Bannockburn*, whereby the Slavery and Usurpation under which *Scotland* had long groand, was gloriously redem'd and retriev'd. The same Earl is one of the Peers, who, with other great Men of the Kingdom, wrote that memorable Letter to the Pope in 1320, to which all of them put their Seals; a rare Piece of Antiquity. The learned Mr. *Anderson* has with great Exactness and Curiosity caused finely engrave it on Copper-Plate in his elaborate Treatise, *De Rebus Diplomaticis Scotiæ*, collected and published by him at the Command of the Parliament of *Scotland*

(a) Sir Robert Gordon, Buchanan, and Hume. (b) Gordon. (c) Rymer.

land, under the Title of *Litera Communitatis Scotiæ ad Papam*, A. D. 1320.

To *William* Earl of *Sutherland* succeeded *Kenneth* his Son, who was very faithful to King *David Bruce*, as his Father had been to King *Robert*, in whose Service, and in that of his Country (for they were inseparable) he lost his Life fighting gallantly at the Battle of *Halidon-hill*, where he commanded the Van of the Army, on the 19th of July 1333 (c), leaving Issue, *William* his Son and Heir, and *Nicol*, of whom the *Sutherlands* of the Family of *Duffus* are derived.

Which *William* was one of those valiant and loyal Peers who accompanied King *David* to the Battle of *Durham* Anno 1346, and was taken Prisoner with him. After the Earl's Releasement he was one of the *Scots* Plenipotentiaries, authoriz'd to treat with the *English* anent the Redemption of the King; and when that Treaty prov'd successful, *Alexander* the Earl of *Sutherland's* Son and Heir was sent to *England* one of the Hostages for the Ransom, and how soon the King took Journey for his own Dominions, he was met and attended by certain of the Nobility with a great Retinue, of which Number this noble Earl, who had the Honour to be his Brother-in-law, was one. He married the Lady *Margaret Bruce*, Daughter of King *Robert I.* and Sister of the full Blood to King *David* the II. from whom he obtained a very noble Charter, on the 10th of November 1347, to himself and his Wife the Lady *Margaret* the King's Sister, which is still preserved in the Annals of this illustrious Family, as well as our national Records, *Willielmo Comiti de Sutherland, & Margarete sponsæ suæ, carissimæ sorori nostræ, quod ipsi & hæredes legitimæ inter ipsos procreand. habeant, teneant. & possideant totum Comitatum Sutherlandiæ, in liberam Regalitem in perpetuum.* By the Lady *Margaret Bruce* aforesaid his Wife, he had *Alexander* his eldest

Son, who died in *England* one of the Hostages for the Ransom of the King his Uncle, in the Lifetime of his Father, and *John*, called *John horn out of Time* by the *Higblanders*, his Successor in the Earldom. This noble Earl *John* signalised his Courage during the War betwixt the two Nations, in the Reign of King *Robert II.* particularly in the 1380, together with the Lord *Galloway* he entred *England*, spoiled *Cumberland*, and returned with a great Booty, and dying Anno 1389 left Issue by *Mabella* his Wife, Daughter to the Earl of *March*, *Nicolas* his Successor, and *Hector*, of whom the *Sutherlands* of *Dalrite*.

Which *Nicolas* was a Person of great Courage and Conduct, which he manifested very much in those turbulent Times in which he lived. He married . . . . . Daughter to the Lord of the Isles, by whom he had *Robert* his Successor, *John* of whom the *Sutherlands* of *Berindale*, and *Kenneth*, of whom came the *Sutherlands* of *Forse*, and departing this Life Anno 1399, was succeeded by

*Robert* his Son, who signalized his Valour and Courage at the Battle of *Hamilton* against the *English*, Anno 1401. This Earl had many Contests with his Neighbours the *Mackays*, which prov'd fatal to the Latter; and tho he lived in very turbulent Times, he had the Happiness, by his Prudence and Conduct, to preserve his Country both from Faction and Invasion. He married . . . . . Daughter of *Thomas Dunbar* Earl of *Murray*, by her he had *John* his Successor, and *Kenneth* *Sutherland* of *Torish*, and dying Anno 1442, was succeeded by

*John* his Son, who married *Margaret* Daughter of Sir *William Baillie* of *Lamington*, by whom he had *Alexander* Master of *Sutherland*, who died in the Lifetime of his Father, leaving no Issue save a Daughter *Marjorie*, married to *William* Earl of *Orkney* and *Caithness*, *John* the next Earl, *Nicolas* and *Thomas*; also two Daughters, *Jean* mar.



married to Sir James Dunbar of Cumnock, and Elizabeth to . . . . . Meldrum of that Ilk. He died in the 1460, and was succeeded by

John his Son, who married Elizabeth Daughter of Alexander Earl of Ross, by her he had John his Successor in the Earldom, who died without Issue, Anno 1508, and a Daughter Elizabeth Countess of Sutherland, who was her Brother's Heir both in his Estate and Honour. She married Adam Gordon of Aboyne, Son of George Earl of Huntley, who it appears plainly according to the Custom with us, was only in the Lady's Right Earl of Sutherland. This Adam and the Countess his Wife did resign the Earldom of Sutherland in the Hands of King James V. in Favours of Alexander Master of Sutherland their Son, who thereupon obtain'd a Charter under the Great Seal, of the same which heritably belonged to the Countess his Mother, to be held as freely and as honourably by him *in omnibus, & per omnia, sicut dicta Elizabetha, vel predecessores sui dictum Comitatum tenuerunt seu possiderunt, reservato tamen libero tenemento totius dicti Comitatus & suis pertinentiis dictæ Elizabethæ Comitissæ de Sutherland, & Adæ Gordon sponso suo, pro toto tempore vitæ suæ, ratione Curialitatis Scotiæ*, dated 15th December 1527. This Master of Sutherland married Janet Stewart Daughter of John Earl of Arhole, by whom he had a Son, John, who succeeded to the Earldom on the Demise of his Grandmother, and Grandfather, whom Death overtook the 7th of March 1537. This Earl was a Man of great Parts, and most zealously affected to the Roman Catholick Church, at the Beginning of the Reformation, insomuch as the Queen Regent made him Governor and Lieutenant of the Kingdom from Spey Northward, and of the Shires of Murray and Ross, and got him made a Knight of St. Michael by Henry III of France, to whose Interest he was very well affected.

He married first Elizabeth, Daughter of Archbald Earl of Argyle, Widow of James Earl of Murray, but had no Issue by her; next, Helen Daughter of John Earl of Lennox, Countess Dowager of Errol, by whom he had Alexander his Successor and a Daughter, Janet, married to Robert Innes of that Ilk, and last of all, Marion, Daughter of George Lord Seton, Relict of William Earl of Monteith, but by her he had no Issue; and giving Way to Fate in the Month of July 1567, was succeeded by

John his Son, who married first Barbara Daughter of George Earl of Caithness, and again Jean Daughter of Alexander Earl of Huntley, formerly the Wife of James Earl of Bothwell, by whom he had John his Son and Heir, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun Baronet, Sir Alexander Gordon of Averdale Knight; also two Daughters, Jean married to Hugh Mackay of Fare, and Margaret to David Ross of Balnagown. He died the 6th of December 1594, his Estate and Honour devolving on

John his Son, who married Ann Daughter of John Lord Elphinstoun, by whom he had John his Successor; also two Daughters, Elizabeth married to Sir James Crichton of Fren-draught, and Ann to Sir Gilbert Menzies of Pitfoddel; and departing this Life the 4th of December 1615, was succeeded by

John his Son, who being educated in the Protestant Religion, was very zealous in that Communion, insomuch as he was one of the Peers who were most violent against the Liturgy and the Service-book, which the King introduced in the 1637; and from the Beginning of the Troubles to the very End of the War, he adhered to the Parliament with great Firmness and Constancy, and with as full a Zeal as any Man of that Time; and when the Parliament 1649. would no longer trust the Privy Seal in the Hands of the Earl of Roxburgh, who was deprived by the Act of Classes, they preferred

red the Earl of Sutherland to it, who kindly accepted it as a Testimony of their Favour, and he held the Place till all the Offices of State were suppressed by Oliver Cromwell. This noble Lord married Jean only Daughter of James 1st Earl of Perth, by whom he had

George his Son and Heir, a Nobleman of great Goodness and most exemplary Virtue, who throughout his whole Life had the Reputation of a Person of singular Integrity. He married Jean Daughter of David Earl of Weems, Widow of Archibald Lord Angus, an eminent and devout Lady, by whom he had John his Successor, and a Daughter Anne married to Robert Viscount of Arbuthnot, and departing this Life 4th March 1703, was interred at the Abbey Church of Holyroodhouse, where a sumptuous Monument is erected to his Memory.

Which John was one of the Lords of the Privy Council to King William, during whose Reign he had the Command of a Regiment of Foot. His Lordship was also of the Privy Council to Queen Anne, by whom he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Treaty of Union with England, on the Conclusion of which he was chosen one of the Sixteen Peers to the first Parliament of Great Britain; and after the Accession of King George to the Crown, the Earl was named Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Inverness, Elgin, Nairn, Cromarty, Ross, Sutherland and Caithness, and Stewartries of Orkney and Zetland, Anno 1715. He married first Helen Daughter of William Lord Cochran, by whom he had Issue,

William Lord Strathnaver.

Lady Jean married to John Lord Maitland.

Lady Helen.

He married next Dame Katharine

Talmasb, Widow of James Lord Down, but by her he had no Issue.

John Lord Strathnaver married Katharine Daughter of William Morison of Prestongrange, by whom he has Issue, John Master of Strathnaver.

A R M S.

Gules, Three Mollets, within a double Tressure, flour'd and counterflour'd, Or, (†) Supporters, Two Savages wreathed about the Head and Loins with Laurel, holding Batons in their Hands. Crest, a Cat. Motto, Without Fear.

WALTER SCOT,

Earl of Tarras.

WAS of a very ancient and worthy Family, of the Scots of Harden in Roxburgh-Shire. Mr. Scot being a young Gentleman of good Parts and Breeding, and of a competent Fortune for a younger Brother, was preferred to the Marriage of the eldest Daughter and Heiress of Francis Earl of Buccleugh, the Lady Mary Scot; whereupon he was by King Charles II. dignified with the Title of Earl of Tarras for his own Lifetime, by Letter's Patent, bearing Date the 4th of September 1660.

RUTHERFORD,

Earl of Teviot.

LIEUTENANT General Thomas Rutherford, being first honoured by King Charles II. with the Title  
E e e e e of

(†) This ancient Family bears a double Tressure, as descended from a Daughter of King Robert I. which as this illustrious Descent is nobly documented by the Earl's own Charters, so 'tis very Honourably attested by the Crown, in the Warrant to the Lord Lyon for that Effect.



of Lord *Rutherford*, to him and his Heirs and Assignies, as I observed on that Peerage, was further dignified by his said Majesty, with the Honour of Earl of *Teviot*: But the Title of Earl being restricted to the Heirs Male of the General's own Body, it expir'd with himself, May 4th, 1664.

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ROB. SPENCER,  
Viscount of *Teviot*.

THE Honour of Viscount of *Teviot* was conferred by King *James VII.* in 1686, upon *Robert* Lord *Spencer*, eldest Son of *Robert* Earl of *Sunderland*, of the Kingdom of *England*; but his Lordship dying in *France* unmarried, in the Lifetime of his Father, the Title became extinct.

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THO. LIVINGSTON,  
Viscount of *Teviot*.

THE next who was dignified with this Title, was Sir *Thomas Livingston*, Son of Sir *Alexander Livingston* Baronet; who, tho' he liv'd in *Holland*, yet was of the most ancient Extract of the *Livingstons* of *Ferviswood* in *Lanerkshire* in this Kingdom.

Sir *Thomas* from his Youth dedicated himself to the Profession of a Soldier, under the Prince of *Orange*, the late King *William*; and having serv'd in several lesser Commands with great Reputation for Courage, was made Colonel of a Regiment of Foot in the Prince of *Orange's* Expedition to *Britain*. Upon the Prince's coming to

the Crown, Sir *Thomas Livingston* had the Command of a Regiment of Dragoons, wherewith having performed many Actions of signal Courage and Conduct, he was sometime thereafter preferred to be Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces in *Scotland*, and named one of the Lords of the Privy Council. King *William* had so great a Value for him, that besides the particular Marks of his Favour, which on many Occasions he evidenced to him before, as a further Instance of his gracious Favour, was pleased to honour him with the Title of Viscount of *Teviot*, by Letters Patent 4th of *December* 1698<sup>(a)</sup>, and to the Heirs Male of his Body for ever: But his Lordship had the same Fate with his Predecessors in this Title to leave no Issue behind him; for he died at *London* on the 14th of *January* 1711, in the 60th Year of his Age, and was inter'd at the Abbey of *Westminster*, where Sir *Alexander Livingston* his Brother, who was his Heir, caused erect a noble Monument to his Memory.

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MURRAY,  
Earl of *Tillybardin*.

THE Ancestor of this illustrious and most noble Family, was one *Friskinus*, a great Baron in the Northern Parts, in the Time of King *Malcolm*, whose Son *William* took the Surname *de Moravia* from the County of *Murray*, which was his own Inheritance by Descent, and left a Son *William* his Heir, *Willielmus de Moravia*, *filius Willielmi filii Friskini*, whose Son Sir *Malcom de Moravia*, Kt. was posselt of a fair Estate in the County of *Perth*, in the Time of King *Alexander*

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(a) Charta in Rotulis R. Will.

der II. and elsewhere, who by his Charter gave *Willielmo de Moravia filio suo totas Terras suas de Lambude coram A. Episcopo Moravia, Willielmo de Haya de Lochernard, & Michaele de Weems Militibus (a)*. The same noble Person, design'd afterward *Dominus Willielmus de Moravia Miles, filius Domini Malcolmi de Moravia Militis*, got the Barony of Tillybardine by the Marriage of *Adda* Daughter of Sir *Henry Senescal de Strathern*, by *Mauriel* his Wife, Daughter and Heir of *Congal* Baron of Tillybardine (b), which was ratified to Sir *William Murray* by *Henricus filius quondam Domini Malissi Seneschalli de Strathern, illam Donationem quam Domina Mauriella mater mea, filia Congal, dedit & concessit Domino Willielmo de Moravia, filio Domini Malcolmi de Moravia, & Adda filia dicta Domina Mauriella, sororis meae, de Tillybardine, secundum tenorem Charta quam dictus Dominus Willielmus & Adda soror mea habent de predicta Mauriella matre mea, apud Duffally, die Martis, in Vigilia omnium Sanctorum, Anno Erae millesimo ducentesimo octogesimo quarto*. From this Sir *William* the Line of the Family of Tillybardine being regularly deduced on the House of *Athol*, I shall not repeat what is there said; only for illustrating the Title here, 'tis necessary to observe, that *William* the 2d Earl of Tillybardine succeeding to the Dignity of Earl of *Athol*, in Right of his Wife *Dorothea*, the eldest of the Four Daughters, and Coheirs of *John* 5th Earl of *Athol* of the *Stewartine* Line, did in the 1626. resign the Title of Earl of Tillybardine, to the End it might be conferred on his Brother Sir *Patrick Murray*, which his Majesty King *Charles I.* was pleased to do by Letters Patent 31st January 1628. He

married *Elizabeth* Daughter of . . . . *Dent*, Esq; by whom he had *James* his Successor, and *William Murray* Esq; a young Man of great Magnanimity and Courage, who was put to Death at *St. Andrews*, after *Philiphaugh*, for being in Arms under the Marquis of *Montrose*, whose Memory ought to be particularly honoured and preserved.

Which *James* married first *Lilias* Daughter of *John* Earl of *Perth*, and again *Lilias* Daughter of Sir *James Drummond* of *Machany*; but dying without Issue, both his Estate and Honour devolved on *John* Marquis of *Athole*.

## SANDILANDS, Lord Torphichen.

IN the 17th Year of the Reign of King *David* the II. Anno 1346, *Willielmus de Douglas* Dom. ejusdem loci, gave dilecto Armigero suo *Jacobo de Sandilands*, pro homagio & servitio suo, omnes Terras suas de *Sandilands* & *Reidmyre* per suas rectas Metas & divisas antiquas infra dominium *Vallis de Douglas* (c). This gallant Man did very eminent Service to the Crown in the War with *England* in that Reign, in which he did very notably signalize his Valour in several bold Encounters under the Conduct of the brave Lord *Douglas*, in which they had always the better of the Enemy, I presume it was in Consideration of his great Worth and Virtue, that the Lord *Douglas* bestowed upon him his Sister the Lady *Eleanor Bruce* in Marriage, and with her he gave him totam Baroniam de *Wester-Eden* Calder,

(a) Charta penes Ducem de *Athole*. (b) Confirm. *Alexandri Regis Scotorum*, quod *Robertus Comes de Strathern* fecit *Congal* filio *Duncani filii Malcolmi*, de illis Terris in villa sua *Cacherlanach*, quae dicitur *Tillybardine*, Teste *Willielmo Episcopo Glasguensi* Cancellario, Tertio Aprilis Anno Regni Regis vicesimo. (c) Charta penes D. *Torphichen*.



Calder, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, in liberam Maritagiam, & eorum hæredibus masculis seu fæmellis inter se procreandis, in feudo & hereditate in perpetuum, adeo libere, quiete, integre, honorifice, sicut ego aut Predecessores mei dictam baroniam de Domino Duncano Comite de Fife, liberius aut quietius tenui vel tenuerunt. By the said noble Lady he had Issue, James his Successor, and he was married to Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunnure.

Which James being a Person of great Honour and Merit, was made a Knight by King Robert the II. who had a great Value and Esteem of him, insomuch as he gave him the Lady Jean, one of his own lawful Daughters, in Marriage; about which time the King gave *dilecto & fideli suo Jacobo de Sandilands militi baroniam de Dalryel & Moderville, baroniam de Wistoun, cum pertinent. infra Vic. de Lanerk, terras de Otterbannock & Erthbylat, & de Slamenen infra Vic. de Strivelyn, which Sir James himself resigned tenend. & habend. eidem Domino Jacobo & Johanne filie mee charissime, quam idem Dominus Jacobus Deo Duce ducet in uxorem (a), and the next ensuing Year, when the Marriage was solemnized, the King his Father in Law did by his Royal Deed discharge and make over *dilecto filio suo Jacobo Sandilands militi illas quadraginta solidas Sterlingorum nobis debet. pro Castri warda baronie de Calder, tenend. & habend. eidem Jacobo & Johanne sponsæ suæ filie nostræ charissimæ, & hæredibus inter ipsos legitime procreatis seu procreandis (b) in perpetuum. By the Lady Jean his Wife he had**

James his Son and Heir, whom King Robert, in a Right to him of the

Barony of Cavers, designs *dilecto nepoti suo (c)*. The same Sir James, design'd Dominus de Calder, was one of the Barons who attended King James the I. from Durham home to Scotland, when he was released from his Captivity in England, and was after that one of the Hostages for the King's Ransom (d), and dying in 1434, was succeeded by

Sir John Sandilands Lord of Calder his Son, who was infeft in the Lands of Sandilands, upon his Superior the Earl of Douglass's Precept (e). This noble Person was in great Favour with his Sovereign King James II. who looked on him as a Man of great Honour and Integrity, and being superior to all Temptation of Infidelity, he was by the dark Contrivance of the Earl of Douglass, most barbarously assassinated by an obscure Fellow on Thormoun, within the Verge of the Court, Anno 1456 (f), leaving Issue by . . . . Daughter of . . . . his Wife, John his Son and Heir, who in the 1446. made over his Estate to Sir James his Son and Heir apparent who married first Margaret Daughter and Heir of John Kinloch of Croy (g), by whom he had John his Son and Heir apparent, who died in the Lifetime of his Father, leaving Issue by Margaret his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of Sir James Scrimzeor of Duddop (h), a Son James, who was his Grandfather's Successor in the hereditary Estate of the Family, who carried on the Line of this noble House. Sir James the old Man married to his 2d Wife, Margaret Daughter of . . . . Ker of . . . . by whom he had Sir James Sandilands, the First of the Saint Mennans Branch, the Ancestor of the Family

(a) Datum apud Edinb. vicesimo die Novembris, Anno Regni Regis decimo quarto. (b) Datum apud Calder vicesimo quarto die Maii, Anno Regni nostri decimo quarto. (c) Charta penes Dom. Torphichen. (d) Rymera Fœdera Angliæ. (e) Charta penes D. Torphichen. (f) Drummond's History of King James II. likewise Buchanan. (g) Charta penes D. Torphichen. (h) Charta in Pub. Arch. ad Annum 1478, collected by Scottstarvet, MS. penes me, when he was Director of the Chancery.

Family of *Abercromby* (a) in the County of *Fife*.

To Sir *James Sandilands* of *Calder* succeeded Sir *James* his Grandson, who was a Person of great Wisdom and of the most exemplary Piety and Virtue. He married *Marion* Daughter of *Archibald Forrester* of *Corstorphin* (b), by whom he had *John* his Successor in the Barony of *Calder*, and Sir *James Sandilands* Lord *St. John*; also several Daughters.

*Alison* married to Sir *John Cockburn* of *Ormistoun*, Kt. (c) and had Issue.

*Margaret*, to *William Wauchop* of *Niddery* (d), and had Issue:

Of these Sons Sir *James* the younger being the Person who was first raised to this Honour, I shall for that Reason be a little more particular in my Memoirs of him.

Sir *James Sandilands* being a young Man of good Parts, and bred a Scholar, was by Sir *Walter Lindsay* Lord *St. John* recommended to the Great Master of the Order of the Knights of *Malta*, as a Person well qualified to be his Successor in the Preceptory of *Torphichen*; and Mr. *Sandilands* travelling into those Parts, and having resided for some Years at the Isle of *Malta*, he gave such Proofs of his Learning and Sufficiency for the Discharge of that Function, that he was with all the necessary Forms received by the Grand Prior of the Hospital and his Chapter, to be one of the Knights of that ancient military Order, and inaugurate future Successor to Sir *Walter Lindsay*, by whose Death in the 1543. he was fully invested in the Title, Power, and

Jurisdiction of Lord *St. John* of *Jerusalem* in Scotland, and intirely in the Possession of the Revenue thereof, which was very great, and spread through the whole Kingdom. Sir *James* being looked on as a Man of a wonderful Gravity and Wisdom, was employed, both in the Time of King *James V.* and Queen *Mary*, in several Embassies, as in *England* and in *France*, in which Negotiations he behaved with great Prudence and Dexterity.

Upon the great Change which fell out at the Time of the Reformation, the Lord *St. John* renounced Popery, and embraced the Protestant Religion; and having resigned the Lordship of *St. John* in the Hands of Queen *Mary*, her Highness was graciously pleased, in Consideration of Sir *James's* great Merit and Services, to grant and dispoise heritably to him, his Heirs and Assignes, the foresaid Lordship and hail Preceptory of *Torphichen*, for the Sum of Ten thousand Crowns of the Sun, which he presently paid down, besides an yearly Annuity of Five hundred Merks, which was then erected into the Lordship of *Torphichen*, by a Charter under the Great Seal 24th of *January* 1563. (e). He married *Janet* Daughter of . . . . *Murray* of *Polmais* (f), but dying without Issue, his Estate and Honour of Lord *Torphichen* devolved to

*James Sandilands* of *Calder* his Great Nephew (g), who married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *James Heriot* of *Trabroun*, and after that *Mary* Daughter of *Gilbert Lord Somerville* (h). By the former he had *James* his Successor, and

F f f f f f

*John*

(a) Charta penes D. Torphichen ad Annum 1506. (b) Charta in Pub. Arch. etiam penes D. Torphichen. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem. (g) This noble Person so succeeding was the Son of Sir *James Sandilands* of *Calder*, by *Jean* his Wife Daughter of *James Lord Ross*, and he of *John Sandilands* of *Calder*, Elder Brother to *James Lord St. John* the first Lord *Torphichen*, by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Robert Barton* of *Over-barton*, Lord High-Treasurer of Scotland in the Reign of King *James V.* The same *John*, by *Jean* his 2d Wife, Daughter of *John Lord Fleeming*, had Sir *James Sandilands* of *Slamenen*, one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber to King *James VI.* of whom frequent Mention is made in the History of that Reign by Dr. *John Spotiswood* Archbishop of *St. Andrews*. (h) Charta penes D. Torphichen.



John after ward Lord Torphichen, *Walter Sandilands of Hilderstoun*; likewise a Daughter *Isobel*, married to *Hugh Wallace of Ellerslie in Vic. de Renfrew*, and had Issue; and departing this Life 17. August 1617 (a), was succeeded by *James* his Son, who dying unmarried in the Month of January 1622, his Estate and Honour fell to his Brother,

*John* Lord Torphichen, who married *Isobel* Daughter of *Sir Walter Dundas of That-Ilk (b)*, and departing this Life 12th of July 1637 (c), left Issue, *John* his Son and Heir, who died unmarried the 10th July 1649, *Walter* his Brother's Successor in the Honour, also Two Daughters, *Isabel* married to *Sir Thomas Kitpatrick of Closeburn in Vic. de Dumfriesshire*, and had Issue, and *Margaret* to *Thomas Marjorybanks of That-Ilk in Vic. de Lithgow*, and had Issue.

Which *Walter* married first *Jean*, only Daughter of *Alexander Lindsay of Edzle* by *Ann* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Weems*, by whom he had no Issue; next, *Katharine* Daughter of *William* Lord *Alexander*, Son and Heir of *William* 1st Earl of *Stirling*, by whom he had two Daughters, *Ann* married to . . . . *Menzies* of *Weem in Vic. de Perth*, and had Issue, and *Katharine* to *David Drummond of Culmalindie*, sans Issue. His Third Wife was *Ann* Daughter of *Alexander* Lord *Elphinstoun*; and last of all, *Christiane* Daughter and sole Heir of *James Primrose Esq.* Brother to *Sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmeny*. Ancestor to the present Viscount of *Primrose*, by whom he had *James* his Son and Heir, *John Sandilands Esq.* likewise Two Daughters, *Christiane* married to *Robert Pringle Esq.* and had

Issue, and *Magdalene* as yet unmarried; and dying in May 1696, was succeeded by

*James* the present Lord Torphichen his Son, who married *Jean* Daughter of *Patrick* Earl of *Marchmont*, Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland*, by whom he has Issue, *James* Master of *Torphichen*, *Walter*, *Andrew*, *Griffith*, and *Christian*.

### A R M S.

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, parti per fess Azure and Or, an Imperial Crown on a Chieftie Sinople flower'd Gules 2d and 3d. Quarterly, Quartered, 1st and 4th. Argent. a bend Azure, 2d and 3d, a Heart, Gules Ensign'd with an Imperial Crown, Or. on a Chief Azure, Three Stars of the First. Supporters, Two Lions Rampant, Gules. Crest, an Eagle displayed, Or. Motto, Spero meliora.

### S T E W A R T, Earl of Traquair.

THE Paternal Ancestor of this most noble Family was *James* Earl of *Buchan*, uterine Brother to King *James II.* and Lord high Chamberlain of *Scotland* in the Reign of King *James III.* who had by the Bounty of that Prince, the Lands and Barony of *Traquair*, then in the Crown by the Forfeiture of *William de Moravia* (d), which the Earl gave off as a Patrimony to *James Stewart* his Son, by *Margaret* his 2d Wife, Daughter of . . . *Murray of Philliphaugh* (e), which was

(a) Charta penes D. Torphichen. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Charta in Pub. Arch. ad Annum 1478. (e) Charta in Pub. Arch. ad Annum 1492, likewise Mr. Martine of Clearmont's Genealogical Collections.

was confirm'd to him by a Charter under the Great Seal of King *James IV.* May 18th 1492. He obtained the Baronies of *Rutherford* and *Wells* in the County of *Roxburgh*, by the Marriage of *Katharine* Daughter, and at length sole Heir of *Richard Rutherford* of *That-Ilk* (a), whereupon he conjoined the Arms of his Wife with his own, which is still bore in the Achievement of this illustrious Family. This noble Person waited on his Sovereign King *James IV.* to the Battle of *Flodoun*, with whom he lost his Life in the Service of his Country, on the dismal 9th of September 1513, leaving Issue by *Katharine* his Wife aforesaid,

*William* his Son and Heir, who had a Charter under the Broad Seal of King *James IV.* erecting all his Lands into the Barony of *Traquair*, Anno 1511 (b), upon the Surrender of *James Steuart* of *Traquair* his Father, and of *Katharine Rutherford* his Mother. He married *Christian Hay* Daughter of *John Lord Hay* of *Tester* (c), by whom he had *William* his Son and Heir, who by . . . his Wife Daughter of . . . had *Robert* his Successor, who dying without Issue 9th September 1548 (d), was succeeded by

*John* his Brother and Heir, who had the Honour of Knighthood conferred on him at the Creation of *Henry Duke of Albany*, and was constituted Captain of the Guard to Queen *Mary*, Anno 1566 (e), but he dying without Issue,

*Sir William Steuart* of *Caverston* his Brother was retoured Heir to him on the 14th of March 1594 (f), he was by the Favour of the Duke of *Lennox*, made one of the Gentlemen of the Bed chamber to King *James VI.* and

Captain and Governor of *Dumbarton Castle* (g) Anno 1582, but he dying likewise unmarried 20th May 1605, was succeeded by

*James* his Brother, who dying an old Man 9th May 1606, was succeeded by *John* his Grandson, Son of *John Steuart* of *Caverston* his eldest Son, who died in the Lifetime of his Father, by *Margaret* his Wife, a Daughter of the Lord *Ochiltree's* Family.

Which *John* being a Person of great Parts, and of an excellent Understanding, was elected Knight of the Shire to the Parliament 1621 (h), for the County of *Tweedale*, where his Parts were quickly taken Notice of, and having behav'd himself very well in all Things relating to the Crown, his Majesty King *James VI.* was pleased to call him to his Council, and to confer the Honour of Knighthood on him.

King *Charles I.* soon after his coming to the Crown, contracted an extraordinary Opinion of *Sir John Steuart*, as a Man well versed in all Parts of Learning, and of great Experience in Affairs, inasmuch as he preferred him to the Honour of the Peerage, 19th of April 1628 (i), by the Title of Lord *Steuart* of *Traquair*, and made him Treasurer-Depute, at the Time when the Earl of *Mortoun* was made Lord High-Treasurer; and his Lordship having a near Relation to the Court, and much in it, he contracted a great Friendship and Familiarity with Dr. *Land* then Bishop of *London*, and being well able to speak in the Affairs of the Church, took Care to be thought by the Bishops a very zealous Defender of it, and of the Episcopal Order, which very much endear'd him to the Bishop, by whom he was re-

F f f f f z com-

(a) Charta penes me. (b) Charta in Pub. Arch. ad Annum 1511. (c) Ibidem, etiam Charta penes March. de Tweddale. (d) Charta penes C. de Traquair. (e) Ibidem. (f) Charta in Pub. Arch. (g) Ibidem. (h) Sir James Dalrymple's Cambden, Edit. 1694. (i) Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. R.



commended to the King as fittest to be trusted, not only in the Administration of Civil Affairs, in which indeed it cannot be denied but he had great Experience; but also in the conferring of Ecclesiastical Preferments, in which he was not always very fortunate.

When King Charles made a Journey into his Kingdom of Scotland, to be there crown'd, the Lord Traquair attended on his Majesty throughout that whole Progress, and at the Solemnity of the Coronation was raised to the Honour of Earl of Traquair, by Letters Patent bearing Date at Holyroodhouse, June 22. 1633 (a), and growing every Day more in Credit with the King, and in Favour with Dr. Laud, who by this Time was become Archbishop of Canterbury, his Majesty was pleased to make him Lord High-Treasurer of Scotland in the 1635, upon the Surrender of that Office by the Earl of Mortoun. The Earl being thus invested in the greatest Office of Benefit in the Kingdom, and his Majesty believing he had provided a strong Support to his Government both in Church and State, and having exceedingly set his Heart upon the uniting of his Three Kingdoms in one Form of God's Worship, and publick Devotions, by a publick Liturgy, he committed intirely the bringing about of that Business, so far as related to the Civil Part of it, to the Lord Treasurer; and tho' his Lordship was very well affected to the Work in Hand, in his own Judgment, yet he did not think the Season was ripe for it's being published, when it was by the King's Proclamation appointed to be first read at Easter 1637; and therefore the Lord Treasurer perswaded his Majesty to defer it for a Time, till some good Preparation might be made for the more favoura-

ble Reception of it: And as this Pause gave the discontented Party more Time for their Negotiations, so the Consequence of it made him suspected to be secretly an Enemy to the Liturgy and the Bishops. Of this the Lord Clarendon clears him, and says, *That there was never any Ground, either then, or in all the after Part of his Life, for that Suspicion; but that if the Lord Treasurer had been as much depended upon to advise the Bishops in the Prosecution of the Liturgy, and for the Conduct of it, as he was to assist them in the carrying on whatsoever they proposed, it is very probable either so much would not have been undertaken together, or that it would have succeeded better.* But whatever Suspicion some of the Bishops might entertain of the Lord Treasurer's not being devoted to some of them, 'tis certain the King had no Jealousie of the Earl, as if he had been in any Degree corrupted or disaffected to the Government as it was establish'd by Law; insomuch as when his Majesty was pleased in the 1639. to call a Parliament and an Assembly of the Clergy, in order to appease the Commotions, and to extinguish the Fire that the Endeavour of bringing in the Liturgy and the Book of Canons had kindled, he pitch'd on the Lord Treasurer, whom he knew to be as wise a Man as the Nation then had, and very equal to the Work to represent his Royal Person, both in the Parliament and the Assembly; in that great and difficult Trust he acquitted himself to his Majesty's great Satisfaction, and did with the outmost Vigour and Fidelity assert the Royal Prerogative, as established by Law or ancient Custom; and when he thought that was invaded either in the Parliament, or in the Assembly of the Church, he opposed it with all his Power, and gave them all the Trouble he could.

As

(a) Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. R.

As the faithful Discharge of his great Trust did very much establish and confirm the Treasurer in his Majesty's good Opinion, so it drew upon him the implacable Resentment of the other Party, who pursued him with so extraordinary Animosity, that in the next Parliament of 1641, they prevailed with his Majesty to take the White-Staff from him, and impeach'd him of High Treason, of which they likewise found him guilty; but having refer'd his Punishment to the King, his Majesty was so far from conceiving the Earl had merited such a severe Prosecution, that he gave Orders, that in all Events a Pardon might be prepared under the Great Seal (a), wherein his Majesty does not only very fully absolve him from the Crimes objected against him in the Impeachment, but annexes to the Remission an ample Testimony of his great Abilities and singular Integrity in the Discharge of all the great Employments he had been intrusted with under the Crown:

But this Testimony of the King's gracious Affection to the Earl did him very little Service; for during the Civil War, by Virtue of the Judgments that had formerly passed on him, his Estate was sequestrated and taken from him; and for the greater Security of his Person, he was forced to flee out of the Country; and tho' they allowed him to return Home, and live at his own House, yet he continued under Restraint till the 1647, that he was enlarged and suffered to sit in the Parliament, where he endeavoured all he could to bring the Nation to a thorough Engagement to redeem and relieve the King, who was then a Prisoner in the Isle of Wight; and the Parliament having raised an Army, the Earl of Traquair upon his own Charges levied a Regiment of

Horse, and marched on the Head of them to the Battle of *Prestoun*, where both his Lordship and the Lord *Linton* his Son were taken Prisoners, and by Order of the *English* Parliament sent to *Warwick* Castle, where the old Earl continued for the Space of Four Years; and tho' he was set at Liberty, yet the Sequestration of his Estate was continued: Nor did the Malice of the Usurpers abate toward him, till they had reduced him to the lowest Penury and Want that can be imagined, and in that disconsolate low Condition of Fortune he spent the after Part of his Life, till the End of *September Anno* 1659, Death put an End to his Days.

This noble Lord married *Katharine* Daughter of *David* the first Earl of *Southesk*, by whom he had *Charles* his Son and Heir, and Four Daughters.

Lady *Margaret* married to *James* Earl of *Queensberry*.

Lady *Elizabeth* to Sir *Patrick Murray* 1st Lord *Elibank*.

Lady *Ann* to Sir *John Hamilton* of *Reidhouse in Vic. de Edinburgh*, and had Issue.

Lady *Katharine* to *John Stewart Esq*; and had Issue.

Which *Charles* did likewise during the Civil War adhere to the Royal Interest with very signal Fidelity; for albeit all the Pressures his Father lay under, yet he still preserv'd a very good Reputation and a very great Interest in his Country, as appeared by the Supplies he brought to the King's Army at *Philiphaugh*, many Gentlemen of *Tweedale-shire* engaging themselves in the Service, out of their personal Affection to him, as well as Conscience of the Cause: And tho' he surviv'd those Times of Usurpation and Anarchy, and saw the King restor'd, yet it cannot be denied he was not recompensed according to his Merit, or confide-

G g g g g g red

(a) The Remission I have seen and perused in the Hands of the Earl of Traquair.



red as his Sufferings deserved: But in this his Lordship was not singular; for the current Doctrine of that Time was, *That it was no Matter how the King used his old Friends; for they would be so still.* He married first *Henrietta* Daughter of *George* Marquis of *Huntly*, Widow of *George* Lord *Seton*, by whom he had no Issue; and again, *Ann* Daughter of *George* Earl of *Wintoun*; and departing this Life in *April* 1666, was succeeded by *William* his Son, who dying unmarried, *Charles* his Brother became his Heir. He married *Mary* Daughter of *Robert* Earl of *Nithsdale*, by whom he has Issue, *Charles* Lord *Linton*, and Master *John* *Stewart*; likewise six Daughters.

Lady *Lucie*.

Lady *Ann*.

Lady *Mary*.

Lady *Katharine*.

Lady *Barbara*.

Lady *Margaret*.

### A R M S.

*Quarterly* 1st. Or, a *Fess* *Checkie*, *Azure* and *Argent*. 2d. *Azure*, *Three* *Garbs*, Or. 3d. *Argent*. an *Orle*, *Gules* in *Chief*, *Three* *Martlets* *Sable*, 4 *Argent*. a *Mollet* *Sable*. *Supporters*, *Two* *Bears* *Proper*. *Crest*, a *Raven* on the *Top* of a *Garb*. *Motto*, *Judge* *nought*.

### H A Y,

### Marquis of *Tweeddale*.

THIS noble and most illustrious Family of the *Hays* is of very ancient Extraction in the Shire of *Edin-*

*burgh*, even from the Time of King *William* the *Lyon*, that *John* de *Haya* miles, filius *Willielmi* de *Haya* (a), and Brother to *William* de *Haya* Dominus de *Errol*, transplanted himself out of the *North*, and fixed his Residence in the County foresaid, by Reason of his Marriage with the Heir Female of *Robert* de *Lyne*, with whom he obtained the Barony of *Locheret*. He left a Son *William* de *Haya*, design'd Dominus de *Locheruerna*, who is a frequent Witness in the Grants of King *Alexander* II. (b). He gave in pure and perpetual Alms to the Monks of *Newbottle*, the Liberty of a Moss call'd *Woolnstrocher*, in which Deed he is designed *Willielmus* de *Haya* filius *Joannis* de *Haya* miles, Dominus de *Lochusworwood* (c).

Sir *William* de *Haya* de *Locheret* was very signal in his Fidelity to and Service of the Crown, during the Commotions about the Succession betwixt the *Bruce* and *Balliol*; and Sir *Gilbert* *Hay* of *Locheret* was no less faithful to King *Robert* the *Bruce*, and very assisting to him both before and after his Accession to the Crown. He married *Mary*, one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of Sir *Simon* *Frazer* Lord of *Oliver-Castle*, with whom he obtained a fair Estate in *Selkirk-shire*, and had by her

Sir *Thomas* his Son and Heir, who was a Person of great Courage and Magnanimity, which he manifested in several Encounters against the *English*, under the Conduct of the heroick King *Robert* I.

Sir *William* de *Haya* de *Locheret* made a very bright Figure under King *David* II. for when that Prince had the Misfortune to be taken a Prisoner at the Battle of *Durham*, he was one of the great Barons who were appointed to treat

(a) In a Donation by *Willielmus* de *Haya* to the Monks of *Cowpar*, *Joannes* de *Haya* frater ejus is a Witness. (b) Charta penes *Ducem* de *Athole*, etiam penes *March*. de *Tweeddale*. (c) Chartulary of *Newbottle* penes *M. de Lothian*.

treat about the Ransom of the King, and his Son and Heir, *Thomas Fitz & Hæres Wil. de la Hay de Locherword*, was given one of the Hostages for the Ransom, Anno 1357.

Another Sir *William Hay of Locherret* being a Man of Parts and Courage, was employed in divers Embassies to *England*, both in the Time of King *Robert III.* and during the Regency of the Duke of *Albany* (a), which he performed with Honour and Fidelity. In the Commission he is stiled *Willielmus de Haya de Locherwood, Vicescomes de Peebles*. He married *Jean* eldest of the Four Daughters and Co-heirs of Sir *John Gifford* Lord of *Yester* (b), and again Dame *Alicia de Hay*, and left Issue,

Sir *William* his Son and Heir apparent (c), who died without Issue, Sir *Thomas* his Successor, Sir *David Hay* of *Yester*, *Edmund Hay* of *Talla*, the First of that Branch of the *Hays* of *Limplum* (d), likewise a Daughter *Margaret*, married to *William* Earl of *Angus* (e), and had Issue.

Which Sir *Thomas* was one of those Barons who were appointed to wait on King *James I.* when he was releas'd from his Captivity, out of *England*, and was likewise one of the Hostages for the Ransom (f), but he dying without Issue, was succeeded by

Sir *David Hay* Lord of *Yester* his Brother, who was retoured to him 6th April 1434 (g), he, with Consent of the other Heirs Portioners of the Lord-

ship of *Yester*, did enlarge and augment the Revenue of the Collegiate Church of *St. Cuthbert* of *Yester*, adding several Prebends thereto for the Health of his Soul, and of his Ancestors and Successors for ever (h), and dying Anno 1462, left Issue, *John* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter married to *William Cuninghame* of *Beltoun*.

Which *John* married first *Marion* Daughter of . . . *Lindsay* of . . . (i); and again *Elizabeth* Daughter; and at length sole Heir of *George Cuninghame* of *Beltoun* (k), by whom he had *John* his Son and Heir, *George Hay* of *Menzies*; likewise several Daughters, *Margaret* married to *William* Lord *Borthwick* (l); and *Isobel* to *Robert* *Lauder* of *Bos* (m), and had Issue, and giving Way to Fate in the 1509 (n), was succeeded by

*John* Lord *Yester* his Son and Heir, who married *Elizabeth* Daughter of . . . *Crichton* of . . . (o), by whom he had *John* his Successor, *George Hay* of *Oliver Castle*, *William* of whom the Branch of the *Hays* of *Manhtoun* is descended, and a Daughter, *Elizabeth*, married to *James Tweedie* of *Drumlezer* in *Vic. de Selkirk*, and had Issue. He was slain at the Battle of *Floudon* with King *James IV.* the 9th of September 1513.

*John* Lord *Yester* his Son married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *George* Master of *Angus*, Son of *Archibald* Earl of *Angus* (p), by whom he had *John* his Son and Heir, and a Daughter *Elizabeth*,

G g g g g g 2 mar-

(a) Rymers Fœdera Angliæ. (b) Charta penes March. de Tweddale, ad Annum 1420, in the Foundation of the Church of Bothans. He is design'd Sir William Hay Knight, Sheriff of Peebles. (c) Charta penes M. de Tweddale, in an Indenture betwixt nobilissimum virum W. de Haya Vicecomitem de Peebles, cum consensu D. Willielmi filii sui & hæredis, and William Bishop of Glasgow, ad Annum 1418. (d) Ibidem ad Annum 1444, by Alicia Hay Relict of Sir William Hay of Yester; to the College-Church of Yester, Test. Edmond. Hay of Limplum her Son. (e) Ibidem ad Annum 1425. (f) Rymers Fœdera Angliæ ad annum 1423, and is design'd Tho. Hay D. de Yester. (g) Ibidem. (h) Ibidem ad Annum 1441. (i) Ibidem ad Annum 1462. (k) Ibidem ad Annum 1468, the Contract betwixt John Hay, Son and Heir apparent of Sir David Hay of Yester, and Eliz. Cuninghame Daughter of George Cuninghame, Son and Heir apparent of Sir William Cuninghame of Beltoun. (l) Ibidem ad Annum 1491. (m) Ibidem ad Annum 1496. (n) Ibidem. (o) Ibidem ad Annum 1519, in a Grant of Lands by John Lord Yester, with Consent of Elizabeth Crichton his Mother, &c. (p) Charta in Pub. Arch.



ried first to *George Lord Seton (a)*, and again to *William Lord Salton*. He married to his 2d Wife . . . Daughter and Co-heir of *John Dickson of Smithfield*, by whom he had *John*, of whom the *Hays of Smithfield* are descended, and a Daughter *Jean* married to . . . *Brown of Colstoun*, and dying Anno 1543, was succeeded by

*John* his Son, who signaliz'd his Courage and Valour at the Battle of *Pinky cleugh*, where he was taken Prisoner, and sent to the Tower of *London*, where he continued till the Pacification was concluded betwixt the Two Nations, and dying Anno 1557 (b), left Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *William Lord Livingston (c)*, *William* his Successor, and *Christian* married to *William Stewart of Traquair (d)*, and had Issue.

Which *William* was one of those Peers who concurred with the outmost Zeal in the Reformation of Religion, and was withal a most faithful Friend to *Queen Mary*, when the Troubles broke out in that Reign; and thereafter when King *James* took the Administration upon himself, the Lord *Testar* was one of the Lords who join'd in the Attempt at *Ruthven*, whereby they seiz'd on the King's Person, put such of his Council from about him, as they conceiv'd had not used their Power for the Interest of the Country, or the Honour of the Crown; but that Action being declared Treasonable, he was forced to flee beyond Sea, and remained abroad, till his Majesty of his a Royal Clemency was pleased to pass most Gracious Act of Indemnity 1585. He married *Margaret* Daughter of Sir *John Ker of Farnharst (e)*, by whom he had *William* his Son and Heir, *James* thereafter Lord *Testar*, *Margaret* married to *William Lord Borthwick*,

*Katharine* to Sir *John Swinton* of *That-Ilk*, and *Jean* to Mr. *James Hay* of *Barra*.

Which *William* married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *John Lord Harris*, by whom he had only Four Daughters, *Elizabeth* married to *James Tweedie* of *Drumelzier*, *Christian* to *Archibald Newton* of *That-Ilk (f)*, *Grissil* to *George Hay* of *Adderstoun*, and *Jean* to *Alexander Horsebrugh* of *That-Ilk (g)*, and had Issue; and departing this Life 16th of March 1591 (h), his Estate and Honour devolved on

*James* his Brother and Heir, who married *Margaret* Daughter of *Mark 1st Earl of Lothian*, a Lady eminent for her Piety and Charity; by her he had Issue, *John* his Successor, Sir *William Hay* of *Limplum*; likewise a Daughter *Margaret*, married first to *Alexander Earl of Dumfermling*, and again to *James Earl of Caendar*.

*John Lord Testar* his Son was a Man of Parts, and of great Industry and Sagacity in Business; in the Parliament of 1633. he opposed all he could the Act anent the King's appointing the Apparel of Churchmen, and with the outmost Vigour, the Introduction of the Liturgy in the 1637, and when the first Troubles began, he had the Command of a Regiment in the Army, but after the Pacification he would never meddle any further in the great Alterations that ensued, which endeared him exceedingly to the King; insomuch as his Majesty was graciously pleased to raise him to be an Earl, by the Stile and Title of Earl of *Tweeddale*, December 1st. 1646. He married first *Jean* Daughter of *Alexander Earl of Dunfermling*; by her he had only one Son *John* his Successor, thereafter Marquis of *Tweeddale*, and next, *Margaret* Daughter of *Alexander Earl*

(a) Charta penes M. de Tweeddale ad Annum 1527. (b) Ibidem. (c) Charta in Pub. Archivis. (d) Ibidem. (e) Charta penes March. de Tweeddale. (f) Ibidem. (g) Ibidem. (h) Dr. Anderson's History of Scotland MS. in Bibl. Juridica Edinb.

Earl of *Eglintoun*, by whom he had *William Hay* of *Drumlezer*; and dying in the 1654 (a), was succeeded by

*John* his Son, who being a Nobleman of very good Parts, and of great Experience in Affairs, his Majesty King *Charles II.* upon the Restoration, was pleased to call him to his Privy Council, and make him one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, and afterward one of the Extraordinary Lords of the Session; but was soon after that, by the Power of the Duke of *Lauderdale*, removed from all publick Trust, for no other Reason, but that he declared his Dislike of the high Courts that were taken during the Administration of that great Favourite, but the Duke was no sooner dead, than he was again brought into the Council, and was one of the Lords of the Treasury in the Reign of K. *James VII.* in which Office he continued even till the Revolution; and the Earl of *Tweeddale* having complied with the Government under King *William* and Queen *Mary*, their Majesties had so great an Esteem of his Wisdom and Parts, and whose Councils and Assistance would be of great Use for their Service, that they were pleased to make him one of the Lords of the Treasury; and after he had serv'd a Year or Two in that Capacity, prefer'd him to be Lord High-Chancellor of *Scotland* in the Beginning of the 1692; and having farther Regard to the unblemished Reputation and approved Fidelity of the Lord Chancellor, their Majesties were pleased to honour him with the Splendour of a higher Title; and therefore by Letters Patent, 26 December 1694, his Lordship was rais'd to be Marquis of *Tweeddale* (b), after which he continued in the Chan-

cellor's Place, and discharged the Duties of his Function with great Application and Fidelity till May 1696, upon a Disgust about the Affair of *Darien*, he was removed; and the Lord *Polwarth* was made Chancellor in his Room. He died 11th of August 1697.

This noble Lord married *Jean*, Daughter of *Walter* Earl of *Bucleugh*, by whom he had

*John* his Successor in the Honour;

Lord *David Hay*,

Lord *Alexander Hay*.

Lady *Margaret* married to *Robert* Earl of *Roxburgh*.

Lady *Jean* to *William* first Earl of *March*.

Which *John* was of the Privy Council to King *Charles II.* and Colonel of the *East-Lothian* Regiment, upon the Earl of *Argyle's* Invasion in 1685. He was likewise of the Privy Council to King *William* and Queen *Anne*, by whom he was in the 1704, promoted to be Lord High Chancellor of *Scotland*, and appointed Lord High Commissioner to represent her Majesty's Royal Person in that Session of Parliament, when the Act of Security did receive the Royal Assent, and pass into a Law.

He married *Anne*, only Daughter of *John* Duke of *Lauderdale*, by whom he had *Charles* his Successor, Lord *John Hay*, who was Colonel of the Royal Regiment of *Scots* Dragoons, and a Brigadier General of the Army, Lord *William Hay*; and two Daughters, *Anne* married to *William* Lord *Ross*, and *Jean* to *John* Earl of *Rothess*; and departing this Life May 20th, 1713, was succeeded by

*Charles* his Son and Heir, who was a Nobleman of great Abilities and most consummate Experience in Civil Affairs, upon the Accession of  
H h h h h h King

(a) Memoirs of the House of Yester, M. S. penes me. (b) Charta in Pub. Arch.



King George to the Crown, the Marquis of *Tweeddale* was elected one of the Peers to the first Parliament summoned by his said Majesty, and soon thereafter named Lord President of the Court of Police, and Lord Lieutenant of East Lothian Shire; but shortly after falling sick, he died the 15th of December 1715, leaving Issue by the Lady *Susanna* his Wife, Daughter of *William* and *Anne*, Duke and Dutchess of *Hamilton*, Widow of *John* Earl of *Dundonald*, *John* the present Marquis, a young Nobleman of fair Expectations, Lord *James*, Lord *Charles*, Lord *George*; also Three Daughters,

Lady *Susanna*,  
Lady *Catharine*,  
Lady *Anne*.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Azure, Three Frazes Argent. 2d and 3d Gules, Three Bars Ermine over all in a Surcoat Argent, Three Escutcheons Gules. Supporters, Two Staggs. Crest, a Staggs Head erased Argent. Motto, Spare Nought.

## W E E M S,

Earl of *Weems*.

THE antient and noble Family of *Weems* is descended originally from *John*, Lord of the Barony of the *Weems*, a younger Son of the Earls of *Fife* (a), from whence his Descendants assumed their Surname, tho' I have not found any Mention of them till the Reign of K. *Alexander*

II. that Sir *Michael de Weymis miles*, is to be met with in the Archivis of that Time (b), and Sir *David de Weems*, Knight of the *Weems*, was in the 1290, together with Sir *Michael Scot* sent over to *Norway*, by the Lords of the Regency of *Scotland*, to bring over their young Queen *Margaret*, who, to the universal Grief and Regrete of the whole Nation, died at the *Orkneys*; whereupon happen'd the fatal Competition about the Right of Succession, which was at length settled upon *John de Baliol*.

Sir *David de Weems* in the Time of King *Robert I.* was one of the great Men of the Kingdom, who wrote that noble Letter to the Pope, so often mentioned, so rare a Piece of Antiquity, that it deserves to be set in Characters of Gold, and preserved to all Posterity. This Sir *David* obtained from the said Prince a Charter of the Lands of *Glasnock* in tennemento de *Kinghorn*, erected to him in liberam baroniam (c). By *Marjory* his Wife, he had Sir *Michael* his Successor, and Sir *John Weems*, Lord of *Kincaldrum*.

Which Sir *Michael* had a Grant from *Duncan* Earl of *Fife*, of the Lands of *Monickie* and *Easter-Dron*, in which Deed he is designed *Filius quondam Domini David de Weems Militis* (d). By . . . . Daughter of . . . . his Wife, he had

Sir *David* his Son and Heir, in whom the principal Male Line fail'd. This Sir *David* I have found design'd *Filius & Heres Domini Michaelis de Weems Militis*, in a Deed whereby he makes over the Lands of *Borchin* in *Baronia de Lochhor*, *Domine Johanni de Weems, avunculo suo* (e), and afterwards resigns in *manibus nobilis Domini Roberti Styward, Comitis de Fyfe & de Menteth, omnes Terras quas*

(a) Sir Robert Sibbald's History of Fife-Shire. (b) Charta penes Ducem de Athole. (c) Charta penes Comitem de Weems, ad Annum 1529. (d) Ibidem ad Annum 1333. (e) Ibidem.

quas idem Dominus David de Weems tenet de predicto suo Comite (a), in Favour of Sir John Weems Kt. who was his Heir Male. The same Sir John obtained a Charter from King Robert III. ratifying and confirming the Grant which Robert Earl of Fife made Johanni de Weems Militi de Terris de Rires, Myrcairny, Markinch, and Nether-Cambrun; and likewise the Concession and Donation, which Sir Alexander Abernethy Kt. made heritably quondam Domino Joanni de Weems Militi, avo dicti Joannis, de Terris de Kincaldrum. He obtained also a fair Estate by the Marriage of Isobel, one of the Daughters and Co-Heirs of Sir Allan Erskine of Inchmartine, Kt. (b). And of Isobell de Inchmartine his Wife, one of the Heirs Female of the Baronies of Inchmartine and of Weems, by whom he had Issue David his Successor, and Two Daughters. Elizabeth married to Sir Andrew Gray Lord of Foulis (c), and Eupham to Sir William Livingston, Lord of Drumray (d) and Easter-Weems.

Which David married Christian, Daughter of . . . Douglass of . . . (e), by whom he had

Sir John his Son and Heir, who married Margaret Daughter of Sir Robert Livingston Lord Drumrey (f). By her he had John his Son and Heir, designed of Strathardel, *vita patris*, and a Daughter Grisel, married to David Boswell of Balmutto.

Which John married Christian, Daughter of . . . Abernethy of . . . (g), and had David his Heir, and a Daughter Agnes married to Andrew Kininmont of That-Ilk (h), and dying in 1508, was succeeded by

Sir David his Son and Heir, who obtained a Charter from King James

IV. erecting all his Lands into the Baronry of Weems, the 28th of August 1511 (i). He married first Elizabeth, Daughter of . . . Lundy of That-Ilk, by whom he had David his Successor; and next, Janet Daughter of Andrew Lord Gray, by whom he had no Issue. He was kill'd at the Battle of Flowdown.

Sir David his Son, married Katharine Daughter of Henry Lord Sinclair (k), by whom he had John his Successor, James the first of the Family of Caskeberry, the Paternal Ancestor of the present Earl of Weems, and of several other illustrious Persons abroad in Foreign Parts; and dying in May 1544 (l), was succeeded by

John his Son and Heir, who married Margaret, Daughter of Sir Adam Otterburn of Reid-hall, Lord Advocate in the Reign of King James V. (m), by whom he had David his Son and Heir; likewise several Daughters,

1 Margaret married to David Barclay of Colearny (n), in Vic. de Fife, and had Issue.

2 Elizabeth to David Balfour of Montquhany (o), in Vic. de Fife.

3 Agnes to John Aisoun of Denmure (p), and had Issue.

4 Eupham to Mr. David Carnagy of Coluthy, Ancestor to the Earl of Southesk.

He married to his second Wife Janet, Daughter of Alexander Trail of Blebo (q), but by her he had no Issue; and dying in January 1572, was succeeded by

Sir David his Son and Heir, who married Cicil, Daughter of William Lord Ruthven (r), and dying in 1582, left Issue by his Wife aforesaid, John his Son and Heir, James Weems, first of the Family of Bogie (s), David

H h h h h h 2 Weems

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Weems, Test. Roberto de Norvyle, Alano de Myrton, Allano Macmorin, & Michaeli de Comray. (b) Ibidem. ad Annum 1401. (c) Charta penes Dominum Gray, ad Annum 1418. (d) Ibidem. ad Annum 1428. (e) Ibidem ad Annum 1431. (f) Ibidem. ad Annum 1446. (g) Ibidem. ad Annum 1468. (h) Ibidem ad Annum 1482. (i) Ibidem. (k) Charta in Pub. Archivis. (l) Charta penes Comitum de Weems. (m) Ibidem. (n) Ibidem. (o) Ibidem. (p) Ibidem. (q) Ibidem. (r) Ibidem. (s) Ibidem ad Annum 1582.



*Weems* of *Finzies*, *Henry* of whom the Branch of *Foodie* (a), *Patrick Weems* of *Rumgay*; likewise several Daughters,

*Margaret* married to *James Beatoun* of *Cricht*, and had Issue,

*Jean* to Mr. *James Macgill* of *Ran-killour*, and had Issue.

... to ... *Fotheringham* of *Powrie*.

*Janet* to Sir *David Auchmutie* of *That-Ilk*, and again to *James Learmont* of *Dairfie*.

Which Sir *John* married *Mary*, Daughter of *James Stewart* Lord *Down* (b), by whom he had *David* his eldest Son, who married *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Andrew* Earl of *Rothes* (c), but died without Issue, 7th of August 1608, Sir *John* his Successor, the first Earl of *Weems*; also Two Daughters, *Janet* married to *Robert* Lord *Colvil*, and *Isobel* to *Hugh* Lord *Lovat*.

Which Sir *John* was by the Favour of King *Charles* I. first made a Baronet (d) also by Letters Patent, bearing Date 1st of April 1628, raised to the Honour of the Peerage by the Title of Lord *Weems* of *Elcho* (e), and finally created Earl of *Weems* 25th of May 1633 (f). He dying Anno 1653 (g), left Issue by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *Patrick* Lord *Gray*, *David* his Successor; and five Daughters,

*Mary* married to *John* Lord *Sinclair*, and had Issue,

*Anno* to *Alexander Lindsay* of *Edzle*, and again to *Mungo* Viscount of *Stor-moint*.

*Jean* to Sir *John Tours* of *Inverleth*, and next to Colonel *Hary Maule* of *Balmakelly*, and had Issue.

*Elizabeth* to Sir *John Aiton* of *That-Ilk*, and had Issue.

*Catharine* to Sir *David Carnaigie* of *Craig* Knight, but had no Issue.

Which *David* married first *Jean* Daughter of *Robert* Lord *Burleigh*, by

whom he had one Daughter, *Jean*, married first to *Archbald* Earl of *Angus*; and next, to *George* Earl of *Sutherland*: His second Wife was *Eleanor*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Wigtoun*, by whom he had no Issue; and his Third and last Wife was *Margaret*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Rothes*, Widow both of *Alexander* Lord *Balgony*, and of *Francis* Earl of *Bucleugh*, by whom he had only one Daughter, Lady *Margaret Weems*, on whom her Father, during his own Lifetime, settled the Honours of his Family, with Consent and Approbation of the Crown, with the Precedency of her Grand-Father's Creation (h), to which she succeeded on his Demise An. 1679 (i). The Countess married Sir *James Weems* Kt. descended from the *Caskeberry* Branch of the *Weemses* (k), who thereupon was by the Favour of King *Charles* II. honoured with the Title of Lord *Burntisland* for his Lifetime (l), and dying in 1685, left Issue by the Countess, *David* Lord *Elcho*, the present Earl of *Weems*, who succeeded his Mother in her Honours, and Two Daughters,

*Anne* married to *David* Earl of *Leven* and Earl of *Melvil*.

*Margaret* to *David* the present Earl of *Northesk*.

Which *David* was one of the Lords of the Privy Council in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, by whom he was constituted Lord High Admiral of *Scotland*, upon the Surrender of that Office by the Marquis of *Montrose* in the 1706; and the same Year his Lordship was one of the Commissioners on the Treaty of Union with *England*; upon the Commencement of which, he was declared Vice Admiral of *Scotland*, and he held the Office till the Accession of King *George* to the Crown, that his Lordship

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Weems. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem 29th May 1625. (e) Charta in Pub. Arch. (f) Ibidem. (g) Ibidem. (h) Charta in Cancellaria, S. D. N. R. ad Annum 1672. (i) Ibidem. (k) Borbrie James Lord Burntisland. (l) Ibidem, of the Date 1 5th of April 1672.

ship was removed, and the Earl of rians and Antiquaries, was at first  
*Roths* put in his Room, Anno 1714. assumed from a Person of Distinction,

He married *Anne*, Daughter of who in the Days of King *David I.*  
*William Duke of Queensberry*, by a *Fleming* by Nation, transplanted  
 whom he had Two Sons,

*David Lord Elcho*, a noble Youth his Sirname *Flandrensis* or *Le Flem-*  
 of fine Parts, and of very promising ing, from the Country of his Origin.  
 Hopes, who took great Care from his *Baldwin le Flamang* in that Reign is  
 very Childhood to inform and quali mentioned a Witness in the Grant  
 fy himself with the Knowledge of such which *Robertus Episcopus St. Andreae*  
 Things as might be necessary and made *Herbert. Episcopo Glasgu. de*  
 useful to him when he should come *Ecclesia de Lochernorna*, with Consent  
 to act his Part in a publick Station, of King *David* and Prince *Henry* his  
 suitable to his High and Illustrious Son, & per *Librum Saisisse (a)*, by  
 Extraction; but alas he was untime the Symbol of a Book.  
 ly snacht away by a malignant Fe- *Jordanus le Flamang* is likewise a  
 ver, which brought his Life to an Witness in a Charter which *Adda*  
 End, on the 16th of *December 1715*, *Comitiſſa*, the Wife of *Henry Earl of*  
 when he had not fully attained to *Northumberland*, made to the Abbacy  
 the Age of Seventeen; whose Loss of *Dunfermling* for the Welfare of  
 was not only lamented by his own her Soul (b), and is the same Person  
 noble Relations, but very univer who was taken Prisoner at the Battle  
 sally throughout the Kingdom, as a of *Anwick (c)* with King *William, An.*  
 young Nobleman, who in Time was 1174.  
 like to prove an Honour to the noble *William Flandrensis* or *le Flamang*  
 Family of *Weems*, and an Ornament is a Witness in a Deed which King  
 and Support to his Country. *William* made to the Monks of *Kelsö*,  
 and is joined with *Hugo Cancellarius*,  
*James Lord Elcho.* Comes *Patricius Justiciarius*, & *Robertus de Landonis, filius Regis (d)*. He  
 as a Person of Quality and of emi-  
 nent Knowledge in Antiquities judi-  
 ciously observ'd before me, is the  
 same *William Flandrensis*, who is  
 Witness to that King's Confirmation  
 of the Lands of *Monisbrook* in *Strath-*  
*grief*, which *Allan, Filius Walteri*  
*Dapifer*, made to the Monks of *Paisly*,  
 and seems to be the first of this noble  
 Family, who fix'd his Residence in  
 the Western Parts.

## A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th Or, a *Lyon*  
*Rampant, Gules, 2d and 3d Argent.*  
*a Lyon Rampant Sable. Supporters,*  
*Two Swans. Crest, a Swan all proper.*  
*Motto, Je Pense.*

## F L E M I N G,

Earl of *Wigtoun*.

THE Sirname of this illustrious  
 Family, according to the Sen-  
 timents of the most approved Histo-

*Dom. Duncan Flandrensi* in the  
 Time of King *Alexander II.* is a  
 Witness in the Donation of the Lands  
 of *Haldinstoun* to the Convent of  
*Paisly (e)*, which that Prince did by  
 I i i i i his

(a) Excerpt from the Registers of the Episcopal See of Glasgow, which has been at Paris since the  
 1560, that Bishop *Beatoun* carried them over at the Reformation, The Charter of Bishop *Robert*  
 is without Date, but he was consecrate Bishop of *St. Andrews* about the 1126. (b) Charta in Regif.  
 de *Dunfermling* ad Annum 1178. (c) *Rymer's Fœdera Angliæ*, *Roger Hovendu*, and other English  
 Historians. (d) Charta in Regif. Calch, Folio 42. (e) Chartulary of *Paisley*, which I had the Use  
 of by the Favour of the Earl of *Dundonald*.



his Charter ratifie and confirm; like as in the Reign of *Alexander III. Dom. Simon Flandrensis* is mentioned in the Resignation which *Johannes Filius Rogeri* made to the Monks of *Paisly*, of the Lands of *Alahouse*, for the Health of his Soul.

*Robert le Fleming*, the direct and immediate Ancestor of the Earls of *Wigtoun*, was one of the great Barons of *Scotland*, to whom King *Edward I. of England* in the 1290, wrote that memorable Letter anent the settling of the Succession of the Crown upon the Demise of Queen *Margaret (a)*, the Decision whereof had been by all the different Competitors refer'd to him as a Neighbour Prince, in whose Judgment and Integrity they reposed the fullest Confidence.

Whatever Sentiments Sir *Robert* had of King *Edward's* Decision in Favours of *John Baliol I* cannot say, but as soon as the Heroick *Robert the Bruce* took the Field, and declared his Resolution to shake off the Yoke of Thralldom and Tyranny, under which the Nation groan'd by the *English* Usurpation, Sir *Robert le Fleming* repaired to his Standart, and with a few trusty Friends, all brave Men, accompanied him whom they thought their lawful Sovereign, in the Adventure at *Dumfries*, where they kill'd that perjur'd Traitor Sir *John Cumming (b)*, and never rested till they set the Crown upon the Head of that immortal Monarch, on the Feast of the Annunciation, Anno 1306.

Sir *Robert Fleming* having in this Manner highly merited of his Royal Master, his Majesty was graciously pleased to bestow upon him the Lordship of *Lenzie*, and Barony of *Cumbernald*, then in the Crown by the

Forfaulture of *John Cumming* Earl of *Buchan (c)*, besides other Donations of a less Value. By . . . Daughter of . . . his Wife, he had Issue, Sir *Malcolm* his Successor, and Sir *Patrick Fleming* Kt. Sheriff of *Peebles (d)*, who got the Barony of *Biggar*, by the Marriage of one of the Daughters and Co-heirs of Sir *Simon Frazer*, Lord of *Oliver-Castle*, which gave his Descendants a Title to assume the Coat of *Frazer* into the Achievements of their own Family, and which they still wear even to this Time.

Which Sir *Malcolm Fleming*, Lord of *Fulwood* and *Cumbernald*, was in great Favour with King *Robert I.* who in Memory of his Father's Services and his own Merit, made him a Grant of the Lands of *Achindenan* and of *Pontoun* in *Wigtoun-Shire (e)*; but King *Robert* his Favours to Sir *Malcolm* did not stop here, for he did afterward make him Sheriff of the County, and Governor of *Dunbartoun* Castle; both which Offices he discharged with singular Fidelity. The same great Man obtained from *Walter* Lord High-Steward of *Scotland*, in Consideration of Services done and to be done by him, an Annuity payable to him from the Abbot and Convent of *Holy-rood-house*, out of the Barony of the *Carse*, dated on the Feast of St. *Dunstan*, Anno Domini 1321 (f). He was succeeded in his Estate by

Sir *Malcolm* his Son and Heir, who seems to have been a forward Asserter of the Right and Title of King *David II.* and of the *Brucian* Line, to whose Interest faithfully adhering, he was, I think, on the Demise of his own Father, constituted Governor of *Dunbartoun-Castle (g)*, and he discharged the Trust with the utmost

(a) Mr. Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. (b) In all this our Historians concur. (c) There are Writs and Charters in the Earl of *Wigtoun's* Hands making this clear, that the Barony of *Cumbernald* belonged to the *Cummings* from the Time of King *William*. (d) *Charta penes Marchionem de Tweddale*. The Writ is a Charter by King *David II.* *Patricio Fleming Militi*, of the Sheriffship of *Peebles*, dated 8th September, the 18th Year of the King's Reign. (e) Inventar of the Registers of the Chancery penes *Hamilton de Wishaw*. (f) *Charta penes Comitem de Wigtoun*. (g) *Boetius's History of King David the Bruce*.

most Fidelity; for after the fatal Overthrow of *Duplin*, whereby the Royal Interest was much weaken'd. The Governor having an entire Confidence in Sir *Malcolm's* Loyalty, committed the Tuition of the young King *David* and his Royal Consort to his Care: and Things growing every Day worse on the King's Side, after the Loss of the Battle of *Hallidownhill*, when it was resolved, that for the Security of his Majesty's Royal Person, that he might not fall into the Enemies Hands, to send him over to *France*, Sir *Malcolm Fleming* was pitch'd on to wait on his young Master, which he did, and performed the whole of that Service with Honour and Approbation. Having left the young King in *France* in full Security, he returned to his Command of *Dunbartoun-Castle*, and tho most other Places of Strength submitted to *Edward Baliol* after the Battle of *Hallydownhill*, yet Sir *Malcolm* kept out his Fortrefs for his lawful Sovereign; and during the whole of the Usurpation of *Baliol*, this Castle was a Place to which the Royalists did freely, and with great Security resort to: And it would not be forgot that Sir *Malcolm Fleming* had the Honour to shelter and protect in that evil Time, that illustrious and magnanimous Prince, *Robert Lord High-Steward of Scotland*, afterward King *Robert II.* the King's Nephew, whose Blood *Baliol* did in a very particular Manner thirst after; but afterward when the King's Affairs took a more favourable Turn, and that his own Presence at Home was judged necessary, the brave and generous Sir *Malcolm Fleming* was again sent over to *France* to attend and wait on the King home who happily arriving on the 2d of *July* 1342, on the 9th of *November* thereafter, his Highness was graciously pleas'd, in Reward of Sir *Malcolm's* signal Loyalty and Fidelity in his Service, to create him Earl of

*Wigtoun*, by his Royal Charter, which, for the Singularity of the Stile, and the illustrating the Gentleman's great Merit. I shall here insert it in the very original Words.

**D**AVID, DEI gratia, Rex Scottorum, omnibus probis Homini-  
bus totius Terræ suæ, Clericis & Laicis,  
Salutem. Sciatis Nos dedisse, concessisse,  
& hac præsentî Charta Nostra confir-  
masse *Malcolmo Fleming Militi di-*  
*lecto & Fideli nostro*, pro homagio &  
laudabili servitio suo nobis impenso &  
impendendo, omnes terras meas de  
*Faryes & del Rynnes*, & totum Bur-  
gum Nostrum de *Wigtoun*, cum omni-  
modis pertinentiis suis, ac omnes terras  
Meas totius Vicecomitatus de *Wigtoun*,  
per metas & divisas suas subscriptas a  
Capite, viz. *Aquæ de Creech*, & sic  
sequendo illam aquam quousque perveni-  
atur, ad mare ubi aqua de *Creech* currit  
in mare, & sic per mare usque *Moler-*  
*ennyfuage*, & de *Molerennyfuage* per  
mare usque ad antiquas metas Comita-  
tus de *Carrick*, & sic per easdem metas  
de *Carrick*, quousque perveniatur ad  
prædictum caput aquæ de *Creech*, tenen-  
das & habendas omnes terras prædictas,  
una cum Burgo prædicto, eidem *Malcolmo*,  
& heredibus suis legitime procrea-  
tis seu procreandis de corpore suo, per  
lineam Masculinam descendentibus, de  
Nobis & Heredibus nostris in Feudo &  
hereditate, per omnes rectas metas &  
divisas suprascriptas, in liberum Comi-  
tatum, cum homagiis & servitiis libere  
tenentium omnium terrarum prædicta-  
rum, cum feodis & forisfacturis, cum  
curtis & eschetis, cum furca & fossa,  
sok & sak, Thol & Theam, & Infang-  
thief, cum multuris, molendinis & eorum  
sequelis, cum aucupationibus, piscatio-  
nibus & venationibus, & cum omnimo-  
dis aliis libertatibus, commoditatibus,  
assiamenis, & justis pertinentiis in om-  
nibus & per omnia tam non nominatis  
quam nominatis, ad liberam Comitatum  
spectantibus, seu justè spectare valenti-  
bus in futurum, una cum advocacioni-  
bus



bus Ecclesiarum, & cum jure ac Patronatus Monasteriorum & Abachiarum, infra prædictum Comitatum existentium, reservata Nobis & Heredibus Nostris jure Patronatus sedis Episcopalis candidæ Casæ, vacante dictâ sede, cum omni modis pertinentiis & libertatibus suis quibuscunque volumus & concedimus pro Nobis & Heredibus nostris, quod Burgenses sui de Wigtoun, easdem libertates in omnibus habeant, quas justè habuerint temporibus Predecessorum Nostrorum Regum Scotiæ: Et cum dictus locus de Wigtoun, pro principali Manerio totius Vicecomitatus de Wigtoun habebatur, ordinamus & perpetuo confirmamus, ut ipse Malcolmus & heredes sui prædicti ab inde, nomen Comitatus accipiant, & Comites de Wigtoun de Cæteronuncupentur; quia verò idem Malcolmus Alumnus Noster extitit, & erga Nos se semper fideliter & laudabiliter habuit in cunctis Prosperis & Adversis, ad perpetuam Rei Memoriam adjectimus concessionem nostram sibi factam de Comitatu prædicto, quod ipse & heredes sui prædicti habeant, teneant & possideant totum Comitatum prædictum, cum Pertinentiis in adeo liberam Regalitatem, sicut aliqua Regalitas per totum Regnum Nostrum possidetur liberius seu tenetur. Et quod dictus Malcolmus & Heredes sui prædicti libere cognoscere valeant in Curia sui Comitatus prædicti super quatuor articulis spectantibus, ad Coronam; faciendo Nobis & Heredibus Nostris prædictus Malcolmus & heredes sui prædicti Comites de Wigtoun, servitium quinque Militum in Exercitu nostro. In cuius Rei Testimonium præsentis Chartæ Nostræ Sigillum Nostrum præcepimus apponi. Testibus Roberto Senescallo Scotiæ Nepote Nostro, Johanne Ranulphi Comite Moraviæ, Domino vallis Annandiæ &

Manniæ Consanguineo Nostro, Patricio de Dumbar Comite Marchiæ, Mauricio de Moravia, Thoma de Carnoco Cancellario Nostro, & Philippo de Meldrum, Militibus. Apud Villam de Air, nono die Novembris, Anno Regni Nostri, Tertio decimo.

This noble Earl continuing in great Favour with his Prince, did, with the Bulk of the Nation, accompany him to the Battle of *Durham*, where he had the Misfortune to be taken Prisoner with the King (a); but being released in order to accelerate, as I take it, the Redemption of his Royal Master, he was one of the great Men who in 1351, gave a Commission to Sir Robert Erskine Sir William Livingston and others, to treat with the English about the King's Relief (b); and when the Terms were happily concerted, Thomas le Fleming his Grandson and Heir was named an Hostage for the Ransom: Soon after which the good old Earl fell sick, and died, and left his Estate and Title to

Thomas Earl of Wigtoun his Grandson, who upon the Return of King David, had a new Charter of the Earldom with its Pertinents, as freely as it was enjoyed by his Grandfather (c), suspending nevertheless, for some Reasons of State, the Regality, probably at the Instance of Archbald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, whose Power and Interest at that Time was very great, both in the Court and in the Country, and who had a great Estate within the Regality of Wigtoun; but the Earl having no Issue Male of his Body, on the 6th of February 1371 (d), he first sold and made over for the

(a) Rymer's Acta publica, ad An. 1357. (b) Ibid. (c) Charta penes Comitem de Wigtoun, 36th of King David the Second. (d) Charta penes Comitem de Wigtoun, after this Earl had sold the Earldom of Wigtoun to Sir Archbald Douglas Lord of Galloway, he designs himself Dudum Comes de Wigtoun, & Dominus de Fulwood, as in several Charters both in the publick Records, and in the Hands of the Earl of Wigtoun.

the Sum of Five Hundred Pound Sterling, totum & integrum Comitatum de Wigtoun, nobili vero Archibaldo de Douglass militi, Domino Galvidiæ, ex orientali Parte Aquæ de Creech, & maxime propter magnam atque gravem inimicitiam inter me & majores indigenos dicti Comitatus. And then in his old Age he resign'd dilecto Consanguineo suo Malcolm Fleming de Biggar, Baroniam de Leinzy, which King Robert II. ratified by his Charter under the Great Seal, 20th September 1383 (a).

This Sir Malcolm, as he was a Person of very great Fortune, so he made no small Figure throughout the whole of the Reign of King Robert II. and that of his Successor Robert III. even till his own Death, leaving Issue by Christian his Wife, Sir David his Successor, and Sir Patrick, of whom the Branch of the Flemings of Bord (b) descended.

Which Sir David seems to have been a Person of very eminent Parts and Courage; he signaliz'd his Valour in a very distinguishing Manner at the Battle of Otterburn, where the brave General the Earl of Douglass, and many other gallant Men were slain.

In the 1405 Sir David was employed in an Embassy to England, when he concluded a Truce betwixt the Two Realms (c); and upon his Return he had, in Consideration of his acceptable Services, a Grant of the Lands of Barbeth, Castles and Henrule, in Comitatu de Carrick (d), and of the Barony of Cavers, together with the Sheriffship of Roxburgh Shire (e), which was ratified by the Countess's Husband Sir Alexander Stewart, Kt. As to his Works of

Piety I find this memorable, viz. That he gave to the Abbacy of Cambuskenneth the Lands of Muretoun for the Health of his Soul, and to the Convent of Holy-rood-house, he gave in pure and perpetual Alms, an Annuity of Twenty Five Merks out of his Estate, which he made redeemable from the Monks for a hundred Pounds, when he or his Heirs should offer the Redemption in any Time thereafter. As Sir David was a very wise and devout Man, so he seems to have been a Person of great Generosity, for our Historians tell us, that it was he who gave the exil'd Earl of Northumberland Notice of his being to be given up to his Sovereign the King of England, by an Article in a Treaty which was then concluded betwixt the Two Nations; whereupon the Earl shifted for himself; and this Act of Generosity was so highly resented by Sir James Douglass, who had some Pretence that the Earl was his Prisoner, that he set upon Sir David at Langhermestoun, as he was returning home after having conducted Prince James to the Bass, whence he embarked for France, and most cruelly murdered him (f), with many Circumstances of Barbarity. He married first Margaret, Daughter of Sir David Barclay Lord of Brichen, by whom he had one Daughter Marion, married to William Maule of Panmure; next, Isobel, Heiress of the Barony of Monycabo, by whom he had Sir Malcolm the Heir of the Family, and Sir David of whom sprung the Flemings of Boghall.

Which Malcolm had the Honour of Knighthood confer'd on him by King Robert III. by whose Favour he obtained the Lady Elizabeth Stewart,

K k k k k k

Daugh-

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Wigtoun. (b) Ibidem. (c) Rymer. (d) Charta penes Comitum de Wigtoun. (e) By Recognition Isobel Countess of Mar having dispon'd these Lands and that Office without the King's Consent. (f) Winton's History.



Daughter of Robert Duke of Albany, in Marriage (a). During the Government of Duke Murdo his Brother in Law, Sir Malcolm Fleming was frequently employed in managing Treaties with England, particularly with Relation to the Redemption of King James I. which being happily brought about, he was one of the Hostages for the Ransom; but all this signal Loyalty did not secure him upon the King's Return from being suspected of having concur'd in the Duke's illegal Administration; and therefore when the Duke of Albany was first arrested and made Prisoner, so was Sir Malcolm Fleming (b), and others who had been in the Duke's greatest Confidence; but as his greatest Crime seems to have been his near Alliance with the late Regent, so the Court were soon so sensible of his Innocency, that he was shortly thereafter released without ever being charged with any particular Crime. 'Tis plain Sir Malcolm Fleming liv'd retir'd, and did not meddle in any Faction during the Reign of King James I. probably he was disgusted with the Treatment the Duke of Albany's Family had met with, yet he stuck close to his Friends the Douglasses, which cost him dear, for he was, together with the Earl of Douglass and his younger Brother, by the Contrivance of the Lord Crichton the Chancellor, all Three executed on the Mote of the Castle-Hill of Edinburgh, the 20th of November 1441 (c). By the Lady Elizabeth Stewart his Wife aforesaid, he left Issue Robert his Son and Heir, and a Daughter Marion married to Sir Patrick Gray Lord of Foulis.

Which Robert soon after the Death of his Father took Instruments, that the Sentence pronounced against him was unwarrantable and illegal, in

Regard he had not that Time allowed him for clearing himself that the Law allows the greatest Criminal (d); and protested that it should not be prejudicial to him; likeas there was another Instrument taken by Sir Alexander Livingstone of Calendar, who was in the Ministry, in Presence of the Bishops of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Dunkeld, and Dunblain, and of the Earl of Douglass Justice-General be- south the River of Forth, whereby he declared upon Oath, That he had given no Counsel, Assistance or Consent to the Death and Slaughter of Sir Malcolm Fleming this Lord's Father.

Moreover, it would appear, that when King James II. himself came to Age, he was so much satisfied with the Injustice Sir Malcolm Fleming had met with, that he gave Order to direct Precepts to the Sheriffs of the several Counties where Sir Robert Fleming's Estate lay, to infest him as Heir to his Father, who by several Inquests of Persons of great Honour, is found and declared to have died at the Faith and Peace of his Sovereign Lord King James II. then reigning (e), notwithstanding of his pretended Forfeiture.

But it seems the King did not think the Justice of restoring Sir Robert, enough to atone for the Sufferings of his Father, wherefore he was graciously pleased to raise and establish him in the Rank of those Barons who were henceforth fixed hereditary Peers (f). This noble Lord married Janet, Daughter of James Earl of Douglass; and again Margaret, Daughter of John Lindsay of Covington (g). By the first Lady he had a Son Sir Malcolm his Heir apparent; and Two Daughters, Beatrix married to James Lord Livingstone, and Elizabeth to Sir William Stirling of Kier, Kt.

Sir

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Wigtoun, of the Barony of Biggar, which is finely engraven by Mr. Anderson in his Book de Rebus Diplom. (b) Drummond's History of King James I. (c) Charta penes Comitum de Wigtoun. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem. ad Annum 1465. (g) Ibid.

Sir *Malcolm Fleming* of *Monycabo*, whom we shall call Master of *Fleming* in the Lifetime of his Father, married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *James Lord Livingston*, by whom he had Sir *David*, who died after he was contracted to the Lord *Drummond's* Daughter, and *John*, who came to be the Head of the Family on the Demise of his Grand-father, whom Death overtook in the Spring of the Year 1500:

Which *John* being a Gentleman of most accomplish'd Parts, was in the End of the Reign of King *James V.* sent upon a solemn Embassy to *France* (a); and upon his Return, was in the 1515 constituted Lord High Chamberlain of *Scotland*; likeas in the 1518, he was again sent Ambassador to *France*, to treat with that State about the maintaining the ancient Alliance betwixt the Two Crowns (b); but not long after his Return, to the universal Regrete of the whole Nation, he was most barbarously assassinated by *Twedie* of *Drumelzer*, in the Month of *November*, of the Year 1523 (c). He married first *Eupham*, Daughter of *John Lord Drummond*, by whom he had *Malcolm* his Successor, and another younger Son, who was Prior of *Whitern*; also a Daughter *Margaret*, married to *John Cunningham* of *Glengarnock*.

Which *Malcolm* was in great Favour with King *James V.* by whom he was constituted Lord High Chamberlain of *Scotland*; and he held the Office even till his Death, that he was slain in the Service of his Country at the Battle of *Pinky*, 10th September 1545 (d). By *Janet* his Wife, natural Daughter of King *James IV.* he had *James Lord Fleming* his Heir, and

*John* his Brother's Successor in the Honour; also Five Daughters,

*Janet* married to *John* Master of *Livingston*,

*Margaret* to *Robert* Master of *Montrose*; next to *Thomas* Master of *Ers-kine*; and after that to *John* Earl of *Athole*.

*Mary* to Sir *William Maitland* of *Lidingtoun*,

*Elizabeth* to *Robert* Lord *Crichtoun* of *Sanguhar*,

*Jean* to *John* Sandilands of *Calder*, and again to *David* *Crawford* of *Kerfe*.

Which *James* being a Nobleman of very fine and polite Parts, was by the special Favour of Queen *Mary* made Lord High Chamberlain during Life, Anno 1553 (e), and soon thereafter named Guardian of the East and Middle Marches toward *England*; but that was not all, for in the Commission he is likewise invested with a Power of Justiciary within the Limits of his Jurisdiction; all which Offices he discharged to the general Satisfaction of the whole Nation.

When the Marriage was to be solemnized betwixt Queen *Mary* and the Dauphine, the Lord Chamberlain being one of wisest Men the Nation had, and very universally esteemed, was one of the Peers whom the Parliament sent over to *France* upon that solemn Occasion: Soon after which he died at *Paris*, on the 1st of *December* 1558 (f), not without Suspicion of being poison'd. He married *Barbara*, Daughter of *James* Duke of *Chattlerault*, by whom he had only one Daughter, *Jean*, married first to *John* Lord *Thirlstane*, and thereafter to *Gilbert* Earl of *Cossils*. This noble Lord dying without Male Issue, his Estate and Honour devolved on

K k k k k k 2 John

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Wigtoun. (b) Ibidem. (c) Ibidem. (d) Ibidem. This noble Lord in the 1545 did make a noble Foundation of a Collegiate Church at Biggar, and richly endow'd it with Lands and Tithes for a Provost, Eight Prebends, Four Singing Boys, and Six poor Men, which was ratified both by the Bishop of St. Andrews the Cardinal, and the Pope's Bull; wherein his Zeal to the Church is highly extol'd. (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem.



*John* his Brother, who being likewise a Person of great Parts, was by Queen *Mary* preferred to be Lord Chamberlain of *Scotland* for Life, the 10th June 1565 (a), likewise Governour of *Dunbartoun-Castle*, which he held out several Years for the Interest of the Queen, to whom he adhered with very signal Fidelity till it was by the singular Courage and Dexterity of Captain *Thomas Crawford* of *Jordanhill* surpris'd Anno 1571: But the Governour having found Means to make his Escape, got over to *France*, where he negotiate the Affairs of his distressed Sovereign; and returning the next Year with new Supplies to the Queen's Party, was accidentally kill'd on the Street of *Edinburgh* by the Shot of a Musket-Bullet a little above the Knee, of which he died the 6th of September 1572 (b). By *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and sole Heir of *Robert* Master of *Ross* (c), he had *John* his Son and Heir; likewise Three Daughters,

*Mary* married to Sir *James Douglass* of *Drumlanrig*.

*Elizabeth* to Sir *Alexander Bruce* of *Airth*, Kt.

*Margaret* to Sir *James Forrester* of *Garden*. Kt.

*John* Lord *Fleming* was serv'd Heir to his Father, notwithstanding he had been forfaitured in the Time of the Troubles during the Minority of King *James VI.* (d), for his being of the Queen's Party. He was afterwards by the special Favour of King *James VI.* created Earl of *Wigtoun*, March 19th 1606 (e). He married first *Lilias*, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Montrose*; by her he had *John* his Successor, *James Fleming* of *Baghall*; also Five Daughters, 1st *Jean*, married to *George* Master of *Loudoun*.

2d *Anne* to *William Livingston* of *Kilryth*, and had Issue. 3d *Margaret*, to Sir *John Charters* of *Aimesfield*. 4th *Lilias*, to Sir *David Murray* of *Stenhope*, and had Issue. 5th *Mary* to Sir *Archbald Stewart* of *Castlemilk*, and had Issue. His second Wife was *Sarah*, Daughter of *William* Lord *Herries*, by whom he had a Daughter *Rachael* married to *John Lindsay* of *Covington*; and departing this Life in May 1619 (f), was succeeded by

*John* his Son, who married *Margaret*, Daughter of *Alexander* Earl of *Linlithgow*. By her he had *John* his Heir, Sir *William*, who was Gentleman-Usher to King *Charles I.* and Chamberlain of the Household to King *Charles II.* in *Scotland*; also several Daughters, *Eleanor* married to *David* Earl of *Weems*, *Anne* to *Robert* Lord *Boyd*, and thereafter to *George* Earl of *Dalhousy*, and *Jean* to Sir *John Grierison* of *Lag*, and had Issue. He died the 7th May 1650, and was succeeded by

*John* his Son, who was a Person of intire Loyalty to King *Charles I.* when the War broke out he joined the Marquis of *Montrose*, and was at the unfortunate Adventure of *Philiphaugh*; after which he was obliged to flee to the *Highlands*, where he lay conceal'd till his Friends compounded for his Delinquency: And living to see the King restored, he died in the 1663, leaving Issue by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *John* Earl of *Perth*, *John* his Successor, Sir *Robert*, *Henry* and *James*, who all three died unmarried, *William* who succeeded to his Brother in the Honours, and *Charles*, and Two Daughters, Lady *Margaret* and Lady *Jean*, who both died unmarried.

Which

(a) Charta penes Comitum de Wigtoun. (b) Bishop Spotiswood's History. (c) Charta penes C. de Wigtoun. (d) The Lord Fleming is restor'd by virtue of an Act of Parliament, giving him the Benefit of the Pacification at Perth in 1572. (e) Charta penes Comitum de Wigtoun. (f) Ibid.

Which *John* married *Anne*, Daughter of *Henry Lord Kerr*, by whom he had only one Daughter, *Jean*, married to *George Earl of Panmure*; and dying *Anno 1668*, his Estate and Honour devolved to

*William* his Brother and Heir, who upon his Accession to the Honour was named one of the Lords of the Privy Council to King *Charles II.* and thereafter constituted Sheriff of the Shire, and Governour of the Castle of *Dunbartoun*; in which Offices he continued till his Death, 8th of *April 1681*. By *Henrietta* his Wife. Daughter of *Charles Earl of Dunfermling* he had *John* his Son and Heir, and Master *Charles Fleming*; likewise a Daughter *Lady Mary*, married to Master *Harry Maule of Kelly*.

Which *John* was one of the Peets who in the Parliament of 1706, oppos'd the Union of the Kingdoms upon the Foot of the Treaty then before the House; and tho' his Lordship did not formally protest against it himself, yet he joined in all the Protestations which were made against it, as appears by the Records of that Session both in the printed Minutes and Registers of Parliament. His Lordship married first a Daughter of the Earl of *Balcarras*, (by whom he had one Daughter) against whom he obtain'd a Divorce; and married next *Lady Mary Keith*, Daughter of *William Earl Marischal*.

### A R M S.

Quarterly 1st and 4th *Argent*, a Cheveron within a double Tressure, flower'd and counterflower'd, *Gules*. 2d and 3d *Azure*, Three Frases *Argent*. Supporters, Two Staggs proper. Crest, a Goat's Head erased *Argent*. Motto, Let the Deid shaw.

## SEATON, Earl of Winton.

THE first of this noble Family I have found upon Record, was *Alexander de Seaton*, who is one of the Witnesses in a Charter granted by King *David I.* to *Walter de Ridel*, of the Lands of *Ridel*, in the County of *Roxburgh (a)*. He left a Son *Philip*, who was the Father of *Alexander de Seaton*, who had a Grant from King *William*, *Alexandro filio Philippi de Seaton, terras que fuere patris sui, sciz. Seaton, Winton, & Winsburgh, per servitium unius militis (b)*.

All our Historians shew the Valour and Fidelity of Sir *Christopher of Seaton* to King *Robert I.* in whose Service he lost his Life, fighting gallantly in a Conflict with the *English*, near the Town of *Drumfrise*; in Commemoration whereof King *Robert* did erect a Chapel, and provided certain Priests to say Mass for his Soul. In the Preamble of the Erection-Charter the King declares the Grant to be made, *Quia Christopherus de Seaton, Miles Gener noster dilectus, mortuus est in servitio nostro*; and therefore founds the Chaplany in loco quâ mortem subiit prope *Drumfrise (c)*. He left Issue by the Lady *Christian Bruce* his Wife, Sister to King *Robert I.* Sir *Alexander Seaton* his Son and Heir, who made a great Figure during the Reign of his Uncle, from whom he obtained sundry Grants of Lands, and particularly of the *Barns juxta Haddingtoun infra vicecomit. de Edinburgh*; as the Charter bears; likeas he obtained a Charter under the Great Seal, erecting his Village of *Seaton* in liberum Burgum, and his Lands of *Seaton*

(a) Dalrymple's Collections. (b) Charta penes Comitum de Winton. (c) Haddingtoun's Gold sections in Bib. Jurid.



son into a free Barony (a). He was a strenuous Assertor of the Title of King *David Bruce*, in Defence of which he performed many Actions of Honour and Courage during the Minority of that Prince. In the 1332, he was made Governour of the Town of *Berwick* (b), which he defended with great Courage and Resolution, for to his immortal Honour, when King *Edward of England*, contrary to Capitulation, desir'd him to surrender the Town, threatening in case of a Refusal, to hang his Two Sons who were in his Hands among the Hostages for a Truce; and Sir *Alexander* persisting in his Resolution to keep the Town, King *Edward* put the innocent young Men to Death with many Circumstances of Barbarity, on which Occasion Sir *Alexander* gave such Proofs of his Magnanimity, as will for ever ennoble his Memory, and render him dear to all *Scotsmen*. By his Wife a Lady of the *Cheyns* (c), besides the Two eldest Sons who were murdered by the *English*, he had *William* his Successor, and Sir *John*, who by the Marriage of an Heir Female of the *Ramsays* (d), became the Root of the *Seatons of Parbroath*, and *Lathrieisb*.

Which Sir *William* married *Catharine*, Daughter of Sir *William Sinclair* of *Hermiestoun*: By her he had *John* his Heir, *Alexander*, who by Marriage of *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *Adam Gordon* of *Gordon*, was not only the common Ancestor of the Family of *Gordon*, and all the *Seaton-Gordons*, but also of the *Seatons of Touch*, and *Meldrum* (e), who retained their Father's Surname, being provided to Estates, which they did not derive from the Family of *Gordon*, but came to them by Marriage; likewise several

Daughters, *Isobel* married to Sir *Allan Stewart* of *Darnly*, and again to Sir *Herbert Maxwell* of *Carlbrock* (f), *Marion* to *John Ogilvy* of *Linrethan*, Kt. *Jean* to *Bernard Halden* of *Glen-eagles* (g).

*John Lord of Seaton* was one of the Hostages for the Ransom of King *James I.* (h). He married *Janet*, Daughter of *George Earl of March* (i); and had by her *George* his Successor, and a Daughter . . . married to Sir *Robert Keith* Marischal of *Scotland*.

Which *George* married the Lady *Jean Stewart*, only Daughter and Heir of *John Earl of Buchan* (k), by whom he had *John* his eldest Son, who died in the Lifetime of his Father, leaving Issue by *Marion* his Wife, Daughter of . . . Lord *Lindsay* (l), *George*, who succeeded his Grandfather in his Estate and Honour; and a Daughter . . . married to *Robert Lord Lyle*.

Which *George* married *Isobel*, Daughter of *Colin*, first Earl of *Argyle* (m), by whom he had *George* his Successor, *John*, the Root of that Branch of the *Sinclairs of Northrig*, and a Daughter *Margaret* married to *William Maitland* of *Lidingtoun* (n); and dying Anno 1508, was succeeded by

*George* his Son and Heir, who was slain at the Battle of *Floddown* (o), leaving Issue by *Jean* his Wife, Daughter of *Patrick* first Earl of *Bothwell* (p), *George* his Successor, and a Daughter *Marion* married to *Hugh Earl of Eglingtoun*.

Which *George* married *Elizabeth*, Daughter of *John Lord Tester* (q), and dying the 17th July 1545, left Issue by the Lady aforesaid, *George* the succeeding Lord, *John*, who by Marriage of an Heiress of the *Balfours*, became possessed

(a) Charta penes Comitem de Winton. (b) Abercromby. (c) History of the House of Seaton. (d) Ibidem. (e) Writs in the Hands of Captain Robert Seaton, the Heir and Representative of the Seaton of Meldrum. (f) Charta in Pub. Archivis. (g) Hist. of the Seaton. M. S. (h) Rymer. (i) Hist. of the Seaton. (k) Ibidem. (l) Ibidem. (m) Ibidem. (n) Ibidem. (o) Ibidem. (p) Ibidem. (q) Ibidem.

possessed of the Barony of *Cariestoun*, and was the first of that Branch of the *Seatons* (a); likewise Four Daughters,

*Marion* married to *William* Earl of *Menteith*,

*Margaret* to *Sir Robert Logan* of *Restalrig*

*Helen* to *Hugh* Lord *Somervell*.

*Beatrix* to *Sir Walter Ogilvy* of *Dunlugus*.

Which *George* was Provost of *Edinburgh* during the Regency of Queen *Mary* of *Lorraine*, and in the 1558, was one of the Commissioners sent to *France* to the Marriage of Queen *Mary* with the Dauphine King *Francis* II. and had much better Fortune in that Negotiation than his Colleagues had. for most of them died in *France* by Poison, as was suspected. but his Lordship not only return'd in Safety, but had likewise, by the Bounty of King *Henry* II. a Pension of 2000 Franks, for his good Services to that Crown. He was a most faithful and loyal Subject to Queen *Mary*, by whom he was named one of the Lords of her Privy Council, and made one of the Knights of the most noble Order of the Thistle (b). When the Troubles broke out in that Reign, he adhered to that unfortunate Princess with inviolable Fidelity, and never made the least false Step in her Service, and many others did but remained firm in his Loyalty.

King *James* VI. had a great Value for this noble Lord, insomuch as he was pleased in the 1583, to send him Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of *France*, and he performed the Negotiation with Reputation and Success, and died soon after his Return on the 8th of *January* 1584 (c). By *Isobel* his Wife, Daughter of *Sir William Hamilton* of *Sorne* (d), he had Issue, *Robert* his Successor, *Sir John*

*Seaton*, of whom are descended the *Seatons* of *Barns* (e), *Alexander* first Earl of *Dunfermling*, *Sir William Seaton*, Kt. and a Daughter *Margaret*, married to *Claud* Lord *Paisley*, Ancestor to the Earl of *Abercorn*.

Which *Robert* being a Nobleman of great Honour and Fortune, and much favour'd and esteemed by King *James* VI. was by his Majesty's special Favour rais'd to the Honour of Earl of *Wintoun*, by Letters Patent, 5th of *November* 1600; and departing this Life in the Spring of the Year 1603 (f), left Issue by *Margaret* his Wife, Daughter of *Hugh* Earl of *Eglington*, *Robert* Lord *Seaton*, who died without Issue, *George* his Successor, *Sir Alexander Seaton* Kt. afterward Earl of *Eglington*, *Sir Thomas Seaton*, and *Sir John Seaton* of *St. Germain's*, also a Daughter *Isobel* married to *James* Earl of *Perth*, and again to *Francis Stewart* Esq; Son of *Francis* Earl of *Bothwell*.

Which *George* was of the Privy-Council to King *James* VI. and King *Charles* I. whom he had the Honour to entertain in his Progress to *Scotland* in 1633, at his House of *Seaton*, at his own Charge, with the highest Splendor and Magnificence; and was very eminent in his Fidelity to that Prince during the Time of the Civil War.

He married first *Anne*, Daughter of *Francis* Earl of *Errol*, by whom he had *George* Lord *Seaton*, who dyed before his Father on the 4th of *June* 1648 (g), leaving a Son by *Henrietta* his Wife, Daughter of *George* Marquis of *Huntly*, *George* who was his Grandfather's Successor in the Honour, *Sir Alexander Seaton* the Earl's second Son was the first Viscount of *Kingstoun*; likewise a Daughter Lady *Elizabeth*, married to *William* Earl

L I I I I I 2 Ma-

(a) Hist. of the *Seatons*. (b) Mr. Nisbet's Historical Remarks upon the Family of *Seaton*. (c) Hist. of the Family of *Seaton* in the Hands of Capt. *Robert Seaton* of *Meldrum*, who civilly allowed me the Use of the Manuscript. (d) Ibidem. (e) Ibidem. (f) Ibidem. (g) Ibidem.



Marischal. His second Wife was Elizabeth, Daughter of John Lord Harries. By her he had Sir John Seatoun of Gairltoun; likewise Three Daughters, Isobel married to Francis Lord Semple, Anne to John Earl of Traquair, and Mary to James Earl of Carnwath; and dying on the 17th of December 1650, was succeeded by

George his Grandson and Heir, who married first Mary, Daughter of Hugh Earl of Eglintoun, by whom he had no Issue that survived him; and again Christian, Daughter and Heir of John Hepburn of Addiestoun; and departing this Life 6th March 1704, left Issue, George the present Earl of Wintoun, his Son and Heir.

## GIFFARD, Lord of Tester.

**I**N the Reign of King William, Hugh de Giffard, had by the Grant of that Prince the Lands of Testred, i. e. Tester, coram Ric. de Morvile Constabul. & Philip. de Vallon, Camerarius Regis. He gave in pure Alms Conventui de Melroß, & Monachis ibidem, Deo servientibus, annuam Tostum in Villa sua de Testred, & duas Bovatas Terra in

villa prædicta pro salute Anima sua. He left a Son

William de Giffard, who had a Grant of his own Lands from the Crown, which is witnessed by Florent. Electo Glaguenſi Cantellario. He was succeeded by Sir John de Giffard his Son, who ratified to the Conventual Brethren of Melroß, the Grant which Hugh de Giffard, avus suus, made to that Abbey, in puram & perpetuam Eliemolynam. He married Eupham, the Daughter and Heir of Sir Thomas de Morham, Kt. by whom he had Hugh his Son and Heir, who is designed Hugo Giffard Dominus de Tester, Filius & Hæres Domine Euphamia Giffard, Domina de Moram & de Baru, sponsa quondam Domini Joannis de Giffard, in a Charter whereby he confirms the Donation which Thomas de Morham his Grandfather made to the Monks of Holy-rood-house at Edinburgh, super jure patronatus Ecclesie de Baru. But the Issue Male of both Sir John, and Hugh his Son failing, his four Daughters were his Co heirs.

Jean married to Sir William Hay of Locherret, Ancestor to the Marquis of Tweeddale.

Alice to Sir Thomas Boyd, Kt. Lord of Kilmarnock.

Mary to Eustache Maxwell of Tyling, Eupham to Dougall Mackdougall of Mackerstoun.

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